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Part of Sessional papers No. 9, 14, 22, 24, 32, 41 & 65 not printed.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 6.

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1874.



VOLUME VII.

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, & 33, RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

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- First Report of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue on the Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, for January, 1874.
- RECEIPTS OF REVENUE :—Return shewing Receipts and Revenue to the 21st day of April, 1874 ; and also a comparative statement of the said Receipts for the first 20 days of April in the years 1873 and 1874 ; together with the quantities of excisable goods in Bond on the 1st and 15th days of April in 1873 and 1874, and on the 1st day of July, 1873.
- No. 7. MILITIA :—Report of the State of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1873.
- No. 8. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA :—Report of, for the year ended 30th June, 1873, and from the 1st July, 1873, to 31st December, 1873.

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- No. 9. AGRICULTURE :—Report of the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1873.
- Return to Address, Copies of all the Reports made by the Commissioners to the Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition. [*Not printed.*]
- Supplementary Return to Address, Copies of all the Reports made by the Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.
- No. 10. LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT :—Report of the Librarian on the state of.
- No. 11. BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS :—General Statement of, for certain Districts in the Province of Quebec. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 12. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.—Report of Progress of, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn, F.G.S., Director, for 1872-73. [*Not re-printed in Sessional Papers.*]
- No. 13. BANKS :—List of the Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of Canada in compliance with the Act 34 Vic., cap. 5, sec. 12. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 14. ELECTION COURT :—General Rules of the Election Court for the Montreal Division, under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., cap. 28, sec. 32.
- General Rules of the Election Court for the Quebec Division, under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., cap. 28, sec. 32 :—and
- General Rules of the Election Court for the Province of Nova Scotia, under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., cap. 28, sec. 32.
- General Rules of the Election Court for the Province of New Brunswick, under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., cap. 28, sec. 32.
- Correspondence respecting the establishment of an Election Court in the Province of Nova Scotia.
- Writ of Prohibition, with Petition annexed, which have been served upon Mr. Justice Torrance, Mr. Justice Beaudry, &c., acting under the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, as Election Judges. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 15. STATUTES :—Official Return of the distribution of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, 36 Victoria, 1st Session of the 2nd Parliament, 1873, under the provisions of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 1, Sec. 14. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 16. SUPERANNUATION :—Statement of all allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4, with a statement of the cases in which (since last Return) additions have been made to the actual number of years' service of persons employed in the Civil Service, who have been superannuated. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 17. INDIAN BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR :—Report of, for the year ended 30th June, 1873.
- No. 18. MILL AND FACTORY MACHINERY :—Return to Address of Mill and Factory Machinery imported into Canada with duty paid thereon since 1867.
- No. 19. DOMINION POLICE :—Return (under 31st Vic., cap. 73, sec. 6), of the average number of Dominion Police employed during each month of the fiscal year 1872-73 ; and of the cost of pay and the travelling expenses expended in respect thereof. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 20.** UNFORSEEN EXPENSES :—Return of sums paid and charged to Unforeseen Expenses (under Orders in Council) from the 1st July, 1873 to date, under authority of the Act 36 Vic., cap. 26. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 21.** ST. JOHN, N.B. :—Comparative Statement shewing the quantity and value of the principal articles of merchandize, imported and entered for consumption, with the duty collected thereon at the Port of Saint John, in March 1873 and March 1874. [*Not printed.*]
 —Return to Address, Comparative Statement of duties paid on imports at the Port of Saint John, N.B., for the first fifteen days of the month of April of the years 1873 and 1874. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 22.** NORTH WEST DIFFICULTIES :—Return to Address, all despatches between the Government and the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and the Police Magistrate of that Province, on the subject of the murders alleged to have been committed by American citizens in the North West Territories, and on the alleged establishment of trading posts by them within those Territories.
 —Return and Supplementary Return to Address, for copies of Proclamation dated on the 6th December, 1869, having reference to the difficulties which existed in the North West in 1869 and 1870; and of all correspondence between the Dominion Government, the Government of Manitoba, and the Imperial Government; and other communications having reference to the Amnesty in the said Proclamation. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 23.** CONSOLIDATED FUND, EXPENDITURE :—Comparative Statement of, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1873-74.
- No. 24.** INSURANCE :—Statements made by Insurance Companies, in compliance with the Act 31 Vic., cap. 48, sec. 14.
 —Annual Report of the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the year 1873; together with a list of Shareholders in Guarantee Stock of the said Company, on the 31st December, 1873. [*Not printed.*]
 —Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Mutual Life Association of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1873. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 25.** PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION :—Return to Address, Orders in Council, and Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and between the Government of Canada and any of the Provinces, since March, 1873; including any instruction to His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of Provincial Legislation.
- No. 26.** CAPITAL OFFENCES :—Return to Address, Commitments for capital offences in the Dominion, since the 1st July, 1867; with the convictions or acquittals resulting therefrom, and punishments inflicted, or pardons or commutations of sentence.
- No. 27.** MUNRO, MR. :—Return to Address, Reports and other papers relating to the dismissal of Mr. Munro from the Office of Postmaster at Lanark; and of the dismissal of Mr. Robertson from the same office. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 28.** JENKINS, EDWARD, ESQ. :—Return to Address, Orders in Council, relating to the appointment of Edward Jenkins, Esq., as Emigration Agent in London, Agent General for Canada in the United Kingdom, with a copy of his Commission and instructions. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 29.** PUBLIC SERVICE APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS :—Return to Address, Appointments to and dismissals from Office, in Prince Edward Island, and all petitions and papers connected therewith, since the first day of July last.
 —Return to Address, Statement showing the number of Officers appointed, and of appointments in the Public Service between 1st January, and the 7th November, 1873; and the salary attached to the office; the date, and the name and residence of the person so appointed.
 —Return to Address, Appointments made since 1st November, last, to the inside service of the Post Office Department, with the names, dates of appointment, and salaries.
 —Return to Address, Return of all appointments made from the 1st August last until the 26th day of March instant; also all Orders in Council recommending such appointments; also all increases of salary made or recommended between the above dates; also of all dismissals from Office.
 —Return to Address, Return of all the Officers in the Customs Department of Nova Scotia since 1st July last, who have received an increase of salary under the provisions of Act 36 Vic., cap. 31.

- PUBLIC SERVICE APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS** :—Return to Address, Orders in Council or Departmental Orders, giving an increase of salary to Employés in the Public Service, between the 1st January and the 7th November, 1873; showing the names of the persons and the date of such increase.
- Return to Address, Appointments made since the first January, 1874, to the Custom House, Montreal, with the names and previous occupation of the parties appointed; the salaries of each, with Reports or recommendations from the Collector respecting such appointments.
- No. 30. **"PRINCE ALFRED" STEAMSHIP** :—Return to Address, Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, B.C., respecting the cancelling of the Mail contract with the owners of the Steamship, Prince Alfred, and contracting with Messrs. Malcolm, Hudson & Co., for their Steamships to call twice a month at Esquimalt, when making the voyage from San Francisco to China and Japan, and *vice versa*. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 31. **MONTREAL** :—Return to Address, Correspondence relative to the establishment of a Post Office in Monteaule Valley, under the name of "Greenview"; and the establishment of a Post Office in the Township of Dunzannon, under the name of "Bruuson," both in North Riding of the County of Hastings. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 32. **INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY** :—Return to Address, Statement regarding the progress of the work on Section 13 of the Intercolonial Railway, shewing the amount of original contract, the bonus (if any) paid to the contractor, the amount (if any) overpaid, the amount required to complete the contract, and the present condition of the work in progress on said Section.
- Return shewing the amount expended upon the South-East Pier of the Intercolonial Railway Bridge over the Tantamar River, specifying whether or not tenders were advertised for the work. [*Not printed.*]
- Statement of the amount of unpaid claims on Sections 4 and 7 respectively, of the Intercolonial Railway reported on by Mr. C. Schreiber, C.E., also a Statement of the amounts in all, paid on account thereof by the Intercolonial Commissioners and by Mr Schreiber, respectively. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, All Correspondence, Reports of Railway Commissioners, Orders of Council, Accounts and Papers of every description relating to the claims connected with contracts on the Intercolonial Railway from No. 1 to No. 7 inclusive, and all payments made thereon under the authority of a Resolution passed by this House during the Session of 1873;—as well as a statement of the extra work claimed by the Contractors on the said Sections. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, All Papers and Correspondence in reference to the construction of Section No. 12 of the Intercolonial Railroad, and to the claims of contractors and others in connection with such construction. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Statement of the cost of the Bridges on the Intercolonial Railway, showing the comparative cost of spars of wood and iron; with all Correspondence and Reports of the Commissioners, Engineers, and others submitted to the Government, and all Orders in Council on the subject. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, 1st. A List showing all the claims filed against the contractors for Sections 8, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19 of the Intercolonial Railway; the name of each claimant, the amount claimed by him, and the name of the contractor against whom such claim is filed, and copies of affidavits complaining of frauds committed in the carrying out of the contracts for the aforesaid various sections. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 33. **ST. PETER'S CANAL** :—Return to Address, Reports, Plans and Specifications in connection with the contemplated extension of St. Peter's Canal. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 34. **GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS** :—Return to Address, Correspondence which led to the issuing of "Militia General Order," under date of the 8th June, 1872, granting to the Governor General's Foot Guards "the same precedence and status in the Active Militia of the Dominion, as is held by Her Majesty's Foot Guards in the Imperial Army."
- No. 35. **STORM SIGNAL STATIONS** :—Return from the different Storm Signal Stations in the Province of Nova Scotia, showing how often the signal was received before the storm arrived, and how often after the storm had passed; also why the Storm-drum is put up, when the gale has gone by. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 36. **ESCHEATS AND FORFEITURES** :—Return to Address, Copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its last Session, intitled: "An Act to amend the Law respecting Escheats and Forfeitures;" together with all Orders in Council, and all correspondence as to the said Act.

- No. 37.. BARRACK GROUND, CHATHAM :—Return to Address, Correspondence, &c., relating to the disposal or occupation of that Government property in the Town of Chatham, known as the Barrack Ground. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 38.. PORTAGE ISLAND :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government, in relation to the transfer of Portage Island, at the Entrance of Miramichi Bay, to the Government of Canada. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 39.. LUNATIC ASYLUM, QUEBEC :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec, in relation to the transfer of certain properties, situated at Chambly, St. John, or elsewhere, for the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum for the Province of Quebec. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 40.. NEW BRUNSWICK, COMMON SCHOOL LAW :—Return to Address, Correspondence relating to the sum voted in the first Session of 1873, to meet the costs of an Appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, with reference to the constitutionality of the Common School Law of New Brunswick, passed in 1871,—and a statement of all sums paid for the purpose. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 41.. INGONISH HARBOR :—Return to Address, Showing the number of inhabitants, and the amount of the Imports of the Harbor of Ingonish South, Cape Breton, for the past year. [*Not printed.*]
—Return to Address, Account of the Expenditure and Correspondence, and Reports from Engineers, relating to the expenditure for the improvement of the Harbor of Ingonish South, Cape Breton. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 42.. PENITENTIARIES :—Sixth Annual Report of the Directors of Penitentiaries of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1873.
- No. 43.. MOUCHETTE, EMILE :—Return to Address, Letters or other papers in connection with the appointment and dismissal of Emile Mouchette to and from the office of Way Office Keeper at Acadia-ville, West Arichat, in the County of Richmond, Nova Scotia, and correspondence relative to the appointment of his successor. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 44.. YALE AND KOOTENAY DISTRICT :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Returning Officer of the Yale and Kootenais District; also between the Local Government or any other parties and the Dominion Government with reference to the last Election in the Yale and Kootenais District, British Columbia.
- No. 45.. JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS OF N.S., N.B., AND B.C. :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Judges of the Superior Courts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, touching the inequality of the salaries of the Judges of the same standing in the different Provinces.
- No. 46.. COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, MONTREAL :—Return and Supplementary Return to Address, Copies of all communications addressed to the Minister of Customs, &c., within three years complaining of the conduct of the late Collector of Customs at Montreal, &c., and of any correspondence relating thereto, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 47.. ALLAN STEAMSHIPS :—Return to Address, shewing the date of the sailing of each of the Allan steam packet ships under contract for carrying the English mails on their voyages to and from Liverpool, and the dates of their arrival at that port, Halifax, Quebec and Portland, Maine, during the year 1873, and the first quarter of the year 1874. Specifying also the time occupied by such ships in each voyage. [*Not printed.*]
—Copy of the agreement made by the Postmaster General with the Owners of the Dominion line of steamships by which they are to carry mails to and from Liverpool to Canadian ports or Portland. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 48.. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WINTER STEAMER :—Return to Address, Copy of [the Advertisement for the Winter Steamer to Prince Edward Island, as well as of all Tenders received for said service. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 49.. PORT STANLEY HARBOR :—Return and Supplementary Return to Address, Copies of all documents in possession of the Government, relating to Port Stanley Harbor, other than those brought down last session. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 50.. CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY, TIMBER :—Return to Address, shewing the number of pieces of timber, &c., exported each year, since the month of April, 1873, from the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay; particularizing the kinds of wood and localities whence the timber was shipped, &c.
- No. 51.. BRITISH COLUMBIA TRANS-CONTINENTAL COMMUNICATION :—Return to Address, Copies of all instructions given to examine into the practicability of a Mixed Land and Water Trans-Continental communication with British Columbia, and for any reports received, and for copies of any other reports on the feasibility of using the waters of the Saskatchewan River for navigation purposes.

- No. 52.. HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal; with letters of dismissal of Messrs. Delisle, Workman, Hudon and Ryan from said Commission; also any letters and telegrams on the same subject between the Honorable Messrs. Mackenzie, Dorion, and the Honorable John Young, one of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 53.. WELLAND CANAL:—Return to Address, Correspondence (if any) between the Government and the Engineers in charge of the Welland Canal, during the last two years, as to the amount of damages sustained by land owners along the Grand River in the Counties of Haldimand and Monck; also copies of all Reports (if any), as to the valuation and payment of said damages. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 54.. NATURALIZATION TREATIES:—Message communicating copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 3rd September, 1873, in reply to an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Naturalization Treaties.
- No. 55.. WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY:—Return to Address, Minute of Council, authorizing the recent increase of tariff upon the Windsor and Annapolis Railway; and communications between the Government, the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, the Local Government of Nova Scotia, or any individual relating thereto; Also for a return of the tariffs upon various lines of Railway in Nova Scotia, viz., Windsor and Annapolis Railway, Inter-colonial, and line between Windsor and Halifax. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 56.. BOSSÉ, HON. JOSEPH NOEL:—Return to Address, Copies of all accounts transmitted to the Dominion Government by the Honorable Joseph Noel Bossé, for travelling expenses, &c., while holding the Criminal, Superior or Circuit Courts with a detailed statement of the sums paid. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 57.. COURT OF APPEAL:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Federal Government, and the Government of Quebec, in relation to the re-organization of the Court of Appeal in the Province of Quebec, from 1st January, 1871. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 58.. MACHINERY IMPORTED:—Return and Supplementary Return to Address, showing the quantity and character of machinery admitted into Canada free of duty under the Order in Council, admitting free machinery not manufactured in the Dominion. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 59.. ELECTION DISTRICTS:—Return to Address, Return prepared from the records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, showing the number of votes polled for each Candidate in the different Electoral Districts, during the late General Elections, &c.
- Return to Address, Return of all sums paid to defray expenses of the late Elections to this House in the different Electoral Districts throughout the Dominion.
- No. 60.. RAILWAY CARS:—Return to Address, Showing number of Railway Cars, that have been imported from the United States by Canadian Railway Companies since the 1st January, 1873; also their value and the duties paid.
- No. 61.. FREEMAN'S PATENT TENT:—Return to Address, Correspondence relating to Freeman's Patent Tent Spring (the right to manufacture which has been purchased by the Dominion Government). [*Not printed.*]
- No. 62.. AMHERST HARBOR:—Return to Address, Reports and plans relating to Amherst Harbor and Havre aux Maisons. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 63.. PORT BURWELL HARBOR:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and the Port Burwell Harbor Company, with reference to making said Port a Harbor of Refuge; with any representations made by owners of vessels, &c., in relation thereto. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 64.. CITY OF HALIFAX:—Return to Address, Reports of the Minister of Public Works, Orders i Council, and correspondence with the Imperial Government, or any other parties touching the extension of the railway into the City of Halifax. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 65.. MAILS, RIVER DU LOUP, &c:—Return to Address, for
 1st. Notices calling for Tenders for the transport of mails between River du Loup in the Province of Quebec and Edmonston in the Province of New Brunswick, for the four years, beginning on the 1st April or 1st May, 1868;
 2nd. Tenders received for the transport of such mails;
 3rd. Correspondence between the Postmaster General, &c., and the parties tendering, &c.;
 4th. Correspondence having reference to the continuance of the said contract after the fixed period for which it had been given in 1868, together with copies of the contract. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 66.. CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY:—Return to Address, Memorials from the Chamber of Commerce, Victoria, B. C., in connection with the offering of a subsidy or other inducements to the ships of the China Trans-Pacific Steamships Co., running between San Francisco, Japan and China, to call at Esquimaux, British Columbia. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 67.. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LIGHTHOUSES :—Return to Address, Papers and Minutes of Council relating to the building of Lighthouses in Prince Edward Island, since the 1st day of July last.
- No. 68.. SIX NATION INDIANS :—Return to Address, Shewing any claims that may have been made by the authorities of town of Brantford to any portion of the lot of land near the Mohawk Institution, now in possession of the New England Company in trust for the Six Nation Indians, at the Grand River, Ontario; also copy of instructions, if any, to Mr. Gilkison, relative to the said lot, with copy of any Report from the said Superintendent and what decision the Government has arrived at.
- No. 69.. PERRY, STANISLAUS FRANCIS :—Return to Address, Despatches from the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island to His Excellency upon the subject of the resignation of the seat of Stanislaus Francis Perry, the Speaker and a Member of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, together with all legal opinions and documents therewith enclosed. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 70.. INDIAN TREATIES, N. W. TERRITORIES :—Return to Address, Copies of all Acts passed, and all appointments made by the Council for the N. W. Territories; together with all recommendations made by the said Council to the Dominion Government, in reference to the Indian Treaties, and Indian matters in the North West Territories. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 71.. DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL NOTES :—Return to Address, Shewing the amount of Dominion and Provincial notes issued on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, from 1868, with the amount of such notes at each period held by the Chartered Banks as reserve, and the amount of specie held by the Receiver General at each period, &c.
- No. 72.. JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, QUEBEC :—Return (in part) to Address, Copies of all accounts, &c., transmitted (from 1st July, 1867,) to the Dominion Government by each of the Judges of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, for all travelling and hotel expenses, in any place other than that in which such Judge had orders to reside, &c.; and statement of the several sums paid in conformity with such accounts.
- No. 73.. ROYAL COMMISSION :—Return to Address, Statement of all the expenses connected with the issuing of the Royal Commission entrusted with the examination of the charges made by the Hon. L. S. Huntington against the late Administration—to contain the amounts paid and the persons to whom paid.
- No. 74.. BRITISH COLUMBIA, INDIAN AFFAIRS :—Return to Address, Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of British Columbia, for 1873; and all papers connected with the Indian Affairs of the said Province for 1873; also a Return shewing who recommended the appointment of Mr. Lenahan to the office of Assistant Indian Commissioner in the said Province, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 75.. MANITOBA WOOD LIMITS :—Return to Address, Return of all leases and sales of wood limits in Manitoba and the North West; the dates of the leases or sales, together with the terms, and the names of the lessees or purchasers. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 76.. SPRING FLOODS, ST. LAWRENCE :—Return to Address, Report of the Commissioners named to enquire into the causes of the high Spring floods of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal.
- No. 77.. FARRER, E. J. :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and E. J. Farrer, one of the Editors of the *Toronto Mail*, and now an Emigrant Agent to Ireland; together with instructions issued to said Farrer when sent to Ireland; and a statement showing the salary which he receives. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 78.. WEBB, John :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec, and of the Reports, &c., in the matter of the offer made by Mr. John Webb, of Cap Santé, Manufacturer, for the purchase of a certain point of land, in order to establish manufacturing establishments on it. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 79.. BLAIR, BENJAMIN :—Return to Address, Contract entered into with Benjamin Blair, for conveyance of Mails between Granville and Wallace, in the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in September, 1873, and subsequently annulled by the Postmaster General. [*Not printed.*]

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1873.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

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1874.

1873.

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- 2.—Sherbrooke Immigration Agent's Report—(*H. Hubbard.*)
- 3.—Toronto Immigration Agent's Report—(*J. A. Donaldson.*)
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R E P O R T

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Balyleidy and Killelsagh, in the County of Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of The Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of The Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year, 1873.

I. GENERAL REMARKS.

The operations of the Department for the first nine months of the year took place under the administration of my predecessor the Hon. J. H. Pope.

It was in the month of November last that I was called by Your Excellency to take charge of the Department of Agriculture, and on the 7th of the same month that I was sworn in as Minister of Agriculture.

One Act submitted to Parliament, relating to the administration of this Department, was passed and assented to on May 23rd last, intituled "An Act to Amend the Patent Act of 1872."

The great augmentation in the business of the Department noted in the annual reports of my three predecessors as having steadily progressed for many years past, continued during 1873.

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

	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.
January.....	3,161	5,512
February.....	2,868	3,868
March.....	1,604	5,553
April.....	1,928	2,419
May.....	2,037	1,987
June.....	1,653	1,734
July.....	1,582	1,970
August.....	1,433	1,925
September.....	1,483	1,775
October.....	1,530	1,718
November.....	1,424	1,475
December.....	1,513	1,850
Total.....	22,216	31,786

The following table shews a statistical statement of the business of the Department from 1864 to 1873 inclusive :—

Years.	Letters received.	Letters sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks.	Total number of Immigrants.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,694	7,638	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,795
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	30,261	2,215	89,186
1873	22,216	31,786	3,184	99,109

It thus appears that there is an increase under every head.

II. AGRICULTURE.

The subject of Agriculture, although not heretofore specifically acted upon by the Department, has, nevertheless, incidentally more than the occasional importance of protecting the country against the invasion of scourges such as that by which the agricultural interest of Canada was threatened during the year 1870.

The duties attached to the agricultural branch of the Department, as in other countries, where one of the Departments of State bears the same title as with us, become, by the progress of time and gradual perfecting of public institutions, objects of vast concern.

The time will probably soon come when, by means of parliamentary grants, agriculture as a technical science might be benefitted by special Agronomic Institutes, and by periodical publications of studies and researches confided to specialists.

Intimately connected with this subject is the question of agricultural and industrial statistics, of which a basis for future annual and periodical reports has been established by the returns of the late census. The results of these will soon be published.

The public mind has, on this point, been occupied with the question of Dominion Exhibitions, to be held from time to time whenever the results brought to light by the various local and provincial exhibitions may indicate their desirability and usefulness.

All these questions are of such importance, and their solution, to be fitting and acceptable, involves such an expenditure, as to require time and a great deal of consideration. It is better to delay a little than to rush into a rash organization, the lamentable results of which would be sure to exert an evil influence over many years.

III. IMMIGRATION.

The following table shews the number of Immigrants who entered the Dominion from all parts during the year 1873, as compared with the previous six years :—

—	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Via the St. Lawrence.....	30,757	34,300	43,114	44,475	37,020	34,743	36,901
Via Suspension Bridge and Inland Ports.....	25,631	36,511	30,326	23,857	27,365	49,130	59,549
Maritime Province Ports...	1,190	637	925	687	1,337	5,313	2,659
Totals.....	57,578	71,448	74,365	69,019	65,722	89,186	99,109

The subjoined statement gives the number of immigrants by the St. Lawrence route who arrived at the Port of Quebec from 1854 to 1873, inclusive :—

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.....	34,300
1869.....	43,114
1870.....	44,475
1871.....	37,020
1872.....	34,743
1873.....	36,901

It is, however, to be preliminarily remarked that a very large number of all the immigrants who enter Canada do so simply as passengers, their destination from the start being the United States; and in almost every instance this class of passengers comes provided with through tickets which they have purchased or been furnished with before leaving the port of embarkation in the United Kingdom or the Continent of Europe. Part of these passengers come by way of the St. Lawrence; but by far the largest portion enter at the Suspension Bridge to cross the peninsula of Ontario, by the Great Western Railway, for the Western States. This fact is particularly noticed, as these through passengers are constantly confounded with emigrants leaving Canada for the United States. They never were, in any sense of the word, immigrants to Canada.

The following statement shows the number of immigrant passengers who have passed through Canada for the United States, as reported by the Dominion Government agents from 1866 to 1873 inclusive:—

1866.....	41,704
1867.....	47,212
1868.....	58,683
1869.....	57,202
1870.....	44,313
1871.....	37,949
1872.....	52,608
1873.....	49,059

And the following statement shows, in comparison for the corresponding years, the numbers of immigrants reported by Government agents to have settled in Canada:—

1866.....	10,091
1867.....	14,666
1868.....	12,765
1869.....	18,630
1870.....	24,706
1871.....	27,773
1872.....	36,578
1873.....	50,050

There are no means of classifying the national origins of the immigrants who arrived in Canada except at the port of Quebec.

The following is a comparative statement of the origins of the immigrants who arrived at that port from 1870 to 1873, inclusive:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
English	20,934	17,915	14,867	18,004
Irish.....	2,858	2,980	3,410	4,336
Scotch.....	3,279	3,426	4,165	4,665
German	595	9,300	764	739
Scandinavian.....	16,780	2,999	10,148	6,447
French and Belgians.....			1,366	2,634
Other origins.....	29	4,000	23	76
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	44,475	37,020	37,743	36,901

The following is a comparative statement of the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec from 1870 to 1873, inclusive:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Farmers	4,144	2,989	2,336	1,470
Laborers	12,248	11,465	6,189	6,202
Mechanics	1,717	1,674	6,809	7,662
Clerks and Traders.....	146	89	79	62
Professional men.....	10	4	14	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18,265	16,221	15,427	15,403

The bulk of all the immigrants by the St. Lawrence route in 1873 came by steamships, as appears by the following statement:—

By steamships.....	34,860
„ sailing vessels.....	2,041

The same fact has been apparent for a number of years past. Emigrants from the United Kingdom and the European continent show a most decided preference for steamships over sailing vessels. Steamships bring them in much shorter time, and in much healthier condition. The ordinary fare by steamships is six guineas (with the exception of the assistance afforded to immigrants in certain cases by Passenger Warrants, the particulars of which will be stated hereinafter), and that by sailing vessels about four guineas. But in the case of a mechanic or laboring man earning wages, the saving of his time is of much more value than the difference of the fare, to say nothing of the superior comfort and better meals provided by the steamships, together with greater immunity from sickness.

The average time of the mail steamships from Liverpool to Quebec in 1873 was 11 days, and from Londonderry to Quebec 10 days. The average time of sailing vessels from the United Kingdom was 45 days, being more than four times greater than that of the steamships.

The immigrants who came to Canada in 1873 were generally healthy, and of a good class. The total number of deaths, *via* the St. Lawrence route, during the voyage (chiefly of children) was 28, and at Grosse Isle, 4. This is less than one per thousand, being .862.

With very little exception, the immigrants who arrived at Quebec during 1873 were forwarded to points inland by the Grand Trunk Railway. An officer of the Department travelled with the immigrant trains, in order to see that all the wants of immigrants were properly provided for.

Immigrants intending to settle in the Provinces of Ontario or Quebec, for the most part received orders from the agents of the Governments of those Provinces stationed at Point Levis, addressed to the Dominion Agent, who issued his order to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, by which they received free passages to stations nearest to their ultimate destination. Two-thirds of the cost of these passages are refunded by the Governments of those Provinces, under agreement; one-third of the total amount paid being estimated to be that which the Department would otherwise pay, under the Order in Council of 1868, restricting the aid given by the Dominion Government to the absolutely indigent. The amount of expenditure thus incurred will be stated in another part of this Report.

It may be remarked that the statistics of immigration to Canada, as collected by the Dominion agents, do not agree with the figures in the annual "Return issued by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade of Emigration from the United Kingdom for the year "1873." From that return, which is published in the appendices, it appears that the total number of emigrants who left ports in the United Kingdom for the North American colonies in that year was 37,208. The following are returns of Dominion agents at the ports named, being arrivals in the Dominion direct from the sea:—

Quebec.....	36,901
Halifax, N. S.....	1,403
St. John, N. B.....	1,129
Miramichi.....	127
	39,560

The arrivals during the winter at Portland should properly be added to these figures, Portland being a winter sea-port of the Dominion. But the number of the arrivals at Portland has hitherto been taken at Montreal, and other agencies, together with arrivals *via* Boston and New York, and the figures have not been kept separate.

The statistics of immigration *via* the Suspension Bridge, and from other United States ports, cannot be obtained with the same accuracy, being based upon a count of heads, and must, therefore, be accepted as only approximate.

The total number of the arrivals in 1873, include 8,971 persons entered the Dominion from the United States, the figures being obtained from the Custom Houses along the frontier. These immigrants are supposed to be, for the most part, Canadians returned from the United States, and persons whom the late commercial and industrial depression in that country forced to Canada in search of employment.

This class of immigrant arrivals enters the statistics for the first time in 1873, and should be borne in mind in making comparisons of figures. There has always been a considerable movement of persons across the long frontier on both sides. The balance, at times, has been against Canada. The Department has no means of obtaining statistics of the persons who leave Canada for the United States.

The immigration into Canada in 1873 was marked by the feature of large increase in the total numbers of arrivals, and particularly in the class of immigrants who announced their intention to settle in the country.

It will appear from a comparison of the figures before given in this Report, that there has been considerable fluctuation in the numbers of those immigrant passengers who have chosen Canadian routes to enter the United States during the last eight years. There was a slight decline in 1873 as compared with the previous year, the numbers being in 1872, 52,608, and in 1873, 49,059.

On the other hand those who announced their intention to settle in Canada rose from 36,578 in 1872, to 50,050 in 1873, being an increase of 36.83 per cent. The increase in 1872 over 1871 was 8,805, or 35.34 per cent. The increase in 1873, as compared with 1866, the year before Confederation, was 395.98 per cent, or in other words the total numbers in 1873 were more than five times those in 1866.

The figures show steady augmentation in the number of settlers in Canada since Confederation, an increase which has been contemporaneous with the increase in the trade of the country since that event.

It will appear evident, from a consideration of the facts and figures relating to immigration during the years 1872 and 1873, that strenuous efforts have been made to increase the current of immigration directed towards Canada, which have been to a great extent successful. It has followed, of course, in the face of the competition of other countries, and especially the United States, that such efforts could not be made without materially increasing the expenditure, the figures of which, showing a comparison for four years, will be hereinafter given.

As among the exertions made, it may be stated that a system of Passenger Warrants has been inaugurated by the Dominion Government, under which approved immigrants have been enabled to obtain their passages at £4 15s., instead of £6 6s.; and a certain class of families of farm labourers and female domestic servants, at £2 5s. sterling. The rates quoted are for what are termed "ocean adults," as by a condition made by a combination of the North Atlantic Steamship Companies, all children over the age of eight years are counted as adults. Reductions of price are only made for children under eight years. In addition to aid in the ocean passage to Canada, immigrants settling in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario have had their railway fares, or other cost of inland transport, paid to their points of destination. And immigrants for New Brunswick, landed at Halifax, have been carried free over the Government Railways in Nova Scotia. Meals and lodgings and medical attendance have been provided both by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to all immigrants who stood in need of such assistance. And the Government of Ontario has given a *bonus* of \$6 per adult to settlers in that Province

after three months residence. All these advantages have been widely made known in the United Kingdom, and parts of the Continent of Europe, by lecturers sent as well by the Dominion Government as by the Governments of the several Provinces. They have also been very widely advertised. A very large issue of pamphlets and other publications, to the number of over two millions, setting forth the advantages which Canada offers as a field for immigration, has been circulated within the last two years, but the greater part in 1873. The large increase in the number of settlers in Canada, which has been noticed, is undoubtedly to a very considerable extent due to the combined result of these exertions.

The year 1873 was one of commercial and industrial prosperity; it was yet, however, remarked in the annual return of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, that the emigration from the United Kingdom in that year "was the largest that had taken place in any one year since 1854." This fact arises in part from a diffusion of the spirit of emigration among the people, and also to a much more considerable extent from emigrants who have gone before, sending money to their friends to join them.

It is still further to be noticed that the emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1873, took place in the face of marked opposition by the capitalist class, as well in the industrial as in the agricultural interest.

As bearing on the struggle between capital and labour among the agricultural class, Mr. Joseph Arch, the President of the "National Labourers' Union," accompanied by Mr. Arthur Clayden, a member of the Consultative Committee of that society, which it is stated comprises eighty thousand members, visited Canada during the autumn. The object of these gentlemen was avowedly to find a suitable field to which English agricultural labourers might emigrate, and so, by thinning the numbers at home, enhance the rate of wages. They travelled throughout the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; and on their return to England, Mr. Arch announced in a speech, at a meeting of members of the union, that he did find Canada a country to which English agricultural labourers might advantageously emigrate. This speech has been reproduced in pamphlet form and very widely circulated. The late Minister made an agreement to place a number of passenger warrants at the disposition of the council of the National Labourers' Union at Leamington.

Agricultural labourers, generally speaking, cannot emigrate unless aid is afforded in some way. Their wages, ranging from nine to sixteen shillings, and averaging from twelve to fourteen shillings per week, are not sufficient to enable them to subsist, and afterwards save sufficient means to pay for their own passage, much less that of their families. The largest number of those immigrants of this class who come to this continent are aided by remittances of friends who have gone before, and a considerable number were brought to Canada in 1873 by means of Immigration Aid Societies. Many of those so brought out in the spring sent money home to enable their families to join them before the fall.

Farmers, therefore, in those parts of the country where labour is required, would do well to form societies of this nature. By so doing they will not find any difficulty in obtaining necessary supplies of labour, and they will, at the same time, render an

important service to the cause of immigration. The resident agents of the Dominion in Canada have been generally instructed to favour the formation of such societies within their respective districts.

An arrangement has been made for the renewal of the passenger warrant system with the Allan, the Dominion, and the Temperley lines of steamships, between ports in the United Kingdom and the ports of Quebec, Halifax, and Portland, in the winter time. The arrangement has also been extended to the Anchor line of steamships, calling at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick. The agreements with all these lines are now placed on precisely the same footing. The reduction to approved immigrants to Canada, as before stated, which is afforded by the system of passenger warrants, enables them to obtain their passage for £4 15s. instead of £6 6s. sterling; and, to a limited extent, the special class of agricultural labourers' families and female domestic servants are furnished warrants for £2 5s., sterling per adult.

The immigrants of the labouring and mechanical classes who came to this country in 1873 generally found immediate employment at remunerative wages. The supply was not equal to the demand of the class of labourers. There were some mechanics, principally from Paris, skilled in trades not adapted to this country, who found themselves disappointed after arrival. But the result of the great bulk of the immigration of the year was beneficial to all concerned.

The number of immigrants to Canada, aided by charitable societies and other persons in the mother country, showed a decline of more than half in 1873 as compared with 1872, the numbers being in the former-mentioned year 1,124, and in the latter 2,435. But the figures of both these years were very much less than those of former years. The following is the list for 1873:—

Feltham Reformatory	20
Red Hill	12
Miss Macpherson	360
Doctor Middlemore	30
Miss Rye	231
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobart	242
Brighton Industrial School	24
Boys' Home, Hampstead	24
Children's Home, London	56
F. McFarland	72
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool	41
T. S. Fletcher, Dublin	4
Wandsworth Institution, London	8
	—
	1,124

The annual reports of the immigration agents resident in the Dominion are published in the appendices to this report.

Mr. Stafford, the agent at Quebec, remarks an increase in the number of arrivals at that port; that they were of a good class, and that generally the condition of the immigrants was healthy.

Mr. Hubbard, the agent at Sherbrooke, Quebec, reports that the immigrants distributed at his station have generally done well, and expressed themselves satisfied with the treatment they have received and with the country. A new station has been erected at Sherbrooke for the accommodation of immigrants for that section of the Eastern Townships, and 1873 was the first year of its operation.

Mr. Daley, the agent at Montreal, was principally occupied with the general care of immigrants who pass through the port of Montreal, the local distribution at that port being for the most part done by the agent of the Government of Quebec. Mr. Daley, however, reports that the number of applications at his office was greater than he could supply. He states that the temporary station at the Tanneries was found to be of the greatest convenience, and greatly conduced to the comfort of the immigrants.

Mr. Wills, the agent at Ottawa, reports a large increase in the distribution at his station, the total number being 4,670, an increase over the previous year of 593 European immigrants, and 472 of immigrants from the United States. He states that he was only able to supply a small portion of the demands for immigrant labour. The Ottawa Valley Immigration Aid Society, of which he is the secretary, remitted to the United Kingdom \$10,960.23 in 1873, to assist emigrants to come, and through its instrumentality 500 persons were brought out. Mr. Wills mentions that a number of Germans, Poles, and Swedes, whom he placed in the Upper Ottawa country, have done well.

Mr. Macpherson, the Kingston agent, reports that the class of immigrants who came into his agency was unusually good and that they were immediately absorbed, their entrance being little more than barely felt, so great was the demand, particularly for agricultural labourers and female domestic servants. He states that 5,368 immigrants arrived in his agency, and of these 5,325 remained in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto agent, reports that he had 4,500 more arrivals at his agency in 1873 than in the previous year, but that they were only a small portion of those required. He gives the number of 14,129 as having been distributed. He also states that large sums of money were sent home by immigrants, who arrived in the spring, to bring out their families in the autumn. Wages ruled high, and not a single case of hardship occurred to his knowledge. The accommodations at this station are ample and convenient for the requirements of the largest distributing point in the Dominion.

Mr. Rae, the Hamilton agent, reports that the arrivals at his agency exceeded those of the previous year by 558. The number of those who remained in the country was 1,261 in excess of those in the previous year. He states there is a great demand for labourers of every description.

Mr. Smyth, the London, Ontario, agent, makes a report for the last four months of the year, his station being a new one, and not yet quite completed. The intended railway connections are not yet made. There is a considerable distribution of immigrants from this point. The agent states there was a very large demand for female domestic servants,

Dr. Clay, the agent at Halifax, N.S., reports the arrival of 1,643 immigrants at that port, being an increase of 221 over the previous year. Inducements were offered during the year to a number of families of agricultural labourers to settle in Nova Scotia; and 221 French miners, accompanied by 35 women and 45 children, were brought over to work in the mines at Pictou and Cape Breton.

Mr. Shives, the agent at St. John, N.B., reports that he had 1,129 immigrants at his station; which included two special colonies, fostered by the Provincial Government—namely, a Danish one at New Høllerup, and a Scottish one at New Kincardineshire. The New Høllerup Colony is situated about 220 miles up the St. John River, and New Kincardineshire is a little below on the same river. Both colonies are reported as showing evidences of prosperity and advancement.

Mr. Wilkinson, the agent at Chatham, Miramichi, N.B., reports this year only 127 arrivals. This small number of immigrants, as compared with the previous year, he states, to be attributable to the building of the Intercolonial Railway in the Northern part of New Brunswick, and the incomplete state of that work. He thinks employment might be found in his agency for a considerable number of labourers, and that there are available lands awaiting settlement.

Mr. McMicken, who acted as the agent at Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the season of 1873, reports that 1,256 immigrants settled in that season, of whom about three-fourths were from the Province of Ontario. He states that the new settlers have generally done well, and are hopeful. The town of Winnipeg had in December last a population of 1,887—composed of males 1,267, and females 620. In the previous year at the same time the population was 1,467, showing an increase of 420 or 28·62 per cent.

Mr. William Hespeler was appointed agent at Winnipeg by Order in Council dated August 15th last.

It may be remarked that four delegates from the German Menonite Province of Berdiansk, in South Russia, visited this country during the summer of 1873, for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability as a field for Menonite settlement, and the terms which they could obtain from the Government of the Dominion.

As this immigration of German Menonnites to Canada promises to become a question of importance, it may be well to give some particulars respecting the causes of the movement. The German Menonnites of Russia are said to have left Prussia, their former country, on account of religious objections held by them to military service. They settled in Russia on a promise made to them by the Czar that they should be exempt from such service, be allowed to educate their children in their own way in their own schools in the German language, and suffered to make use of affirmation instead of oath in courts of justice.

Their present number is estimated to be from 50,000 to 80,000 souls.

The portion of country inhabited by them is situated on the Sea of Azof, on the 47th parallel of latitude. The climate is pretty severe, the mean temperature of the winter being similar to that of the borders of the Baltic at the mouth of the Vistula. The soil is described in Russian documents as belonging to the class called *tcherrnozeme*, or *terre*

noire (black earth) in some parts of which sand and clay are found separated and mixed. Official returns represent that part of Russia as being of good average fertility, but almost entirely deprived of wood.

In the same document, the mode of cultivation is said to belong to the class which is styled in Russia "*La culture libre des Steppes*," that is, not subjected to any systematic rotation of crops.

The Menonnites, besides raising sheep and other animals, appear to be large producers of grain, the surplus of which is exported through the ports of the Black Sea.

The cause of the new projected exodus is again the question of military service from which the Czar refuses now to exempt them. It is also coupled with a question of schools, a new ukase requiring that their children should be instructed in the Russian language, and made to submit to regulations respecting tuition to which they cannot in conscience consent.

The first intimation made to the Canadian Government of the proposed emigration from Russia, was contained in a despatch (No. 51) dated the 7th March, 1872, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The despatch had reference to letters from Mr. Zorabs, Her Majesty's Consul at Berdiansk, and from leading Menonnites, enquiring whether, if these people emigrated to Canada, they would be allowed exemption from military service, and from the ordinary form of oath; asking moreover what advantages they might calculate upon in the way of land grants.

In pursuance of an Order in Council, dated April 26th, 1872, favourable answers were returned to the enquiries of the Menonnites, and delegates from among themselves were invited to visit Canada, the Department of Agriculture undertaking to defray the expenses of such visit.

During the summer of 1872, Mr. Hespeler, then Emigration Agent in Germany, was instructed to visit Berdiansk, and he spent some time among the Menonnites, assuring them of the good will of the Canadian Government, and of its desire to accept them as settlers upon the condition of securing to them the privileges they demanded.

Difficulties however arose, from the fact that, although the Russian Government has given liberty to these people to leave Russia, provided they do so before the year 1883, it is still averse to any interference of agents, either inviting them to emigrate or directing their emigration, or to allow any specific means of transport to be applied to such emigration by any foreign power or agency.

Since Mr. Hespeler's visit to Russia, somewhat impeded by these difficulties, every effort has been made that could be made to invite the Menonnites to settle in Canada. This country was visited by their delegates in 1872, and again in 1873. The delegates in 1872 were accompanied in their visit through the country by Mr. J. Y. Shantz, one of their religious brethren settled in Ontario; and the delegates of 1873 were also accompanied by Mr. Shantz and Mr. Hespeler.

Upon their selecting the Province of Manitoba as one of the parts of America in which they intended to settle, an Order in Council was passed on the 3rd of March, 1873,

setting apart eight townships in the south-east part of that Province for their occupation, the land being given free on the condition of settlement.

The advantages accorded to the Menonnites were communicated to their delegates, and the Government thus became pledged to them.

The obligations contracted towards these people, as enumerated in the letter to the Menonnite delegates, under date July 26th, 1873, are :—

- 1st. Entire exemption from military service.
- 2nd. A free grant of lands in Manitoba.
- 3rd. The privilege of religious schools of their own.
- 4th. The privilege of affirming instead of making oaths in courts.
- 5th. The passenger warrants, from Hamburg to Fort Garry, for the sum of \$30 per adult, \$15 for children under eight years, and \$3 for infants under one year.
- 6th. These prices not to be changed during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, and if changed afterwards, not to exceed \$40 up to the year 1882.
- 7th. The emigrants to be provided with provisions during their journey between Liverpool and Collingwood.

There is no certainty as to the number of Menonnites who may be expected to come in 1874. The estimates from various sources range between 50 and 700 families.

An arrangement has been made with the Dominion Line of steamers to carry and feed the Menonnite immigrants from Hamburg to Quebec for the sum of £5 sterling, which may be stated in round numbers at \$25 per "ocean adult." The Menonnites give \$30 per "ocean adult" for the entire passage, there will be a balance of \$5 each to go towards defraying the expenses from Quebec to Winnipeg.

All immigrants for Manitoba arriving at Quebec before the 26th of May will have to be forwarded by the mixed American and Canadian routes of travel, the Dawson route not being open for regular traffic before the 1st of June.

The following are, as nearly as can be stated, the rates of passage by railway and steamboats on the two lines of travel, conveniently available for the forwarding of the Russian Menonnites.

DULUTH ROUTE.

Quebec to Toronto, per Grand Trunk	\$3 50
Toronto to Collingwood, by rail	1 00
Collingwood to Duluth, by steamer	5 00
Duluth to Moorehead, by rail	10 00
Moorehead to Fort Garry, by steamer	12 00

Total cost

\$31 50

If caravans are used between Moorehead or Breckenridge to the Menonite Townships, then the cost will be increased from \$12 to \$30, making in this case the total \$39.50.

CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL ROUTE.

Quebec to St. Paul <i>via</i> Chicago, by railway	\$23 50
St. Paul to Moorehead or Breckenridge, by railway	15 00
Moorehead or Breckenridge to Fort Garry, by steamer	12 00
	\$50 50

DAWSON ROUTE.

The total cost to the Government by the Dawson route is estimated as follows:—

Quebec to Collingwood.....	\$4 50
Collingwood to Fort William, by steamer.....	4 00
Fort William to Fort Garry, by Dawson Road.....	15 00
	\$23 50

To these charges are to be added the meals, which cannot, under the circumstances, with the best arrangements, cost less than 50 cents. per head per day.

The time estimated to be taken by the Dawson route, which is longer than by the other two, may be stated at fifteen days, in case no delay or mishap occurs, viz., three days, including stoppages and transhipment from Quebec to Collingwood, four days from Collingwood to Fort William, and eight days on the Dawson Road. The feeding of each passenger from Quebec to Red River will therefore add \$7.50 for each person to the cost of travel.

Mr. Dawson affirms that for four months from the 1st of June, his road will be quite adequate to accommodate and carry a constant stream of passengers of one hundred persons departing every day with their luggage, from Fort William.

The total estimated cost by the Dawson road is, therefore, meals included, \$31 for every person.

The amount of obligation contracted by the Government (besides Ocean transfer already dealt with) is:—

Passage from Quebec to Fort Garry	\$23 50
Meals from Quebec to Collingwood	1 50
	\$25 00

Deducting the balance of \$5 on the ocean passage from the sum of \$30 paid by the immigrant, leaves a sum of \$20 as the minimum obligation of the Canadian Government towards every Menonite immigrant.

In England, Mr. William Dixon, who was Chief Agent of the Department, died on

the 27th of October last, and the temporary charge of his agency was confided to Mr. F. W. Rowsell. Mr. Dixon, during his long service, was remarkable for his punctuality, his great accuracy as an accountant with large sums passing through his hands, and devotion to the duties of his office.

A number of special agents were appointed for short fixed periods during the year to diffuse information by means of lectures and printed matter respecting Canada as a field for immigration. These consisted of Mr. Samuel Capper, whose duty was generally to lecture in connection with temperance organizations; Mr. Robert Cowling, with duties in Cornwall and adjacent counties; Mr. A. B. Daveny, in the midland counties of England; Mr. Thomas Grahame, in Lancashire and the northern counties; Mr. George Kingsmill, in Wilts, Gloucester and Somerset; Mr. Madden, in Monaghan, Ireland; Rev. Mr. McCormack, in the west part of Ireland; Archdeacon McLean, in the United Kingdom generally, with duties more particularly to lecture on Manitoba; Rev. Mr. Meadows, England, generally; Rev. J. McDonald, Argyleshire and adjacent parts of Scotland; A. G. Nicholson, the islands of Scotland; Mr. John Nivin, in Scotland generally; Mr. Thomas Potts, in north-west counties of England, and specially to assist the Colony of New Kincardineshire, in New Brunswick; Mr. H. J. Richards, in the Channel Islands; Mr. James Ross, in the northern parts of Scotland; Mr. James Wallace, in Nottingham and adjoining counties of England; and Mr. J. S. Talbot in the middle and south of Ireland. The localities of some of these special agents were extended and changed by direction of the late Mr. Dixon.

In addition to these lecturing agents, Mr. H. J. Larkin has been placed in Dublin; Mr. R. Murdoch, in Glasgow; and Mr. G. T. Haigh, in Liverpool. Mr. Alex. Robertson was nominated as agent, but without salary, at Glasgow.

On the continent, the Hon. W. McDougall, C. B., was appointed a special agent to the Scandinavian kingdoms; also the Rev. Mr. Simonson, and later, Mr. H. Mattson. Mr. J. Kormann has been appointed a special agent in Alsace and Lorraine, and contiguous parts of Germany; Mr. J. Schneider, in Germany and Northern Europe; the Rev. I. B. Proulx, in France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland; Mr. Paul de Cazes has been appointed to lecture principally in the rural parts of France; Mr. J. E. Klotz has been stationed at Hamburg, principally to facilitate the movements of the Menonnites expected at that port; and Madame Von Koerber has been authorized to introduce immigrants from Switzerland and parts of Germany.

The Rev. P. E. Gendreau was appointed to visit the United States to investigate the state of the Canadians settled therein, with a view to promote their immigration to the Dominion. His report appears in the Appendices. It is remarkable for its clearness and brevity. It establishes two facts of interest: one, that the number of Canadians who have emigrated to the United States, although large, has been exaggerated; the other, that it is possible, and even comparatively easy, to cause the return of a very large portion of them to the country. They are men who, from their skilled labour and knowledge of the country, would constitute the very best class of immigrants.

The expenditure for Immigration and Quarantine was very much greater in 1873

than that of the preceding year; and that of 1872 was much larger than that of the two previous years together, as will appear from the following comparative statement for four years:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec Agency	31,000 30	26,263 79	36,715 62	64,507 64
Montreal do	2,839 43	3,933 73	7,965 93	10,179 83
Sherbrooke do				1,591 12
Ottawa do	1,444 73	1,629 05	2,054 51	2,988 53
Kingston do	888 23	1,040 16	1,563 81	1,918 35
Toronto do	2,584 63	2,329 24	2,474 63	2,953 17
Hamilton do	1,152 91	1,195 40	1,167 85	1,302 16
London, Ont., Agency				725 90
Halifax, N.S., do	1,509 62	1,167 01	1,531 50	1,818 13
St. John, N.B., do	1,005 25	1,139 49	1,141 24	1,064 63
Miramichi, N.B., do	478 44	4,851 00	497 25	492 42
North-West Agencies, (including Menonite Expenses)		1,292 20	3,203 00	6,439 52
General immigration contingencies, including Passenger Warrants, Commissions and Immigration Publications		3,051 88	17,941 47	53,286 27
European Agencies and travelling agents' salaries and expendi- ture	13,594 55	20,271 17	49,867 60	84,733 24
	56,548 09	63,796 22	126,124 47	234,000 93
Grosse Isle Quarantine	8,781 36	13,828 47	14,755 85	12,119 07
Halifax do	2,328 56	2,844 66	3,679 22	4,287 15
St. John, N.B. do	3,180 22	2,251 95	3,157 26	3,205 50
Inspecting Physicians, Quebec	2,600 00	2,599 99	2,599 83	2,600 00
Public Health				4,823 83
	16,892 14	21,525 07	24,192 21	.....
Pictou Quarantine				210 36
Miramichi do				269 02
Total Expenditure by the Depart- ment of Agriculture	73,440 23	85,321 28	150,316 68	27,514 93
				261,515 86
Vote of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for the encourage- ment of Immigration			70,000 00	70,000 00
Total expenditure by the Dominion of Canada	73,440 23	85,321 28	220,316 68	331,515 86

The vote in aid of the several Provinces for the encouragement of immigration was distributed as follows:—

To Ontario	\$25,000 00
Quebec	20,000 00
New Brunswick	10,000 00
Nova Scotia	10,000 00
British Columbia	5,000 00

\$70,000 00

The Governments of the several Provinces have also spent considerable sums for the promotion of immigration. The total expenditure of Ontario for this purpose was \$159,178.55, divided as follows:—General expenses, transport, provisions, agents' expenses, publications, &c., \$67,356.21; the refund bonus paid to immigrants, \$73,661.81; and the amount refunded to the Dominion Government for the carriage of immigrants from Point Levis \$18,160.53. The Government of Quebec expended for the fiscal year ended June 30th last \$49,681.25; and for the six months from June 30th to December 31st, 1873, \$31,911.57. The expenditure of the calendar year will probably, therefore, be greater than that of the fiscal year. The expenditure by the Government of New Brunswick for the year 1873 was \$37,103.88, and that by the Government of Nova Scotia \$7,772.24.

The combined expenditure of the Dominion and the Provinces may therefore be stated as follows, leaving out the vote of \$70,000 in the Dominion expenditure, as that will be included in the expenditures of the Provinces, with the exception of the apportionment of British Columbia:—

	\$	cts.
Dominion	261,515	86
Dominion to British Columbia.....	5,000	00
Ontario	159,178	55
Quebec (fiscal year)	40,681	25
New Brunswick	37,103	88
Nova Scotia.....	7,772	24
Total, by Dominion and Provinces	511,251	78

The above figures do not include the sums spent in the erection, extension and repair of immigrant stations by the Department of Public Works.

The total amount spent by the Dominion Government in 1873 for transport of immigrants from Point Levis to points in Quebec and Ontario was \$60,620.31, against \$33,873.55 in 1872, and \$21,112.31 in 1871. As the large expenditure in 1873 for immigrant transport was incurred at the request of the Governments of Quebec and Ontario, they agreeing to refund two-thirds of the amount, the actual charge to this Department would be about the same as in 1871, the year before the orders of the Provincial Governments were received to forward immigrants from Point Levis.

IV.—QUARANTINE.

GROSSE ISLE.

There were detained and inspected during the season of 1873, only 12 vessels, with an aggregate of 2,363 souls. The admissions to the Hospital during the same period were 114, showing a decrease under last season of 195.

Four deaths only occurred, all from measles.

Eighteen deaths and five births are recorded at sea.

The Superintendent reports this year as having been unusually healthy. During the seven previous years of his connection with this establishment, the average yearly number of admissions to hospital has been 362, and the average yearly number of deaths^s in hospital 22.

The number of vessels reporting the occurrence of deaths or cases of contagious diseases was exceptionally small.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of this station during the year was \$12,119.07.

ST. JOHN, N.B., PARTRIDGE ISLAND.

Considerable alarm prevailed amongst the citizens here owing to the prevalence of small pox in the United States and neighbouring Provinces, lest the constant travel kept up with infected districts should introduce the disease.

Nine vessels were inspected on arrival, and, where occasion required, purified.

No infectious disease communicated with the city through quarantine channels.

Only one seaman was admitted to hospital on the island during the year, and was discharged cured.

In expectation of a large number of immigrant arrivals during the season, beds, bedding, cooking-stoves, &c., were provided early in the spring.

The expenditure for the maintenance of this station during the year was \$3,205.50.

HALIFAX, N.S.

The number of vessels inspected at this port during the year was seven, from which 18 cases of infectious disease were landed, five of which terminated fatally, two from small-pox and three from scarlet fever.

In addition to these, a carpenter, son of the contractor for the buildings at the station, was attacked by small pox, probably through not taking sufficient precaution, from the fact of his having had the disease before. The case was a very severe one, and the patient died.

Her Majesty's ships *Doris* and *Swallow* arrived during the summer from the West Indies with several cases of yellow fever, but being convalescent the patients were removed to the Naval Hospital.

The Medical Superintendent reports that the Quarantine Buildings at Lawlor's Island have been completed, and afford comfortable accommodation.

The station, and the property connected with it, are in good repair.

The need of a wharf or proper landing-place on the island is much felt.

Expenditure at the station during 1873 was \$4,287.15.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

This station did not come under the control of the Department until 1st July, 1873.

The superintendent reports an unusually healthy season, there having been but four cases of infectious disease.

There was one death from typhoid fever.

Salary of superintendent at this station for the six months ending 31st December, 1873, \$500.

V.—MARINE AND IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL AT QUEBEC.

The administration of this institution was by Order in Council dated March 10th, 1873, transferred from the Department of Agriculture to that of Marine and Fisheries.

VI.—CENSUS AND ARCHIVES.

The first volume of the Census Report was presented to Parliament at its first session in March, 1873.

My predecessor, in his report for 1872, stated that the classification of the occupations of the people was then complete, and that the completion of schedule two relating to deaths, and schedule three relating to public institutions, real estate, vehicles, and implements was then well advanced, as was also the schedule relating to shipping and fisheries.

The second volume which completes the personal census is published. It contains thirteen tables, numbered from seven to nineteen, relating to the ages of the people; of the married; of the widowed; of those unable to read; unable to write; deaf and dumb; the blind, by ages; unsound mind, by ages; occupations of the people; deaths, by sexes; and months of deaths; deaths; conjugal condition; places of birth and religions; ages of the dead; occupations followed during life by the dead; causes of deaths, with ages and sexes of the dead; statement of number of churches; of benevolent, educational (superior) and penal establishments.

The schedules now remaining for publication are No. 3, relating to the ownership of real estate, vehicles and implements. No. 4, relating to cultivated lands, field products, plants, fruits, &c. No. 5, relating to live stock, animal products, home-made fabrics and furs. No. 6, relating to industrial establishments. No. 7, relating to raw products of the forest. No. 8, to shipping and fisheries, and No. 9 to mineral products.

The compilation proper is terminated, and the work of revision is going on for final tabulation and printing.

The compiling staff has been reduced, having varied during the year from sixty-five to twenty-seven. It stood at thirty-seven at the end of December, under the supervision of one instead of four chief compilers. A further reduction will soon take place.

The following table gives a general view of the expenditure during the year 1873.

Month.	Employés.	Commissioners and Enumerators.	Stationery.	Printing and Binding.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1873.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	4,703 00	.....	88 09	426 27	348 86	5,566 22
February	4,185 37	.....	69 11	53 46	798 98	5,106 92
March	4,285 25	4 17	8 32	510 85	.....	4,808 59
April	4,105 50	.....	36 19	197 61	22 34	4,361 64
May	4,197 40	.....	67 58	180 00	267 35	4,712 33
June	4,054 67	.....	52 48	25 13	235 40	4,367 73
July	3,845 75	.....	2 88	607 72	388 00	4,841 35
August	3,600 75	.....	.....	305 03	69 00	4,174 78
September	3,700 00	.....	61 53	.....	66 00	3,830 53
October	5,048 25	.....	15 47	.....	24 00	5,087 72
November	1,919 00	.....	15 33	.....	385 75	2,320 08
December	2,554 50	.....	47 68	.....	184 00	2,786 18
Total	46,199 44	4 17	467 66	2,566 12	2,789 68	51,967 07

Clerks employed, Maximum 65 and 4 Messengers.
do do Minimum 27 do 2 do
December staff 35 do 2 do

A report by Mr. Brymner of the progress made during the year in collecting the Archives appears in the appendices. Government and other offices in London were visited and searched. Correspondence was had with Mr. D. A. Smith, M.P., of the Hudson Bay Company, respecting the records of the Council of Assiniboia, and copies of those documents have been promised. Negotiations were entered into with the military authorities in order to obtain possession of the documents at Halifax relating to the Military and Civil Government of Canada, from 1779 to 1870, which were successful; and these documents are now in the vaults of the Department. Enquiries have been instituted in order to ascertain whether papers in private or public depositories could be obtained.

M. l'Abbé Verrault, the principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, has been despatched to Europe for the same purpose, and pending the preparation of his report long catalogues of interesting documents have been forwarded by him from time to time during his stay in Europe.

VII.—PATENTS.

The Act to amend the Patent Act of 1872 passed during last Session had for object to simplify the forms in order to authorize the printing of the specifications and illustrations of every patent, instead of having them written, as recommended in the last report

of my predecessor. The Act gave the Commissioner power to dispense with the duplicates, specifications, and drawings, if considered advisable.

Measures have been matured to bring the object of this Amendment Act into operation, and it is proposed to have this done at a very early period. The delays up to the present time have been principally owing to the desire to have engravings of drawings attached to the printed specifications, which is a consummation that has hitherto been involved in serious difficulties.

The business of the Patent Office shows a large increase in 1873. It will be seen from the accompanying table that the increase, as compared with 1872, in fees, in applications received, in patents granted, and transfers registered, amounts to over 50 per cent.

In accordance with the arrangement which was announced in the last report of my predecessor, the first number of the *Illustrated Patent Record* was issued by the publisher, Mr. George E. Desbarats, of Montreal, in March last, commencing with Patents issued under Patent Act of 1872, and the 9th number was issued at the close of the year. The work, on the whole, has been satisfactorily performed, and the *Record* has been found very useful both by the public and inventors.

Additional rules and regulations were issued in January last requiring a drawing of each invention to be furnished by applicants on card-board suitable for copying by the photo-lithograph process, and the *Record*, including the patents issued since that time, has continued to improve in appearance.

The Model Room continues to attract great attention. It is constantly visited by the public and consulted by engineers and mechanics for the purpose of study.

The number of patents issued to non-residents of Canada amounts to about one-half of the whole number granted.

It is gratifying to notice that the Vienna Patent Congress recommend some of the principal features already adopted by Canada.

The following statement exhibits the proceedings of the Patent Office from 1855 to 1873 inclusive :—

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Application for Patents	99	120	126	116	142	170	160	180	207	170
Patents granted.....	92	108	115	98	112	150	142	160	156	145
*Caveats										
Transfers registered.	32	52	54	35	26	47	56	72	78	74
Designs registered ..							2		4	1
Trade Marks registered							3	17	1	7
†Copyrights										
Timber Marks										
Assignments of Trade Marks										
Fees received.....	\$ 1,911 30	2,370 50	2,406 76	2,105 00	2,479 75	2,614 07	3,012 70	3,650 90	3,759 90	3,267 96

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Applications for Patents	184	274	369	570	781	626	279	752	1,124
Patents granted.....	162	263	218	546	580	556	512	670	1,026
*Caveats					60	132	151	184	171
Transfers registered.....	70	126	193	337	470	431	445	327	547
Designs registered.....	1		5	6	12	24	22	17	30
Trade Marks registered.....	16	65	54	32	50	72	106	103	95
†Copyrights.....				34	62	66	115	87	122
Timber Marks						190	105	64	69
Assignments of Trade Marks.....								11	
Fees received.....	\$ 3,618 76	6,132 78	8,110 00	11,052 00	14,214 14	14,540 07	14,097 00	19,578 65	29,830 14

*There were no Caveats provided for until the Patent Law of 1869.
 †Transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State.

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

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs, and timber marks was 316 during the year 1873; out of this number there were 122 registrations of copyrights, besides 38 certificates; 95 registrations of trade marks; 30 of industrial designs, and 69 of timber marks.

The correspondence of this branch of the Department amounted to 418 letters received, and 549 letters sent.

The following tabular statement shows a comparative statement of the business of this branch from 1868 to 1873 inclusive:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Letters received.....	110	198	473	562	523	418
do sent.....	128	211	473	562	523	549
Copyrights registered.....	34	62	66	115	87	122
Certificates of Copyrights.....	34	62	66	115	33	38
Trade Marks registered.....	32	50	72	106	103	95
Certificates of Trade Marks.....	32	50	72	106	103	95
Industrial Designs registered.....	6	12	23	22	17	30
Certificates of Industrial Designs.....	6	12	24	22	17	30
Timber Marks registered.....			190	105	64	69
Certificates of Timber Marks.....			190	105	64	69
Fees received.....	\$ 183 00	418 00	877 00	1,092 00	927 00	940 50

The copies of books, maps, engravings, photographs, etc., deposited in this branch are carefully kept, and from year to year an increasingly valuable repertory of English and Canadian literature, science, and art is accumulating. Two copies of each being deposited, one is sent to the Library of Parliament, according to law.

The annual reports of the officers in charge of the outside services connected with this Department are printed in the form of appendices herewith.

Before closing this Report it is gratifying to me to be able to bear witness to the excellent working order in which I have found the Department of Agriculture in all its branches.

I have much pleasure also in paying to Mr. Taché, the learned and experienced Deputy, and to Mr. Lowe, the able, zealous and indefatigable Secretary of the Department, the just tribute of praise they so well deserve.

The whole respectfully submitted.

L. LETELLIER,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, January, 1874.

APPENDIX No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 22nd January, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for 1873, to which the customary tables and returns are attached.

The total arrivals in 1873, were :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Add Births at Sea.....	2,840	34,807 6	36,927 6
Deduct Deaths at sea (28) and in Quarantine (4).....	2,840	34,093 32	36,933 32
	2,840	34,061	36,901

The arrivals compared with those of 1872 show an increase of 2,158 souls.

COMPARATIVE Table of Arrivals, 1872 and 1873.

Where from.	1872.		1873.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England.....	2,127	19,585	2,127	23,002	3,417	.....
Ireland.....	174	3,100	486	3,750	962	.....
Scotland.....	169	4,853	227	4,576	.....	219
Total from United Kingdom.	2,470	27,538	2,840	31,328	4,379	219
Germany.....	.....	626	.....	.....	.....	626
Norway.....	.....	3,788	.....	2,010	.....	1,778
Other Countries.....	.....	321	.....	723	402	.....
	2,470	32,273 2,470	2,840	34,061 2,840	4,781 2,623	2,623
		34,743		36,901	2,158	

Showing an increase of 4,160 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of 2,002 in that from foreign ports.

The total number of vessels which arrived with passengers was 130, viz. :—91 steamers, 148,413 tons; 39 sailing vessels, 26,532 tons.

The average passage of the Allan line was,—mail steamers from Liverpool, 11 days; Londonderry, 10 days. Extra steamers from Liverpool, 13½ days; Londonderry, 11½ days; Queenstown (via Halifax), 14½ days; Glasgow, 12 days; Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow, 15 days; Dublin, 14 days; Liverpool, 12 days.

Temperley's line of steamers from London, 19 days ; Plymouth, 14 days.
 Dominion line of steamers, from Liverpool, 14 days ; Belfast, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ days.
 The average passage of sailing vessels from the United Kingdom was 45 days, and from Norway, 48 days.

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

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line mail steamers	2,227	17,599	19,826
do extra steamers, occasionally touching at Londonderry, Queens- town and Liverpool	48	3,155	3,203
do Glasgow steamers, occasionally touching at Dublin and Liver- pool	253	4,727	4,980
Temperley's London line of steamers	194	3,203	3,399
Dominion line of steamers	118	2,551	2,669
Sailing vessels from United Kingdom		93	93
do do Norway		2,010	2,010
do do Other countries		31	31
Via United States		692	692
	2,840	34,061 ^r	36,901

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line was as follows :—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French Belgians.	Other countries.	Total.
Allan Line mail steamers from Liverpool and Londonderry	11,978	2,699	26	581	2,910	1,631	21	19,826
Allan Line, extra steamers	1,261	328	139	42	975	436	22	3,203
do Glasgow steamers	156	107	4,124	15	468	110		4,980
Temperley's London steamers	3,397							3,397
Dominion Line of steamers	975	1,096	311	64	44	177	2	2,669
Sailing vessels from United King- dom	28	38	27					93
Sailing vessels from Norway					2,010			2,010
do other countries							31	31
Via United States	209	88	38	37	40	280		692
	18,004	4,336	4,665	739	6,447	2,634	76	36,901

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1873, compared with those of 1872, were as follows :—

	1872.	1873.
English	14,867	18,004
Irish	3,410	4,336
Scotch	4,165	4,665
Germans	764	739
Norwegians, Swedes, &c	10,148	6,447
French and Belgians	1,366	2,634
Other Countries	23	76
	34,743	36,901

The season's immigration was exceedingly healthy, only 28 deaths occurred on the voyage, chiefly children, and four deaths at Grosse Isle.

Table No. 2 gives the number of passengers from each port in 1872 and 1873.

Table No. 3 gives the trades and callings of the steerage male adults, which may be classified as follows:—

Farmers.....	1,470
Laborers.....	6,202
Mechanics.....	7,662
Clerks, Traders, &c.....	62
Professional Men.....	7

15,403

Table No. 4 gives the number of immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec from 1829 to 1873 inclusive, showing a total of 1,324,723, or a yearly average of 29,438.

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted out by various societies in Great Britain, during season 1873:—

Date of Arrival, 1873.	Ship's Name.	By whom sent.	Sexes.			Total Number of Souls.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	
May 7...	Circassian	Feltham Reformatory	2			2
" 7...	"	Red Hill	2			2
" 7...	"	Miss Macpherson	41		109	150
" 12...	Sarmatian	Doctor Middlemore	4		26	30
" 12...	"	Miss Rye	2	31	43	76
" 12...	"	Red Hill Reformatory	4			4
" 12...	"	Feltham	2			2
" 19...	Scandinavian	"	2			2
" 19...	"	East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobarts	12	13	28	53
" 20...	Nestorian	Brighton Industrial School	14	10		24
" 25...	Polynesian	Feltham Reformatory	3			3
" 25...	"	Boy's Home, Hampstead	5			5
" 25...	"	Children's Home, London	30	13	13	56
" 28...	Edinburgh Castle	F. McFarland	68	1	3	72
June 9...	Prussian	Red Hill Reformatory	2			2
" 9...	"	Feltham	3			3
" 9...	"	Boy's Home, Hampstead	19			19
" 18...	Moravian	Rev. Mr. Nugent, Liverpool		37		37
" 18...	"	Miss Macpherson	30	9	47	86
" 23...	Sarmatian	Feltham Reformatory	3			3
" 27...	Phoenician	T. S. Fletcher, Dublin		4		4
" 30...	Circassian	Hon. Mrs. Hobart	12	19	35	66
" 30...	"	Feltham Reformatory	2			2
July 6...	Polynesian	Miss Rye	1	26	68	95
" 14...	Manitoban	Miss Macpherson	11	9	56	76
" 16...	Scandinavian	Feltham Reformatory	3			3
Aug. 11...	Circassian	Hon. Mrs. Hobarts	14	24	35	73
" 17...	Polynesian	Wandsworth Institution, London	8			8
" 31...	Prussian	Hon. Mrs. Hobarts	10	12	28	50
" 31...	"	Miss Macpherson	6	1	24	31
" 31...	"	Red Hill Reformatory	4			4
Sept. 29...	Polynesian	Miss Rye	1	10	49	60
Oct. 21...	Caspian	Rev. Mr. Nugent, Liverpool		1		1
" 28...	Sarmatian	"		3		3
" 28...	"	Miss Macpherson	10	2	5	17
			330	225	569	1,124

£32 13s. 6d. sterling (\$158.21) was remitted out by Honorable Mrs. Hobarts and handed to her people on landing; also £2 sterling (\$9.73), by Mr. T. S. Fletcher, of Dublin, for four single women sent out by him.

The total number assisted with free transport by this office was 21,786 souls, viz:—

Males	9,641
Females	5,474
Children	4,650
Infants	1,021
Total	21,786

Equal to 17,440 adults, at a cost of transport of \$55,446.44, averaging \$2.54½ per capita, or \$3.18 per adult.

Their nationalities were:—

English	11,746
Irish	2,867
Scotch	4,013
Germans	426
Scandinavians	360
French and Belgians	2,104
Total	21,786

They were forwarded to the following places:—

	Souls.	Adults.
St. Thomas, Rivière du Loup, &c	37	29
Eastern Townships	1,135	944½
Montreal	3,344	2,891½
Ottawa	1,705	1,388½
Kingston	347	283
Other places in Central District	2,294	1,788½
Toronto	8,307	6,626
West of Toronto	4,565	3,508
Lower Provinces	49	41
New York	2	1
Liverpool, Great Britain	1	1
Total	21,786	17,440

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as near as can be ascertained from returns of the Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows:—

	Adults.
St. Thomas, Rivière du Loup	29
Eastern Townships	969
Montreal	3,274
Ottawa	1,447
Kingston	335½
Other places in Central District	2,213½
Toronto	7,077
West of Toronto	3,942½
Lower Provinces	75
To which may be added ½ for children and infants	19,365½
Making the total number of souls remaining in Canada	6,455
	25,820

Eastern States	1,627	
Western States, chiefly Scandinavians	6,147	
		7,774
		<u>33,594</u>

The total expenditure paid through this office for immigration purposes for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1873, was as follows:—

Transport of Immigrants	\$55,446 44	
Board, Provisions and assistance to Emigrants	847 52	
Agency charges	1,021 25	
Salaries of Staff.....	\$3,450 00	
Do Extra Clerk.....	385 33	
	<u>3,835 33</u>	\$61,150 54
Furniture, repairs, firewood, &c., Levis.....	1,128 34	
Salaries of Guardians, sheds &c. \$1,886 40		
Clothing do	300 50	
	<u>2,186 90</u>	3,315 24
Inspecting Physicians' salaries.....	1,800 00	
Do do contingencies.....	41 87	
Maintenance of boat's crew	799 99	
	<u>2,841 86</u>	\$67,107 64

The immigrants of 1873 were equal to those of any preceding season, and it is pleasing to notice that nearly all from the British Isles remained in Canada, and all found employment at high wages; and there is now every reason to expect that in future we shall receive a larger proportion of the emigration from Great Britain.

The visit of Mr. Joseph Arch to this country, and the prominent position which emigration to Canada occupies in the discussion now going on in England for improving the condition of the English farm laborer, will do more to bring this country under the notice of the intending emigrant than could be done through any other channel.

The large number of railways, canals and other public works now being constructed offer certain employment to vast numbers of ordinary laborers and mechanics, whilst farmers, ploughmen and house servants are always certain to find employment at high wages.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,
Immigration Agent.

To the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture.

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 1873.

Whence.	Class.	No. of Vessels.	Average Number of Days on Passage.	Tonnage.	Passengers.	Number Embarked.						Total Steerage.	Births.		Total Number of Souls on Board.	Deaths on Passage.					
						Adults.		Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.	M.		F.	M.		F.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
						M.	F.	M.	F.								M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
England	Steamers	73	144	127,125	2,127	10,413	6,188	2,702	2,452	1,228	22,983	1	1	25,111	4	5	1	10			
	Sailing Vessels	12	45	9,127	486	1,796	1,145	320	315	154	3,712			4,198							
Ireland	Steamers*	6	46	2,730	227	2,069	1,274	524	450	235	4,552			4,779	1	1	1	3			
	Sailing Vessels	18	15	21,286	227	2,069	1,274	524	450	235	4,552			4,779	1	1	1	3			
Scotland	Steamers	5	45	4,854		27					27			27							
	Sailing Vessels																				
Germany	do					660	632	299	224	209	2,024	3	2	2,029	1	1	5	4			
Norway and Sweden	do	12	48	7,307		363	172	60	49	48	692			692							
Via United States	do					15	8	3	3	2	31			31							
Other Countries	do	4	50	2,409																	
Totals		130		174,34	2,840	15,409	9,419	3,300	3,495	1,876	34,087	4	2	36,935	6	11	4	6			

* Steamers touching at Irish Ports are included in English and Scotch Steamers.

Whence.	Class.	Deaths in Quarantine.						Total Deaths.	Total Landed at Quebec.						Grand Total Landed at Quebec.		
		Adults Children			Infants				Adults.	Children.		Total.	Infants.	Total Steerage		Cabin Passengers.	
		M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.			F.							
		M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.			F.							
England.....	Steamers.....						10	10,409	6,188	2,607	2,452	13,106	8,640	1,228	22,974	2,127	25,101
	Sailing Vessels.....							28							28		28
Ireland.....	Steamers.....							1,796	1,145	302	315	2,098	1,460	154	3,712	486	4,198
	Sailing Vessels.....						3	38				38			38		38
Scotland.....	Steamers.....							2,068	1,274	523	450	2,591	1,724	234	4,549	227	4,776
	Sailing Vessels.....							27				27			27		27
Germany.....	do							659	631	293	217	952	848	210	2,010		2,010
Norway and Sweden.....	do			1	3		4	363	172	60	49	423	221	48	692		692
Viz United States.....	do							15	8	3	3	18	11	2	31		31
Other Countries.....	do																
Totals.....				1	3		4	15,403	9,418	3,878	3,486	19,281	12,904	1,876	34,061	2,840	36,901

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males.....	1,670
Females.....	805
Children.....	305
Total.....	2,840

L. STAFFORD, Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 31st December, 1873.

TABLE No. 2.—Statement of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the Countries from whence they sailed during the season of 1873.

—	1872.	1873.	—	1872.	1873.
ENGLAND.			NORWAY AND SWEDEN.		
Liverpool	18,721	21,716	Arendal	6	2
London	1,779	2,535	Bergen	1,382	301
Plymouth	1,185	870	Christiana	1,002	1,046
Barrow	4	1	Por-grund	241	.....
Shields	1	3	Skein	283	179
Pembroke	1	.....	Stravanger	793	479
Carnarvon	1	.....	Laurvig	60	.....
Gloucester .....	.....	1	Sarpoborg	20	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	3	Krageroe	1	.....
	21,712	25,129	Drammen .....	.....	1
			Tonsberg .....	.....	1
			Gundersen .....	.....	1
				3,788	2,010
IRELAND.			OTHER COUNTRIES.		
Londonderry	2,747	3,204	Barbadoes, W. I.	3	.....
Kingston	440	106	Antwerp, Belgium	2	.....
Cork	86	24	Newfoundland	6	.....
Belfast	1	893	Cagliari, Sardinia	12	.....
Limerick .....	.....	5	Charente, France .....	.....	4
Sligo .....	.....	4	Genoa, Italy .....	.....	2
	3,274	4,235	Rangoon, India .....	.....	3
			Jersey .....	.....	22
SCOTLAND.				23	31
Glasgow	5,004	4,788	<i>Via</i> United States	298	692
Greenock	17	2			
Ardrossan	1	4	RECAPITULATION.		
Leith .....	.....	5	England	21,712	25,129
Troon .....	.....	4	Ireland	3,274	4,236
	5,022	4,803	Scotland	5,022	4,803
			Germany	626	.....
GERMANY.			Norway and Sweden	3,788	2,010
Bremen	626	.....	Other Countries	23	31
			<i>Via</i> United States	298	692
				34,743	36,901

Trades and Callings of the Steerage Male Immigrants, 1873.

	No.		No.
Bakers	60	Paper-makers	1
Blacksmiths	53	Plasterers	16
Boilmakers and Fitters	26	Platelayers	2
Bookbinders	6	Plumbers	11
Bricklayers	17	Potters	2
Brewers	1	Policemen	2
Builders	3	Porters	8
Butchers	12	Printers	45
Carpenters and Joiners	183	Ploughmen	10
Cabinet-makers	16	Salesmen	1
Carvers and Gilders	1	Saddlers and Harness Makers	6
Carters and Cabdrivers	7	Sawyers	9
Chemists and Druggists	3	Schoolmasters	1
Coachmakers	5	Shipwrights	9
Clerks and Accountants	61	Servants (domestic)	50
Cloth Lappers	1	Shoemakers	46
Colliers	1	Smiths	38
Commercial Travellers	3	Soldiers	4
Coopers	12	Stonecutters	7
Dairymen	3	Surveyors	4
Drapers	6	Traders	1
Dyers	5	Turners	19
Dentists	1	Tailors	57
Engine-drivers	29	Tanners	2
Engravers	1	Tinsmiths	7
Factory Operatives	12	Upholsterers	5
Farmers	1,470	Undertakers	1
Farriers	2	Waiters	3
Firemen	3	Warehousemen	9
Fishermen	1	Watch and Clockmakers	2
Flaxdressers	4	Workers in Iron	31
Glove and Hosiers	3	Brass	2
Gardeners	42	Working Jewellers	3
Gasfitters	5	Wheelwrights	1
Grocers	20	Weavers in Cloth	11
Grooms	9	Mechanics not specified	4,492
Hatters	6	No stated occupation	1,929
Innkeepers	1		
Ironmongers	3		
Laborers	6,202		15,403
Lithographers	2		
Locksmiths	1		
Mariners and Seamen	15		
Masons	146		
Millers	7		
Millwrights	2		
Machinists	1		
Moulders and Foundrymen	38		
Musical Instrument Makers	1		
Miners	23		
Navvies	1		
Painters and Glaziers	20		
		<i>Recapitulation.</i>	
		Farmers	1,470
		Laborers	6,202
		Mechanics	7,662
		Clerks and Traders	62
		Professional Men	7
			15,403

L. STAFFORD,
Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1873.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829 until 1873, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	France and Belgium.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829 to 1833	43,386	102,266	20,143	15		1,889	167,690
1834 to 1838	28,561	54,904	11,061	485		1,346	96,357
1839 to 1843	30,791	74,981	16,311			1,777	123,860
1844 to 1848	60,458	112,192	12,767	9,728		1,219	196,364
1849	8,980	23,126	4,984	436		968	38,494
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	6,754	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	1,153	1,424	3,578		214	12,810
1859	4,846	417	793	2,732			8,778
1860	6,481	376	979	2,314			10,150
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	9,626		2	43,114
1870	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396		6	44,475
1871	17,915	2,980	3,426	12,229		400	37,020
1872	14,867	3,410	4,165	10,912	1,366	23	34,743
1873	18,004	4,336	4,665	7,186	2,634	76	36,901
	543,167	506,318	145,908	202,009	4,000	13,324	1,324,723
Grand total						1,324,723	
Yearly average						29,438	

L. STAFFORD,
Immigration Agent.

Government Immigration Office,
Quebec. 31st December, 1873.

No. 2.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHERBROOKE IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. H. HUBBARD,)

—————

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, January 10th, 1874.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following remarks :—

The immigrants received at this agency have generally been of a good class, and as a rule have expressed satisfaction with their treatment and with the country. There have been cases where parties have complained that inducements held out to them before leaving home have not been truthful, but this has been by no means general.

The class of immigrants most required in this vicinity are *farm-laborers*, and *single men* are in much better demand than men with families. It is also highly important that such parties should *arrive early in the season*. I should say that the essential points to be guarded against are *sending many families*, and *sending large numbers late in the season*.

It is highly important also in the selection of *farm laborers* that it should be known that they *are really* such. It not unfrequently happens that parties passing themselves off as *farm hands* really know nothing about farm work. Too much care, also, cannot be taken to avoid overstating our advantages so as to give any ground for dissatisfaction upon arrival.

The wages of good farm hands will vary from \$12 to \$20 per month and board, according to value of men and length of engagement ; ordinary laborers from \$1 to \$1.25 per day (without board), mechanics, \$1.50 to \$2.00, according to trade.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. HUBBARD,
Immigration Agent.

To the Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(JOHN A. DONALDSON.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE

TORONTO, 8th January, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my fourteenth annual Report for this agency for the year just closed, and have much pleasure in stating that the increased numbers that have reached our shores, which are shown in accompanying statements, have all found homes and ready employment immediately on their arrival.

Not a single complaint has come to my knowledge of the treatment on board ship while crossing the Atlantic, but, on the contrary, the provisions were pronounced to be both plentiful and good, and the uniform attention and kindness shown by the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and other lines has been acknowledged in the most satisfactory manner by all.

While the statements annexed show over four thousand five hundred more arrivals at this Agency over the former year, still they were not a tithe of the numbers required in the country.

Wages ruled high all through the season, and while it is to be deplored that thousands of people are at present out of employment in the United States, not a single case of hardship has occurred in our midst. The extremely mild weather we have enjoyed so far this winter has kept down the price of fuel, and enabled contractors to go on with work in the erection of buildings in the cities and towns, hence constant employment has been readily had by all those inclined to work.

Large sums of money have been sent home by parties who arrived early in the spring to bring out families and other friends, consequent on the high rate of wages they were able to earn immediately after their arrival.

This with the refund bonus paid parties after three months' residence in the country has enabled parties having friends in Europe to bring them to Canada. One and all have expressed their gratitude for the liberal allowance made by the Government, and it will undoubtedly have the effect of bringing much larger numbers to our shores from year to year when it becomes generally known.

The full number of arrivals at this Agency during the year were 19,944 *via* the St. Lawrence, and 1,345 *via* the United States, together with 600 through the Custom House, Toronto, in all 22,089. 14,129 remaining in Canada, some 4,564 more than we had the former year, while 7,960 went through to the Western States.

Amongst this large number only 26 cases of sickness occurred, out of which there were two deaths; all the others were of a healthy class, and have made valuable settlers.

The strictest economy has been studiously observed, as will be seen by the accompanying statement of expenses.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Gov't. Immigration Agent.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

RETURN OF THE TORONTO AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1873.

1. State the number and nationalities of the Immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination.

Countries.	Viâ St. Lawrence.	Viâ States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English	7,315	476	7,791	7,791	.....
Irish	2,288	147	2,435	2,435	.....
Scotch	2,703	125	2,828	2,828	.....
Germans, &c	7,638	797	8,435	475	7,960
Norwegians					
American Citizens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Through the Custom House, Toronto.....	19,944	1,545	21,489	13,529 600	7,960
	19,944	1,545	21,489	14,129	7,960

2. What was their general condition ; how many applied to you for relief ; how many were assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them ?—Good. 7,386 applied for and received assistance, viz : 3,590 men, 1,237 women, and 2,559 children. They were forwarded to their destination *via* railways and boats.

3. What description of labor is most required in your district ? and how many persons of either sex could you probably find employment for ?—Any number of farm and railway labourers, mechanics, domestic servants, and boys from 15 to 18 years of age could find ready employment.

4. Give the details of the expenditure at your Agency during the month ?—Transport, provisions, medical aid, printing, stationery and office rent, and incidental expenses, \$1,288.15.

5. State as near as you are able what capital has been introduced into your district by immigrants, and how many have purchased land or settled, and in what localities ; also add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable ?—The amount of capital brought in may be estimated at about \$500,000, which has been chiefly expended in the purchase of lands in adjoining counties, and partly invested in this city in commercial trade.

LIST OF RETAIL PRICES

Of the ordinary articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes.

<i>Provisions.</i>	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 14	Tea, green	0 90
Bread, best white, brown	0 07	Tobacco	0 50
Butter, salt	0 20		
do fresh	0 25	<i>Clothing.</i>	
Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork	0 10	Coats, under, tweed	6 to 10
Beer, per quart	0 10	do over, do	8 to 12
Candles	0 10	Trowsers, do	3 to 5
Cheese	0 18	Vests, do	2 to 4
Coffee	0 25	Shirts, flannel	1 00
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs	3 00	do cotton	1 50
Eggs	0 25	do under, "wove"	0 75
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	7 00	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	1 00
do do 2nd do	6 00	Hats, felt	1 50
do Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	3 00	Socks, worsted	0 25
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt	3 00	do cotton	0 20
Firewood, per cord	7 50	Blankets	3 to 6
Ham, per lb	0 14	Rugs	2 to 3
do shoulders, per lb	0 13	Flannel	0 30
Herrings, per barrel	5 00	Cotton shirting	0 20
Mustard, per lb	0 10	Sheeting	0 30
Milk, per quart	0 06	Canadian cloth	1 00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	3 00	Shoes, Men's	2 to 3
Pepper, per lb	0 10	do Women's	1 to 2
Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	Boots, Men's	3 to 5
Rice, per lb	0 05	do Women's	2 to 3
Soup, yellow, per lb	0 05	India Rubber Overshoes, Men's	1 00
Sugar, brown	0 10	do do Women's	0 75
Salt, per bushel	1 00		
Tea, black	0 80		

RETURN of Average Wages paid to Laborers, Mechanics, &c.

	Per Diem.	By month with Board.
	\$ cts.	\$
MALES.		
Bookbinders and Printers	1 50	20 to 25
Blacksmiths	1 25	20 to 25
Bakers	1 25	20 to 25
Brewers	1 25	15 to 20
Butchers	1 25	15 to 20
Brickmakers	2 25	25 to 30
Bricklayers and Masons	3 00	30 to 40
Carpenters, house	1 50	20 to 25
do carriage	1 50	20 to 25
Cabinet makers	1 50	20 to 25
Coopers	1 50	20 to 25
Coachmen and Grooms	1 25	15 to 20
Curriers	1 25	15 to 20
Engine-drivers, per trip		
Farm laborers, skilled	1 25	15 to 20
do common	1 00	10 to 15
Gardeners	1 25	15 to 20
Millwrights	1 50	20 to 25
Millers	1 50	20 to 25
Painters, house	1 50	20 to 25
do carriage	1 50	20 to 25
Plasterers	1 75	25 to 30

RETURN of Average Wages paid to Laborers, Mechanics, &c.—*Concluded.*

	Per Diem.	By month with Board.
<i>MALES.— Continued.</i>		
Plumbers	1 75	25 to 30
Shoemakers.....	1 50	20 to 25
Sawyers	1 50	20 to 25
Shipwrights	1 50	20 to 25
Stonecutters.....	3 00	30 to 40
Saddlers	1 50	20 to 25
Stokers, railroad .....	.....	.....
Tanners	1 50	20 to 25
Tailors	1 50	20 to 25
Tinsmiths	1 50	20 to 25
Trimmers, carriage	1 50	20 to 25
Wheelwrights	1 50	20 to 25
Whitesmiths	1 50	20 to 25
<i>Foundries and Machine Shops.</i>		
Boilers	1 75	25 to 30
Fitters.....	1 75	25 to 30
Moulders	1 75	25 to 30
Pattern Makers	2 00	30 to 35
Riveters	1 75	25 to 30
Turners	1 75	25 to 30
<i>Woollen Factories.</i>		
Carders	1 25	15 to 20
Designers	1 25	15 to 20
Dyers	1 25	15 to 20
Finishers	1 25	15 to 20
Fullers	1 25	15 to 20
Spinners.....	1 25	15 to 20
Warpers.....	1 25	15 to 20
Weavers	1 25	15 to 20
Woollen Assorters	1 25	15 to 20
<i>Cotton Factories.</i>		
Card room hands	1 25	15 to 20
Overlookers	1 50	20 to 25
Weavers	1 25	15 to 20
<i>FEMALES.</i>		
Cooks .....	.....	6 to 8
Dairymaids .....	.....	5 to 7
Dressmakers and Milliners .....	.....	6 to 8
Household servants.....	.....	5 to 7
Laundry maids .....	.....	6 to 8
Weavers.....	.....	5 to 7

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton	6	Grafton	1
Agincourt	9	Goderich	50
Allandale	10	Gravenhurst	14
Alma	2	Grimsby	2
Alton	7	Guelph	69
Angus	13	Hamburg	11
Arthur	9	Hamilton	919
Aurora	25	Harrisons	1
Baden	14	Harriston	1
Baptist Creek	13	Hawkestone	4
Barrie	72	Holland Landing	4
Beachville	1	Ingersoll	97
Beaverton	1	Kenilworth	7
Belle River	11	King	15
Belle Ewart	9	Kingston	67
Belleville	12	Keinburg	13
Berlin	98	Lake Joseph	2
Bertie	7	Lake Rosseau	267
Bexley	3	Lefroy	19
Bolton	16	Limehouse	13
Bothwell	9	Lindsay	26
Bowmanville	4	London	524
Bracebridge	300	Longwood	23
Bradford	74	Lucan	1
Bramley	14	Malton	11
Brampton	93	Markham	20
Brantford	87	Meaford	100
Brighton	1	Michipicoton Island	1
Brockville	2	Mildmay	3
Bronte	31	Millbrook	3
Cannington	21	Mimico	6
Carlton	6	Mitchell	19
Charleston	6	Mono	1
Chatham	100	Mono Roads	2
Chataworth	1	Montreal	11
Clifton	2	Mount Forrest	46
Clinton	78	Napanee	4
Coboconk	5	Newbury	3
Cobourg	37	Newcastle	6
Colborne	1	Newmarket	49
Collingwood	108	New Lowell	2
Copetown	3	Niagara	254
Cornwall	5	Norval	2
Davenport	1	Oakville	78
Detroit	13	Orangeville	36
Dickinson's Landing	1	Orillia	140
Duffin's Creek	4	Oshawa	27
Dundas	57	Ottawa	13
Dundalk	1	Owen Sound	27
Eastwood	2	Paisley	22
Eora	6	Palmerston	10
Fergus	10	Parkhill	1
Forrest	1	Paris	50
Fort Erie	1	Parry Sound	41
French Man's Bay	7	Petrolia	24
Galt	182	Peterboro'	11
Garden River	1	Pinkerton	1
Georgetown	8	Port Credit	99
Gilford	25	Port Dalhousie	2
Glencoe	9	Port Hope	10

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from the Agency by Free Passes, &c.—*Concluded.*

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Port Dover	1	Tavistock	5
Port Perry	5	Thamesville	33
Port Stanley	2	Thornbury	21
Port Union	4	Thornhill	22
Prescott	5	Thorold	21
Princeton	2	Thunder Bay	1
Quebec	19	Unionville	11
Queenston	1	Uxbridge	19
Richmond Hill	13	Waterdown	22
Rockwood	5	Walkerton	47
Sarnia	24	Washago	13
Sault St. Marie	6	Watford	9
Scarboro'	32	Welland	7
Shakespeare	8	Wellington Square	3
Silver Islet	8	Weston	23
Southampton	7	Widder	45
St. Joseph's Island	7	Windsor	28
St. Catharine's	194	Whitby	15
St. Mary's	20	Woodbridge	21
St. Thomas	161	Woodstock	49
Stayner	34	Woodville	16
Stratford	54	Wyoming	1
Strathroy	24		
Sunderland	4		
Suspension Bridge	5		
		Total	6,018

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the Names of Immigrants admitted to Hospital during the Year.

Names.	Age.	Born.	Church.	Occupation.	Admitted.	Discharg'd cured.	Discharg'd relieved.	Discharg'd in curable.	Died.
Alfred Webb.	7	England.	Eng. Church.	.....	April 18.	May 8.	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Wagner.	45	Belgium.	" "	Gardener.....	" 30.	" 30.	.....	.....	.....
Chas. Wootton.	50	England.	" "	Labourer.....	May 21.	Sept. 7.	.....	.....	.....
Jas. Peterson.	26	Scotland.	Presbyterian.	"	" 16.	June 16.	.....	.....	.....
Thos. Jennings.	36	England.	Eng. Church.	Shoemaker	" 22.	May 23.	.....	.....	.....
Jesse Ward.	27	" "	" "	"	" 22.	June 3.	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Mowatt.	18	Scotland.	Presbyterian.	Farmer	" 30.	" 30.	.....	.....	.....
G. Broadbent.	21	England.	Eng. Church.	Labourer.....	June 27.	Aug. 5.	.....	.....	.....
John Stevins.	31	" "	" "	"	July 2.	July 4.	.....	.....	.....
Em. McGibben.	40	Ireland.	Presbyterian.	Spinster	" 11.	Aug. 18.	.....	.....	.....
John Watson.	24	" "	Rome	Tinsmith	" 13.	" 5.	.....	.....	.....
John Rich.	30	England.	Eng. Church.	Labourer	" 18.	July 54.	.....	.....	.....
Geo. Skelton.	46	" "	" "	Servant	" 25.	July 31.	.....	.....	.....
Henry Smith.	32	" "	" "	Rubber Manu- facturer	Aug. 3.	.....	Sept. 18.	.....	.....
James Challis.	32	" "	" "	Bricklayer.....	" 13.	Aug. 23.	.....	.....	.....
John Ormond.	10m	" "	" "	"	" 26.	Sept. 18.	.....	.....	.....
Mary Ormond.	37	" "	" "	Housewife.....	" 26.	" 18.	.....	.....	.....
John Spargo.	38	" "	" "	Carpenter.....	Sept. 3.	" 9.	Removed to Smallpox Hospital.	.....	.....
Henry Ash.	42	" "	" "	Labourer	" 8.	.....	.....	.....	Spt. 21
Mary Richards and child.	35	" "	" "	Dressmaker	" 13.	" 25.	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Todd.	35	" "	Methodist.....	Stonecutter	Oct. 8.	Remaining in Hospital.	.....	.....	.....
John Randall.	22	" "	Eng. Church.	Labourer	Nov. 13.	do	.....	.....	.....
Maria Maghew.	24	" "	" "	"	" 13.	Dec. 22.	.....	.....	.....
Geo. Banbury.	40	" "	" "	Coachman	Dec. 2.	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 3
Rt. Buchanan.	32	Scotland.	Presbyterian.	Butcher	" 19.	Remaining in Hospital.	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Forbes.	34	" "	" "	"	July 9.	Aug. 9.	.....	.....	.....

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Dominion Immigration Agent,

No. 4.

REPORT OF MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN J. DALEY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
BONAVENTURE STATION,

MONTREAL, 10th January, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the statistics of this Agency for the year 1873, together with such remarks as my experience has suggested during the year.

INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS.

Two thousand three hundred and forty (2,340) souls, equal to nineteen hundred and sixty and a half (1,960½) adults, have applied to me during the year, on whom I have expended five thousand and fifty dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$5,050.88), at an average of two dollars and sixty-four cents (\$2.64) per adult.

Distributed thus :—

To Province of Ontario for Toronto, Cobourg, Port Hope, and Kingston.....	1,294
To Ottawa and Ottawa Districts.....	517
To St. John's, Eastern Townships, and Quebec City.....	149½
Total.....	1,960½

Classified thus :—

Males.....	1,153
Females.....	515
Children.....	585
Infants.....	87

Total..... 2,340 souls.
equal to 1,960½ adults.

The Grand Trunk Railway has granted tickets at half fare to three hundred and twenty-eight (328) adults, introduced by me, the immigrant paying the other half fare.

I have found employment for four hundred and thirty-seven (437), in part supply only of about one thousand applications made for help by employers to my office.

I have granted free meals to eight thousand and ninety (8,090) persons destitute of funds at this point, *en route* to their friends in Ontario.

RECAPITULATION.

Free assistance in transport and one meal each to	2,340
Free assistance in meals only to....	5,750
	8,090
Obtained per favor of Grand Trunk Railway, tickets at half fare, no expense to Government, Immigrant paying	328
Found employment in this city and neighborhood for.....	437
	8,855

NATIONALITIES.

English.....	5,363
Scotch.....	1,607
Irish.....	1,291
German.....	381
French.....	186
Others.....	27
	8,855

EXPENSES OF AGENCY.

	\$	cts.
Transport of indigent immigrants.....	5,050	88
Provisions furnished indigent immigrants, 8,090 @ 25 cents each.....	2,022	50
Printing, advertising, medical attendance, stationery, taxes, light, postage, and telegrams.....	350	88
Fuel, disinfecting powder, soap, refrigerator and ice for Station.....	573	69
Incidental expenses.....	618	88
	\$8,616	83

Thus :—

	\$	cts.
1st quarter, 31st March.....	1,606	12
2nd " 30th June.....	3,600	20
3rd " 30th September.....	1,764	29
4th " 31st December.....	1,666	22
	\$8,616	83
John J. Daley, Agent, deducting Superannuation Tax, \$600 @ 4 % and \$600 @ 2 %	1,164	00
D. McClanaghan, caterer and caretaker, 365 days @ \$1 00.....	365	00
	1,529	00
Total.....	\$10,145	83

HEALTH.

Dr. Reddick, house surgeon of the General Hospital, reports the number of immigrants treated in that institution during the year as one hundred and seven (107). One death, an English adult, occurred in the General Hospital, from old age and debility; and one, an infant, on the train *en route* from Quebec; these are the only deaths coming to my knowledge. On the 29th June I had some eight or nine cases of Canadian Cholera, which were successfully treated in the hospital, all being discharged convalescent in a few days. I am pleased to say these were the only cases of severe illness, and are attributable to the extreme heat.

The Customs authorities report statement of immigrant tax *nil* this year. All head money was paid in the port of Quebec City.

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.

I have been enabled to supply in part, only, the demand far exceeding the supply. For this immediate vicinity, good servants, farm hands, mechanics, laborers, &c., have been greatly sought for; situations might have been found for many hundred more had they presented themselves.

The "Ladies' Immigration Aid Society" recently formed in Montreal, has a large field for its purposed labors, and doubtlessly will be successful in doing good work during the coming season. I have had no difficulty in finding work for all applicants, except, *as heretofore*, to such as are unaccustomed to manual labor, clerks, &c., unwilling to turn their hands to productive industry, always open to them, and in which occupation certain success would surely and shortly reward their efforts.

Miss Rye, Miss McPherson, and Miss Fletcher have introduced some three hundred (300) orphan children, of whom they have taken care; beyond the cost of meals given these children at the Immigrants' Station they have been no cost to me.

Immigrants via United States (Boston and New York) this year have exceeded any former year, amounting *as reported* to nine hundred and twenty-eight (928.) Very many more have passed this point, coming by the same route, who have not reported to me, having no occasion to seek my advice and assistance. Formerly I have found some difficulty and delay has been experienced by immigrants on United States Railways, but I am happy to know that all such obstructions have been removed or disappeared; no complaint ever now reaches me. Numbers have arrived here, *via* Quebec, bound for places in the United States, with through tickets to their projected destinations. I have been very successful in showing them the superior advantages offered them by remaining in the Dominion. Many have so remained. I have found employment for them—they disposing of their unused tickets.

THE STATION AT THE TANNERIES.

The facilities afforded me by the opening of the Immigrant Station at the Tanneries^s on the 28th of April have been great. During the height of the season I was enabled to conduct my business with comfort and convenience to all who arrived there. I received and forwarded them from the one platform with the minimum of trouble to all concerned. I was enabled to see them provided with food in abundance, of the best quality, properly prepared. Every one cared for, whether paying for their meals or otherwise, expressing satisfaction at the treatment received; besides which, everything was carried on under my own eye, and superintended by the caterer, Mr. McClaghlan, who has been successful in his efforts to meet all demands made on him, regardless of numbers, however unexpectedly arriving. The station, long demanded, has been a great success.

I find that my *office at Bonaventure Station* is very convenient for the winter season, all business being conducted with ease and comfort to passengers on arrival, and without delay.

Mr. Birkham, station master, and his staff, give me every facility in cars, &c., so that I see to immediate transfer and departure of my immigrants. More especially are my thanks due to the railroad officials for like civilities and foresight at the Tanneries during the summer pressure of business.

I wish to return thanks to the *National Societies* of this city (the St. George, the St. Andrew, the St. Patrick's, and the German), for their best co-operation.

It has been usual to say a few words as to the class of immigrants and their general appearance, &c. Under this head I would observe that in general appearance, habits, and social position, there is a decided improvement from year to year—the past season taking the lead of former years; many, no doubt, introducing considerable capital into the Dominion, to what amount no estimate can be fairly made.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Hon.
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Immigrants carried by the Grand Trunk Railway from Quebec and Portland during the 12 months ending 31st Dec., 1873.

From Quebec.....	33,244
„ Portland.....	2,736
Total.....	35,980

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.
(MR. W. J. WILLS.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 13th January, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor in the usual form to submit the Annual Report of this agency, with various tables of figures connected therewith for the year 1873.

The total number arrivals are as follows :—

Nationalities.	European Immigrants.		Total.
	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States Ports.	
England	799	65	864
Ireland	779	138	917
Scotland	415	60	475
Germany	229	64	293
France	117	32	149
Returned from United States		1,972	19,72
	2,339	2,331	46,70

Showing an increase over the previous year of
 European Immigrants 593
 Of those returned from United States 472
 Total increase over 1872..... 1,065

Who were disposed of in the following order :—

County of Carleton	317
" Russell	93
" Renfrew	318
" Lanark	191
" Leeds and Grenville	298
" Prescott	63
" Dundas	45
" Ottawa	266
" Pontiac	62
" Argenteuil	50
City of Ottawa	866
" Toronto	50
" Hamilton	12
" Montreal	18
" Kingston	9
" Oshawa	10
Province of Manitoba	4
United States	26

Total European Immigrants..... 2,698

These immigrants consisted of the following class of mechanics and others, for whom employment was provided without delay:—Agricultural Laborers, 436; Bakers, 12; Bricklayers, 6; Brick-makers, 18; Butchers, 17; Boiler-makers, 1; Brewers, 1; Blacksmiths, 18; Barbers, 2; Bookbinders, 6; Brass-turners, 3; Carpenters, 48; Cotton-printers, 1; Clerks, 59; Cabinet-makers, 4; Coopers, 1; Cooks, 13; Confectioners, 3; Dress-makers, 21; Druggists, 2; Engineers Civil, 6; Engine-drivers, 3; Gas-fitters, 1; Gardeners, 23; Glover, 1; Grooms, 19; Glass-blower, 1; Gunsmiths, 2; Musicians, 2; Machinists, 13; Masons, 46; Millers, 8; Maid Servants, 224; Medical Student, 1; Minister, 1; Millwright, 1; Organ-builder, 1; Painters, 30; Printers, 50; Plumbers, 1; Plasterers, 7; Shoemakers, 16; Stone-cutters, 37; Saw-trimmers, 2; Saddler, 1; Tailors, 10; Tinsmiths, 4; Waiters, 5; Weavers, 3; Wheelwrights, 3.

I am happy to state that the class of immigrants who arrived here this year was of a very satisfactory character, and composed principally of the working classes, and that there was no difficulty in disposing of them immediately on their arrival.

In addition to those immigrants who arrived from Europe a large number of persons returned here from the United States, owing to the pecuniary embarrassment there and the consequent difficulty in procuring employment at remunerative wages. Of these I place the number at 1,972; and in addition to the actually registered number of Canadians returned to settle in Canada, the collectors of customs in this district inform me that very large numbers of single young men returned of whom no registration was made; had their entry been recorded the number above given would probably be doubled.

The applications and rate of wages for labor in 1873 has been as follows:—

Description of Labour.	From Private Sources.	From Municipal Sources.	Total.	Rates of Wages and Remarks.
Agricultural Laborers.....	1,742	9,526	11,268	\$16 per month, with board.
Common do.....	1,799	1,767	3,566	\$1.40 per diem, without board.
Servant Maids.....	990	5,583	6,573	\$6 per month, with board.
Butchers.....	5	.....	5	\$14 per month, do
Boys.....	36	.....	36	\$8 to \$10 per month, with board.
Brickmakers.....	47	.....	47	\$20 to \$30 per month, do
Blacksmiths.....	5	41	46	\$1.50 per diem, without board.
Bricklayers.....	38	8	46	\$2.50 to \$3 per diem, do
Bakers.....	10	.....	10	\$6 to \$8 per week, do
Coopers.....	3	.....	3	\$1.50 per diem do
Cooks (female).....	23	.....	23	\$8 to \$10 per month, with board.
Carpenters.....	87	42	129	\$1.50 to \$2 per diem, without board.
Confectioners.....	2	.....	2	\$16 per month, with board.
Carriage Painters.....	3	.....	3	\$1.50 per diem, without board.
Gardeners.....	9	9	18	\$18 per month, with board.
Grooms.....	16	.....	16	\$14 per month, do
Stone masons.....	13	35	48	\$2.50 per day, without board.
Painters (house).....	23	40	63	\$1.25 to \$2 do do
Printers.....	50	.....	50	\$10 per week, do
Plasterers.....	12	.....	12	\$1.55 to \$2 per day, do
Saddlers and Harness Makers.....	4	6	10	\$1.50 per day, do
Tailors.....	17	30	47	Work by the job, earn from \$10 to \$12 per week.
Waggon Makers.....	3	15	18	\$1.50 per diem, without board.
Shoe Makers.....	5	30	35	Work by the job.
	4,943	17,132	22,074	

Temporary relief to those requiring assistance and transport were granted to 1,460 souls, equal to 1,311 adults; at a cost of \$2.21 per adult.

Nationalities.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
England	282	99	105	486
Ireland	291	129	75	495
Scotland	75	53	61	189
Germany	97	42	34	173
France	70	25	22	117
	815	348	297	1,460

The expenses may be estimated as follows :—

Governments.	Salaries.	Office Expenses.	Medical Aid.	Transport Incidental travelling.	Provisions	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion	1,547 50	426 50	137 92	765 95	51 00	2,928 87
Ontario				1,029 69	582 88	1,612 57
Quebec				226 43	234 14	460 57
	1,547 50	426 50	137 92	2,022 07	868 02	5,002 01

Amongst the causes to which may be attributed the steady increase of arrivals was the policy of the Dominion Government in granting passages at the reduced rates; as in the year previous the fact of such assistance having become better known in the United Kingdom, both from the letters of immigrants who have settled here representing the fact to their friends at home, and from the exertions of the various immigration agents in Europe, both Dominion and Provincial, through whose influence a large number of emigrants were directed to this section.

The Ottawa Valley Immigration Society remitted home \$10,960.25 for the purpose of prepaying or assisting immigrants to this section of the country; and through its instrumentality over 500 souls were brought here.

I would here respectfully state that it is much to be regretted that the system of assisted passages is not extended to European countries, Germany especially; a large number of immigrants from the latter country arrive in Liverpool without any fixed destination before them, and are induced by our agents there to sail for Canada under the assisted passage warrant form. Were the latter better known in Germany large numbers who there book through for the United States would come here. This class of emigrants are regarded very favorably by our farmers, as they make good agricultural laborers, and are a steady, industrious and thrifty class of people. Those who have arrived here during the past season are all doing well, and the German settlements on the Upper Ottawa may be regarded as in a very flourishing condition. The German residents of this city have formed quite recently a national society, composed already of upwards of eighty members, and it bids fair to be of much service to them. The society was formed through the instrumentality of Mr. Dyke, late agent for Ontario in Germany.

I find that a large number of emigrants arriving here at an unseasonable time of the year, when work is difficult to procure, may be traced to those agents abroad who are paid a commission on the number sent by them; and I would respectfully recommend in connection with this that their operations be limited to a certain period, say not later than the 1st August, to enable the emigrant to procure permanent employment. A number of those who were unable to be disposed of on their arrival this fall, owing to the lateness of their arrival, became dissatisfied; and the letters sent by them to their friends might convey a different impression to the real state of affairs had they arrived here earlier in the season.

The total amount of available help arrived here this year was only 1,362, against a demand for 22,074. Of agricultural laborers only 436 arrived, while I had applications for 11,268. Of female domestics 224 arrived, while the demand was 6,573 in this agency.

There was as usual a large number of clerks and men of no special calling, the disposition of whom was attended with much trouble and difficulty; and the agents at home cannot too strongly impress upon such when they desire to emigrate the difficulties they will have to encounter unless situations are previously provided for them.

The Ottawa Valley Immigration Society met with considerable losses this year, owing to the non-fulfilment of contracts entered into by parties at home who engaged through its instrumentality with employers here.

Under instructions from the Department I made an extended tour through my district, to personally ascertain the demand for labor, and the state of those whom I had placed out. The latter I found well satisfied with their condition and prospects. During the summer I also in person took charge of bodies of emigrants for the Upper Ottawa country; a party of Poles and Swedes I took to Pembroke, where the residents are very willing in rendering assistance to emigrants. These were at once placed out, and I hear are all doing well.

The expense of the agency this year is in excess of previous years, but this may be attributed to the scant and poor accommodation at present existing for the housing of immigrants on their arrival; and, as a consequence, I had to provide meals and lodgings for large numbers outside.

Until the Central Railway depôt, to be constructed in connection with the new lines of railway coming to this city, I do not deem it advisable to ask for an enlargement or addition to the present immigration buildings.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. R. MACPHERSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 10th January, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for your information the annexed statistics, shewing the working of this Agency for the year ending 31st December last, viz. :—

1st. Statement (A) shewing the number of immigrants who arrived at this Agency during the year 1873; their nationality; and the number assisted with free passes to their respective destinations.

2nd. Statement (B) shewing the monthly arrivals within this Agency during the past year; the number fed, and distribution for each month.

3rd. Statement (C) shewing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes during the year 1873.

4th. Statement (D) shewing the total number and destination of immigrants placed within this Agency by free passes for the year ending 31st December last.

5th. Statement (E) shewing the expenditure in connexion with this Agency for the year 1873, as paid by the Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively.

A very large number of Canadians have returned from the United States during the year just ended, finding better prospects here than in the States. A considerable number of American citizens have also come in as settlers, to make Canada their home; likewise many from Great Britain who have been residing in the United States, some of whom have written to me, stating this country is much preferable, and that they are doing far better here than they did or could do in the States.

The immigrants that arrived in this Agency during the past season were of a better class than those of any previous year during my connexion with this office, a large portion of them being of the agricultural class, for whom I had no difficulty in obtaining immediate employment at good wages, and am happy to state they are pleased with the change in their circumstances and doing well. Many who came to this Agency without their families have been enabled to save money to send home to their native countries to pay the passage of their families to Canada; and, in some cases, have gone home for the purpose of bringing their families to this Province next spring.

The number that arrived in this Agency were so easily absorbed that their presence was little more than barely felt, so great is the demand, more particularly for agricultural labourers and female domestic servants. I may state the last one of the latter class placed by me did not complete her first month at service before she was married to a farmer in *extremely good* circumstances, and I believe her place has not since been supplied. I mention this circumstance to show the scarcity of female domestics.

I have received letters from Europe from persons who returned there last autumn (for the purpose of visiting their relatives) stating it is their intention to come out again early next spring, and have induced a number of their friends to accompany them to Canada, which is a further proof that this is a most desirable country to which to emigrate.

There was but very little sickness amongst those who arrived within this Agency last season, and no epidemics.

I found that visiting my Agency last spring proved of great advantage in distributing the immigrants during the season, being thus enabled to gain a personal knowledge of the different mayors, reeves and employers of labour, and learning through such where the different classes of immigrants were most urgently needed. I may state the Northumber-

land and Durham Immigration Aid Society alone (composed of about one hundred of the leading agriculturists in those counties) forwarded to Britain nearly \$3,000 to apply in paying passage of farm laborers and female domestic servants to that section of country—thus assisting about 150 persons to emigrate, good situations for whom await them on their arrival. I would strongly recommend that every exertion be used to induce the formation of Immigration Aid Societies throughout the Dominion, and the earlier in the season this is done, the more satisfactory will it prove, as it is far better that immigrants should arrive in early spring than during the summer and autumn months. These latter remarks apply to all classes, except professional men, clerks and book-keepers, with whom the country is already well supplied.

I found the feeling throughout my Agency when visiting it last season, strongly in favour of greatly increased immigration, so expressed by the different municipal officials and employers of labour throughout its extent, and trust the coming season will show a considerable increase, especially in agricultural labourers and female servants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—A.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1873, 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 <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1,625	40	1,665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	564	33	597	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	544	42	586	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	8	21	29	5,325	.....	681	465
United States .. . . . . .	.....	2,483	2,483	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,747	2,621	5,368	5,325	.....	681	465

Remarks.—33 passed to the Province of Quebec. Value of settlers' effects from the United States \$41,244.00.

R. MACPHERSON,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—B.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1873.

Months.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January	7	12	19	14	13
February					
March					
April	145	44	189	73	42
May	691	15	706	179	75
June	471	20	491	95	68
July	423	.....	423	82	71
August	404	11	415	65	49
September	306	16	322	61	64
October	212	7	219	71	42
November	72	3	75	16	29
December	16	10	26	25	12
Settlers from the United States .....	.....	2,483	2,483	.....	.....
	2,747	2,621	5,368	681	465

R. MACPHERSON,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—C.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this office by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1873.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Toronto	72	Gananoque	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port Hope	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lancaster	1
Prescott	34	Newtonville	3
Beaverton	1	Northport	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colborne	1	Lindsay	6
Morton	1	Leeds	10
Ottawa	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harrowsmith	6
Montreal	28	Cobourg	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rath	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brockville	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amherst Island	10	Hamilton	3
Belleville	20	Perth	1
Oshawa	6	Cornwall	5
Scarboro'	7	Irish Creek	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newburgh	3	Renfrew	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Napanee	6	Smith's Falls	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Osgoode	2	Trenton	1
Pictou	5	Lyn	1
Whitby	6	Clark's Mills	1
Peterboro'	4		
Newcastle	5		
		Total	360

R. MACPHERSON,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—D.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants placed within this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1873.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Port Hope.....	248	Harrowsmith.....	6
Beaverton.....	13	Cobourg.....	270½
Colborne.....	20	Brockville.....	13½
Morton.....	1	Perth.....	1
Path.....	7½	Trenton.....	13
Amherst Island.....	10	Lyn.....	2
Belleville.....	323	Clark's Mills.....	1
Oshawa.....	270½	Brighton.....	18½
Scarboro'.....	19	Bowmanville.....	135
Newburgh.....	3	Frenchmen's Bay.....	3
Napanee.....	60½	Millbrook.....	4
Picton.....	7	Shannonville.....	5
Whitby.....	124	Mallorytown.....	2
Peterboro'.....	124	Uxbridge.....	2
Newcastle.....	39	Woodville.....	1
Gananoque.....	18½	Lansdowne.....	6
Newtonville.....	4	Duffin's Creek.....	137½
Northport.....	8½	Lakefield.....	1½
Lindsay.....	99½		
Leeds.....	10	Total.....	1,907½

R. MACPHERSON,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.—E.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure at the Kingston Agency on account of Immigration for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1873, as paid by the Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively.

Service.	Amount paid by Dominion.	Amount paid by Ontario.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.]	\$ cts.
Transport of Immigrants.....		377 10	377 10
Meals and bread furnished Immigrants.....		350 16	350 16
Medical aid and medicine.....		41 75	41 75
Incidental—fuel, water, hose, telegrams, postage, printing, light, cartage, undertaking, charges, furnishings, &c.....	359 02	43 25	402 27
Improvements to building and travelling expenses, visiting agency.....	294 36		294 36
Total.....	653 38	812 26	1,465 64

R. MACPHERSON,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. G. SMYTH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
LONDON, 14th January, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report of transactions at this Agency for the four months ending 31st December, 1873.

Schedule marked A shews the total number of arrivals, 4,556, of which number, 3,240 went through to the United States, 1,316 settled in Canada, 345 were assisted with meals and lodgings, and 67 were sent to their destination by free passes.

Schedule marked B gives the arrivals each month, the number assisted with meals and lodgings, and the number distributed by free passes.

Schedule marked C gives the station to which those were sent who received passes.

The demand for female servants at this station is very large, and a very small number of that class arrived here during the season.

The Immigrant Depôt at this station not being ready for occupation, renders it much more difficult work at this Agency, the railway stations of the Grand Trunk Railway and Great Western Railway being at the extreme ends of the city, which will be obviated this coming season; as I am informed, each railway will have a switch at the Immigrant Depôt.

Every attention has been shewn, and assistance and information given, to all who arrived here and required it, and strict economy in conducting the business of this Agency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

LONDON AGENCY.—A.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency for the four months ending 31st December, 1873, 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 <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with provisions.	Number assisted with free passes.
England	521	464	985	985	.....	234	45
Ireland	81	417	498	210	288	34	3
Scotland	85	170	255	76	179	42	6
Germany	2	1 325	1,327	12	1,315	4	3
Norway	33	1,143	1,176	33	1,143	27	10
Other Countries .....	.....	315	315	.....	315	4	.....
	722	3,834	4,556	1,316	3,240	345	67

Remarks :—In the month of October 83 went to Manitoba, and 27 to British Columbia, as per return.

A. G. SMYTH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

LONDON, ONTARIO,
14th January, 1874.

LONDON AGENCY.—B.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the four months ending 31st December, 1873.

Months.	<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> the United States	Total.	Number fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	146	.....	146	146	22
October	306	2,300	2,606	83	31
November	211	1,464	1,675	84	4
December	59	70	129	32	10
	722	3,834	4,556	345	67

A. G. SMYTH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

LONDON, ONT.,
14th January, 1874.

LONDON AGENCY.—C.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes for the four months ending 31st December, 1873.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Whitby.....	1	Chatham	15
St. Thomas	10	Bothwell	6
Newbury	3	Strathroy	2
Exeter.....	1	Crediton	2
Hamilton	6	Tilsonburg	5
Toronto	9	Widder	1
Watford	1	Ingersoll	1
Stratford	1	Thorndale.....	1
Dundas	1		
Wyoming	1	Total	67

A. G. SMYTH,
 Dominion Immigration Agent

LONDON, ONTARIO,
 14th January, 1874.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. EDWIN CLAY.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N.S., January 15th, 1874.

SIR,—In transmitting to you my annual report, I am happy to be enabled to state a small increase over last year, the number then returned being 1,432, and this year 1,653, being an increase of 221 over last year. Many of those who have arrived in our Province this year were farm hands with their families, and are now comfortably settled. Colonel Laurie has built upon his estate at Grand Lake seven very neat cottages, in which a number of farm hands are living with their families. There are now on the Colonel's farm 41 English immigrants, mostly from Devonshire.

As a part of the result of M. B. Des Brisay's, Esq., M.P.P., mission to Europe, we have 221 French miners, with 35 women and 45 children; they are at work in our coal mines at Pictou and Cape Breton, and will no doubt prove a very useful class of settlers. The reason that only 77 miners appear in the lists of trades, is that most of the French miners gave in their names as "mechanics," which increases that list very much.

Messrs. Birt brought over from Liverpool 76 young people and children, six women, 26 girls from two to fourteen years of age, and 44 boys, from seven to seventeen.

They were all taken in charge by Colonel Laurie, and placed in good situations; many of them having been adopted into some of our most respectable families.

The class of persons from which this Province may derive the greatest benefit, is, first married men and their families, and the class referred to above, introduced by Messrs. Birt and Colonel Laurie. The families settled this past year will bring out from one to a dozen this year.

M. B. Des Brisay, Esq., M.P.P., the Agent for the Local Government, with the members of the Government, have very kindly aided me by supplementing the Dominion warrants, by giving ten dollars per head to adults and five per head for children, thus enabling many poor families to settle in our Province, who could not have done so without such assistance.

The arrivals at this port have been as follows:—

Married men	383
Single men	654
Married women	199
Single women	215
Children between one year and 12	175
Infants	27

Total..... 1,653

Besides the above, there are 306 steerage passengers who landed here from St. John's, Newfoundland, and 493 cabin passengers, a large number of whom came over for the first time.

In compliance with the instructions I received from the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, I wrote to the Collectors of Customs in different parts of the Province,

asking for the number of persons arriving from the United States, and was informed by all who answered that they had no means of knowing, as steamers from the States and other vessels are not required to report the number of their passengers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN CLAY,

Dominion Immigration Agent for Halifax.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Agriculture.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Bakers	4
Blacksmiths	7
Bookbinder	1
Bricklayers	2
Carpenter	1
Coppersmith	1
Clerks	7
Draper	1
Dressmaker	1
Dyer	1
Engineers	2
Farmers	27
Gardener	1
Grocer	1
Hatter	1
House-painters	3
House-joiners	14
Labourers	38
Lumberman	1
Mechanics	205
Miners	77
Medical Student	1
Pensioner	1
Plasterers	5
Plumbers	5
Saddler	1
Shoemakers	3
Sail maker	1
Surgeon	1
Ship carpenter	1
School teacher	1
Stonemasons	4
Tinsmiths	2
Tailors	3
Watchmaker	1
Wheelwright	1

IMMIGRATION FOR 1874.

By St. Lawrence	None.
Number sent to St. John, N. B.	255
Number remaining in Nova Scotia.....	1,398
Via United States for Nova Scotia.....	5
Direct via Halifax	1,648

Countries.

English.....	972
Irish.....	117
Scotch.....	22
French.....	301
Danes.....	204
Others.....	37

Sexes.

Men.....	1,037
Women.....	414
Children.....	220

HALIFAX, N. S.
January 15th, 1874.

EDWIN CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent for Halifax.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN, N. B., IMMIGRATION AGENT }

(MR. R. SHIVES.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA,
January 10th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a Report of the transactions, as well as a detailed statement of the arrivals of immigrants at this Agency, for the year 1873.

The immigrants who came to the Province were chiefly farmers and agricultural laborers, and their arrival was hailed as an augury, that hereafter as success attended their efforts and they became successful and prosperous cultivators of the soil, the fact would be communicated to friends at home, and be the means, year by year, of inducing others to follow their example, and avail themselves of the liberal terms offered by the Government to all who are willing to become settlers on the Crown Lands in this section of the Dominion.

The first arrival of the season was on the 19th of April, when one hundred immigrants, natives of Denmark, who came out to Halifax in the Allan Line steamer *Hibernian*, landed in St. John; and the next was on the 10th of May, on which day the steamer *Castalia*, of the Anchor Line, landed five hundred and forty-six Scottish settlers—men, women and children inclusive. Owing to the backwardness of the season, and as snow and ice were still lying in the forest, it was not deemed prudent, for a few weeks at least, to forward the Danish people to their destination. A portion of the barracks was fitted up as comfortably as circumstances would permit, and the people placed therein until such time as the weather would allow of their journey to their new homes. During their stay in the city the men of the party were furnished with employment, at the same time earning good wages. On the 21st May, they embarked on board the steamer *Fawn*, and proceeded up the River St. John to their destination—the settlement known as New Hellerup—where houses had been erected, and the necessary arrangements for their comfort and convenience provided by the Provincial Government. The Scotch settlers were forwarded to New Kincardineshire, which lies on the same side of the river as the Danish settlement. They were forwarded by the same route as that taken by the Danish immigrants, the first detachment proceeding on the 10th of May, the day of their arrival; and the second on the 12th of May, and all arrived in safety and good health at their new homes.

There was one birth on board the *Hibernian*, and one on board the *Castalia*. Three Danish children died at St. John. One man, one woman, and three children—Danes—were placed in the hospital; they were ill of scarlet fever, but soon recovered, and were sent forward to the settlement.

On the western side of the River St. John, and at a distance of two hundred and twenty miles from its entrance, lies the settlement of New Hellerup, a short distance below the Grand Falls; and further down the river, the settlement of Glassville, Johnsville, and New Kincardineshire, all showing abundant evidence of prosperity and advancement.

The Rivière du Loup Railway, which commences at St. Mary's, directly opposite Fredericton, has recently been opened to Woodstock, a distance of sixty-one miles, and is being pushed forward to completion. When completed, it will pass through or within a short distance of the new settlements, placing them in communication by railway with all parts of the Dominion.

As I do not control the movements of the immigrants after they leave the Agency, it is not in my power to give a detailed statement of the cost of inland transport. It may be likewise remarked, that it is a task of some difficulty to furnish in detail the number, sexes, nationalities, and callings, from the fact that the immigrants arrive in small numbers, and that lists are not furnished. Those by the Allan Line of steamers, which call at Halifax, reach the Agency, a portion by the Intercolonial Railway; others coming by railway to Annapolis, and thence by steamer across the Bay of Fundy; those from the United States, by the Consolidated European and North American Railway, and by steamers from Boston and those from Quebec, by the Gulf steamers and the Intercolonial Railway.

There is considerable labour attendant upon the securing of lodgings for the immigrants on their arrival, and previous to being forwarded to the country; and I would respectfully suggest the necessity that exists for the establishment of a dépôt, where they could be lodged, and where their clothes might be cleaned, and the necessary preparations and arrangements made for their journey to the settlements. The mode at present adopted is expensive, and far from being satisfactory.

It will be seen that only a small number of the immigrants remained in St. John, eight hundred and sixty-seven having been sent to the country.

The following statement will show the numbers and the routes by which the immigrants arrived:—

Total number of immigrants by way of the St. Lawrence.....	19
" " directly by Dominion Ports.....	1,067
Number remaining within the limit of this Agency.....	262
Number sent to other Agencies for settlement.....	867
Total number by way of the United States.....	43

Country.

Natives of Scotland.....	636	Natives of Sweden.....	7
" Denmark.....	240	" Norway.....	1
" England.....	196		
" Ireland.....	49	Total.....	1,129

Sexes.

Males, natives of Scotland.....	227	Females, natives of England.....	42
Females " ".....	147	Boys, between one and fifteen ...	37
Boys, between one and fifteen...	123	Girls " ".....	29
Girls " ".....	95	Males, natives of Ireland.....	27
Male infants.....	23	Females " ".....	9
Female infants.....	21	Boys, between one and fifteen ...	9
Males, natives of Denmark.....	135	Girls " ".....	4
Females " ".....	55	Males, natives of Sweden.....	7
Boys, between one and fifteen...	30	Females " Norway.....	1
Girls " ".....	20		
Males, natives of England....	88	Total.....	1,129

Trades and Callings.

Blacksmiths	6	Hatters	1
Basket Makers.....	1	Masons	8
Bakers	2	Machinists	6
Butchers	1	Tailors	5
Carpenters	14	Tinsmiths	2
Carriers.....	5	Seamen	6
Confectioners	1	Printers	1
Drapers	10	Painters	3
Engineers.....	2	Saddlers	1
Fishermen	2	Shoemakers	5
Farmers	125	Spinners	1
Farm Laborers.....	131	Teachers	2
Grooms.....	4		
Grocers.....	4	Total	349

Leaving 133 without any given calling.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

ROBERT SHIVES,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENT AT
MIRAMICHI, N. B.

[W. WILKINSON.]

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.,
8th January, 1874.

SIR,—I regret that the number of immigrants coming to this part of the Dominion during the past year must seem small as compared with the previous year; but then it must not be forgotten that the great influx of the previous year was chiefly owing to the building of the Intercolonial Railway through the northern part of New Brunswick. This great work is still progressing, and with some variations and removals from one part of the road to another the persons there reported are employed on the work. The general demand for labour for the ordinary work of the country is therefore as great as ever. The rates of wages are not less than heretofore reported, and with the general increased activity in business the inducements and prospects for permanent settlers are rather increased than diminished, especially when it is remembered that our public lands are given freely to all who will clear and cultivate and settle upon them. We ought not, perhaps, in this agency, to expect any great immediate immigration, separated as we are from direct transatlantic steam communication, and as yet without the advantages the Intercolonial Railway will give us when completed in making this part of the Dominion better known and more accessible, and when immigrants can avail themselves of the privilege offered them through this Department, of coming into the country on the Government Railways at the moderate charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile.

And, indeed, in view of the general preference given by immigrants to great cities and their vicinities, and the facilities of reaching most of our large cities by direct transatlantic steam communication, it may hereafter become a question whether it would not be expedient to remit even this very moderate charge as an inducement for immigrants to go into the country and settle in parts of the Dominion now often considered less inviting, than remaining in and about the cities where they can remain without the additional effort and expense of removing themselves and families to a distant part of the country, although the Dominion generally would be more benefitted, and the permanent interests of the immigrants themselves in many cases would be improved if the removal were once made.

I had the pleasure of meeting here, in November last, Mr. F. S. Talbot, on his way to Ireland as an accredited agent of this Department. He was desirous of getting information in regard to the resources and advantages of this part of the Dominion, the kinds of labour specially required, the rates of wages and the prospect of their continuance; and in regard to our free grant system, he made the following enquiries:—

1st. Under the local Free Grant Act of New Brunswick, what lands in the vicinity of Miramichi are available or will be available for settlement in the ensuing spring?

2nd. How many families can you locate in next spring?

3rd. Will Government take any steps to provide suitable accommodation for immigrants on arrival?

4th. Are you aware of any cleared lands in the vicinity of free grant tracts that could be purchased at a moderate price?

5th. Are there any settlers in your district who have been located on the free grant system, and have they met with fair success?

After consultation with the Chief Commissioner of Public Works of our Local Government, I was enabled to make satisfactory replies to all these questions. I was not

indeed able to speak as definitely as I could have wished in regard to making suitable accommodation for immigrants on their arrival. I found that the Local Government had already made provision for a number of expected immigrants in the spring to other parts of the Province, and were on this account less able to undertake more. Still, I was induced to believe that if an emergency arose the Local Government would endeavour to contribute, notwithstanding the previous provision, and I felt satisfied that this Department would generously contribute to a pressing case of this kind, should it arise. I therefore replied to the third query most hopefully, and on getting my replies, Mr. Talbot wrote to me most encouragingly, saying, "I will, from time to time, advise you as to the success of my undertaking. I hope, if all goes well, to be able to send you in spring a really good class of people—immigrants who will prove a valuable addition to your already prosperous community." Should Mr. Talbot be successful, as I sincerely trust he will, I will at once write to the Department for fuller instructions as regards the immediate accommodation of the immigrants. Many would find places at once, but it may be found necessary to provide temporary accommodation for some till they can look round and find their places. I hope that everything will go well with this attempt, and that a new era may henceforth dawn on this part of the Dominion.

Immediately on the receipt of the communication from this Department, dated 31st October last, I applied to the collectors at Shediac, Richibucto, Chatham, Newcastle, Bathurst and Dalhousie, from all of whom (except one who made no reply) I received courteous replies, giving such information as they were able in regard to the number of Canadians who have returned to Canada after a residence in the United States. These replies were definite as regards the number of entries made at the respective Custom-houses, but outside the records these gentlemen were able to give approximate information, and from these replies, and information otherwise procured, I put down in all 102 as the approximate number of Canadians who have returned from the States to their homes in the northern part of New Brunswick, although, as there is no direct communication, and parties coming or returning from the States come by railroad as well as by water and stages, the number may be much greater. The parties above referred as returning from the United States, came via St. John, N.B., and Quebec, and consequently no entries have been made of their effects at the Custom Houses in any of the gulf ports. The collectors above named, therefore, confirm my own experience which I have already explained to the Department, of the great difficulty of getting exact information on the subject. There is, however, no doubt a very wistful looking from the United States towards these Provinces, and every probability that in the spring of the present year, a large number of persons who have gone to settle in the great republic will find their way into Canada.

Confirmatory of this opinion I lately received a letter from New Hampshire, asking me "for information respecting the Province of New Brunswick, as there are several English and Scotch families about to leave the States and go to the Dominion of Canada, and have not decided where to go yet. We think of taking up land, either to rent or to buy a small place, as we prefer agricultural work to any other." I replied, giving all the information I could about our lands, and sending the inquirer a number of pamphlets and reports, and everything I thought would be useful in giving the desired information. And still more recently, I have received another letter from the States, namely, from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to which place many of our people heretofore reached, asking me to inform the writer "upon what terms land can be had in Miramichi, near a city or village preferred."

All the persons who come into this Agency get immediate employment, but this does not materially interfere with the pressing demand for more labour, and I should only be reproducing what I have already written were I again to enumerate our special and particular wants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WILKINSON,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

To the Honorable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Miramichi, New Brunswick Agency, for the year ending 31st December, A.D., 1873.

No. of Arrivals.	No. of Arrivals		Sexes.		Total number of Souls.	Summary of Trades or Occupations.	Nationalities.	General Destination.	Amount of Free Transport granted to Indigent Immigrants.	Remarks.
	Via Halifax	Via Miramichi	Male	Female						
15	1	1	9	4	15	9 labourers	15 Irish	Miramichi, N.B.		
1	1	1	1	1	2	1 blacksmith	1 Nova Scotian	"		
1	1	1	1	1	2	1 ship captain	2 English	"		
2	1	1	1	1	2	1 seaman	1 English	"		
			1	2	4	1 engineer	4 Jersey	"		
			1	1	2	1 tailor	1 Scotch	"		
			1	1	2	1 gardener	1 French Belgians	"		
			2	1	3	2 shoemakers	1 Scotch	"		
			1	1	2	1 labourer	1 Scotch	"		
			1	1	2	1 farmer	2 English	"		
			2	2	4	1 tavern keeper	2 Irish	"		
			80	10	90	30 for most part labourers.	30 English } approx 30 Scotch } 30 Irish } male	(25 Miramichi, 20 Restigouche, 10 Gloucester, 10 Kent, 25 West moreland.		
18	7	11			127					

SUMMARY.

The tabular Report shews in all 127 arrivals.

Nationalities.		Trades and Occupations.	
Irish	48	Labourers	90
Nova Scotians	2	Blacksmith	1
English	33	Engineer	1
Jersey	4	Master of vessel	1
Scotch	33	Farmer	1
French	7	Tavern Keeper	1
	127		100

No. 11.**ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. JOHN SUMNER, DOMINION TRAVELLING AGENT.**

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO,
31st December, 1873.

SIR, I have the honor to submit my report as travelling immigration agent for the summer season of 1873.

Under instructions from your Department I have since the 19th May last taken charge of the emigrants from thirty-four (34) different steamships, going with them as far west as in my judgment was necessary; mostly to Belleville, occasionally to Toronto.

I have during the season distributed to the emigrants a large number of pamphlets furnished by the Department (those on Manitoba seem to be in most request), and have also given them all requisite information, whether asked for or not, and from my thorough knowledge of the country it has without doubt tended to good.

The accommodation given by the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been superior, as far as cars were concerned, to that of 1872, and the road from Quebec to Toronto is now in very good order, and all the officers of same, with whom I have come in contact, very obliging. But the time occupied from Quebec to Toronto is seldom less than 48 hours.

The refreshment rooms are as usual; the one at Lachine Junction much better than formerly. In order to make it really useful the building should be undermined, water pipes from the main introduced that the immigrants may wash, and stoves placed therein.

The placing of stoves in one of the large buildings at Point Levi has been found very beneficial, making the emigrants comfortable and warm.

It is to be expected a large number of poor people come to this country, but I am glad to say that during the past season they have been of a better class, and I have observed the number going to the United States has considerably decreased.

I had occasion to feed over 600 emigrants at the Cornwall station at one time in June last, and I have to thank the manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for kindly defraying the expenses of same.

The Ontario Government also paid me some small bills I had to contract for a similar purpose.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Dominion and Ontario officers and the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for their usual kindness.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,

Dominion Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Hon.

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 12.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE, ANNUAL REPORT, 1873.

(FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, Esq., M.D.)

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, herewith, in tabular form, the annual returns of the proceedings and expenditure of the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle, for the year 1873.

The ship *Nordhavet*, Myhre, from Skein, April 6th, in ballast, with four cabin and 175 steerage passengers and 17 crew, was inspected May 14th. All well.

Ship *Edda*, Anderson, from Christiania, April 27th, in ballast, with 316 steerage passengers and 16 crew, was inspected May 31st. Two passengers had died during the voyage, an old man from dysentery, and a child from measles. On inspection I found two cases of varioloid and 36 of measles. All the passengers were landed, and subjected to the usual processes for cleansing and disinfection. The vessel having been cleansed and the between-decks white-washed and fumigated with chemical disinfectants, was allowed to proceed, after five days quarantine, taking with her those of her passengers who remained healthy. Four deaths from measles subsequently occurred amongst the sick from this vessel detained in the hospitals.

Barque *Hebe*, Mercussen, from Stavanger, April 28th, in ballast, with 217 passengers and 15 crew, was inspected May 31st. An infant had been born on the voyage but died a few days afterwards. A lad with feverish symptoms was brought into hospital, but his disease proved to be a non-contagious one. The vessel was not detained.

Barque *Pontocoroo*, Pedersen, from Christiania, April 19th, in ballast, with 12 cabin and 281 steerage passengers and 15 crew, was inspected June 2nd. Two births had occurred at sea; also five deaths, all however, from non-contagious diseases. All well on arrival at the station.

Barque *Valkyrien*, Moller, from Bergen, April 25th, in ballast, with six cabin and 296 steerage passengers, and 16 crew, was inspected June 18th. An infant had died at sea from inflammation of the lungs.

Barque *Eliza Keith*, Sarjent, from Cork, April 24th, in ballast, with a crew of 17, was inspected June 19th. Two seamen had typhus fever during the voyage; one of these died the evening before the vessel reached Grosse Isle, the other, with a third who showed premonitory symptoms of an attack of the same disease, was taken into the Fever Hospital; both ultimately recovered. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected, and, with the remainder of the crew, discharged after twelve days quarantine.

Barque *Cherokee*, Wilson, from Glasgow, May 21st, with a general cargo, three cabin passengers and 22 crew, was inspected July 7th. Two of the crew were suffering from small pox; they had been kept in the long boat on deck, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. They were removed to the hospital. The long boat was scrubbed and painted, the remainder of the crew vaccinated, and the vessel thoroughly disinfected.

Barque *Brodrene*, Broom, from Stavanger, May 20th, in ballast, with six cabin and 258 steerage passengers, and 15 crew, was inspected July 8th. One birth had occurred at sea; also three deaths from non-contagious diseases.

Steamship *Corinthian*, Scott, from Glasgow, June 24th, with a general cargo, 18 cabin and 270 steerage passengers, and 62 crew, was inspected July 9th. Two deaths had occurred at sea from non-contagious diseases. The third officer of the vessel was ill with small pox in the early stage. He, and his one attendant steward, had been entirely isolated from all others on board, and every precaution taken to prevent communication. The sick man and his attendant were landed, and the vessel disinfected.

Steamship *Strathclyde*, Pearson, from Liverpool, July 16th, with a general cargo, and a crew of 41 was inspected July 31st; a seaman had died suddenly from disease of the heart.

Ship *Josephine*, Smith, from Laurvig, June 19th, in ballast, with three cabin and 221 steerage passengers and 18 crew, was inspected August 21st. One birth had occurred at sea; also two deaths from non-contagious diseases. On arrival there were found seven cases of varioloid amongst the passengers. All the passengers were landed, and performed five days quarantine. The vessel also underwent the usual process of cleansing and disinfection.

Steamship *Ouarta*, Haye, from Barrow, August 7th, with a cargo of rails, and a crew of 25, was inspected August 24th. The stewardess and two seamen were ill with small pox. They, with the steward who had been in attendance upon them, were landed at the island. The vessel underwent the usual quarantine.

The admissions to the hospitals this year have been 114. Of these, four have been cases of fever, 15 of small pox and varioloid, 36 of measles, three of dysentery and diarrhoea, and 56 of other non-contagious diseases. Some of these cases have been referred to in the details for each vessel given above. The remainder have been those who, although apparently well on arrival, had contracted disease on the voyage, which declared itself during their detention under quarantine observation. Four deaths occurred in the hospitals, all from measles and its sequela. One male child, of Norwegian parents, was born in hospital. Eighteen deaths occurred at sea, and five births.

This year has been altogether an unusually healthy one. The number of vessels reporting the occurrence of deaths, or cases of contagious diseases, has been exceptionally small. As stated above, the admissions to the hospitals have been only 114, and the deaths at the station only four, whilst during the seven previous years of my connection with this establishment, the average yearly number of admissions has been 362, and the average yearly number of deaths in hospital 22.

For further particulars as to the proceedings and expenditure of the station, I have the honor respectfully to refer you to the returns submitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.

L. R. C. S. E., &c., &c.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL RETURN—Quarantine Hospitals, Grosse Isle, 1873.

Countries.	Distribution.				Admissions.							Deaths.							Discharged Convalescent.				Religions.					
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Cholera.	Diarthra and Lysentery.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Non-contagious Diseases.	Total.	Cholera.	Diarthra and Lysentery.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Non-contagious Diseases.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.	
Norway and Sweden	14	36	53	103	...	2	2	9	6	...	36	54	103	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	14	36	49	99	...	103	103	103
Scotland	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	4	4
Ireland	2	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	3	3	3	3
Prussia	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	3	3	3	3
Italy	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
Totals.....	23	38	53	114	...	3	4	15	36	56	114	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	23	38	49	110	3	111	114	114	

One birth in hospital, male, Norwegian.

FRED. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.,
Medical Superintendent.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE.—Expenditure, Season of 1873.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1873.					
April 22....	Balance pay list of wintering party			308	75
" 30....	Pay list April 22nd to 30th			272	79
May 31....	" " for May		845	36	
	Medicines, J. E. Burke	\$229	79		
	Medical comforts, R. Shaw	99	78		
	Printing and Stationery, Middleton & Dawson		329	57	
	General Supplies, pilot boat, F. Blouin	\$138	00	49	29
	Sails and gear, Watson & Gerais	52	87		
	Flour, Connolly & Co	42	99		
	Paints and oils, J. Fiset & Co	32	90		
	Coal oil, F. O. Vallerand	21	15		
	Contingencies, as per voucher		287	82	
			201	60	
					1,713 64
June 30....	Pay list for June		1,097	06	
	Printing and Stationery, Middleton & Dawson		16	00	
	Steamboat service, P. Turgeon, (April 22nd to date)		604	15	
	General Supplies, Bedding, J. Hamel & Co	\$829	39		
	Hardware and cordage, Chinic & Baudet	186	37		
	Milk and butter, Anderson & Co	59	95		
	Flour, Connolly & Co	40	20		
	Meat and vegetables, W. Doran	53	55		
	Straw, C. Faily	31	56		
	" Fénélon Vezina	15	00		
	Contingencies, as per voucher		1,216	02	
			170	89	
					3,104 12
July 31....	Pay list for July		1,003	92	
	Steamboat service, P. Turgeon		204	45	
	Meat and vegetables, W. Doran		36	95	
	Contingencies, as per voucher		7	67	
					1,252 99
August 31....	Pay list for August		1,003	92	
	Steamboat service, P. Turgeon		254	00	
	Hardware, Chinic & Baudet		73	33	
	Contingencies, as per voucher		40	30	
					1,371 55
Sept. 30....	Pay list for September		1,003	92	
	Medical comforts, R. Shaw & Co		38	53	
	Printing and Stationery, Middleton & Dawson		18	30	
	Steamboat service, P. Turgeon		203	60	
	General Supply, flour, Connolly & Co	\$ 82	20		
	Meat and vegetables, W. Doran	27	39		
	Contingencies, as per voucher		109	50	
			262	37	
					1,636 22
October 8....	Contingencies, Grant to Missionaries				200 00
" 31....	Pay list for October	\$1,003	92		
	Advance to wintering party	598	00		
	Medicines, J. E. Burke		1,601	92	
	Steamboat service, P. Turgeon		30	65	
	Supplies, General, J. Fiset & Co	\$61	08	300	75
	Hardware, Chinic & Baudet	39	50		
	Flour, Connolly & Co	69	40		
	Contingencies, as per voucher		169	98	
			155	71	
					2,259 01
	Total				12,119 07

FRED. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.,
Medical Superintendent.

 QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE—Expenditure.

<i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Fiscal Year, 1872-73.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	s.
Pay of officers and extra officers		8,821	40		
General supplies		2,241	53		
Medicines and medical comforts		475	57		
Printing and stationery		127	55		
Steamboat service		1,386	85		
Contingencies		723	17		
				13,776	0
<i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Half Year to Dec. 31st, 1873.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	s.
Pay of officers		4,613	68		
General supplies		389	76		
Medicines and medical comforts		69	18		
Printing and stationery		18	30		
Steamboat service		962	80		
Contingencies		666	05		
				6,719	77
<i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Calendar Year, 1873.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	s.
Pay of officers		7,137	64		
General supplies		1,893	60		
Medicines and medical comforts		398	75		
Printing and stationery		83	59		
Steamboat service		1,566	95		
Contingencies		1,038	54		
				12,119	07

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.,
 Medical Superintendent.

No. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT QUARANTINE STATION, PARTRIDGE ISLAND.

(G. J. HARDING, M. D.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE, ST. JOHN, N. B.,
January 8th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the proceedings of the Quarantine Station, St. John, for the calendar year, 1873.

REPORT

At the commencement of the year small pox prevailed, especially in the United States and the neighbouring Provinces, causing much alarm to the citizens, owing to the constant travel kept up at all times with those infected places—and much anxiety and responsibility were felt in warding off the disease from the city. I am happy to state that but a small number of cases occurred, originating from persons in apparent health on arriving by the cars of the Western Extension, and showing the disease several days after arrival, who were, on discovery, immediately isolated.

On the 5th of January last the brig *Florence*, Munroe, Master, entered the port from Boston, and proceeded to the ballast wharf without a signal for inspection, as the master was not aware of any person ill on board, and discovered that one of the seamen had an eruption, slightly showing the morning after arrival, which I found was "Varioloid." I sent the man forthwith to the Hospital at Partridge Island, and ordered the brig off in the stream for forty-eight hours purification; nothing further occurred.

On the 7th April, the steamship *Trinacria* arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool *via* Halifax; it was inspected with 11 passengers, the first passengers inspected at the commencement of the season.

The steamship *Olympia*, on the 11th of April, had only two passengers.

The *Caledonia*, on the 17th of April, from Glasgow and Liverpool *via* Halifax, had 24 passengers.

The steamship *Castalia* arrived and anchored at the quarantine station on the 10th of May, direct from Glasgow, with 530 souls in steerage and six in cabin, all in good health on inspection, excepting a debilitated child. No deaths occurred on the passage; one birth. The vessel was in a very cleanly satisfactory state, and much credit is due to Captain Butler and his officers. Vessel allowed to enter the Custom House after inspection.

The steamship *Acadia*, from Glasgow and Liverpool *via* Halifax, entered the port, and was inspected on the 21st August, with 32 passengers.

The steamship *Sidonian* arrived on the 7th of September with 19 passengers.

The schooner *Nelson* sailed from New York for this port on the 13th of September; after leaving, one of the seamen took ill and died on the 17th from typhoid fever. The master of the vessel took the disease at the period of the man's death, and was landed at Vineyard Haven on 24th of October. The vessel then proceeded on her voyage to this port. On arrival here on the 4th of October she was purified, and discharged the remaining crew in good health.

The barque *Clara*, Crosby, master, from Danan, Georgia, arrived on the 13th of September, with a signal for inspection. The disease proved to be intermittent fever; one of the crew ill. The vessel was discharged free from inspection.

The foregoing passengers referred to arrived here from Europe in the vessels they embarked in. Many others came *via* Halifax, United States, &c., who did not come under my observation, but were attended to at their respective places of arrival.

During the past year nine corpses arrived from the United States, having the proper certificates.

Not a case of infectious disease has communicated with the city from abroad, through the quarantine channels over which my duties extend among the shipping. And I must state that during the year, both masters of vessels and pilots have been strictly attentive to the quarantine laws on entering the harbour. My time and that of my boatmen has been devoted continually to watch over the arrival of vessels, to prevent infringement, and to deal with any cases of sickness that might arrive.

The hospital buildings at the quarantine station are at present in good condition; they will only require white-washing externally in the spring for appearance and their preservation; they have been properly looked after and kept in order, and the surrounding fences in proper repair.

Early in May, on the expectation of a number of emigrants coming direct, several beds with bedding were procured, and a cooking stove placed in the receiving building for the comfort of emigrants if they had been landed on the island.

Only one seaman was landed on the island during the year with varioloid, and discharged cured, which is unusual with the number of arrivals at the port.

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

G. J. HARDING, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,
Inspecting Physician, Port of St. John.

To the Hon. the
Minister of Agriculture,

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX, N.S., QUARANTINE.

(W. N. WICKWIRE.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE,
HALIFAX, Jan. 10th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Quarantine Report for this Station for the year 1873.

On the 16th of January, the schooner *Linda* arrived from Boston with two seamen ill from small pox. The vessel was quarantined, the cases removed to the Quarantine Hospital, and the captain and remainder of the crew to the Convalescent Hospital at the Station. The vessel was cleaned and fumigated, and after 14 days the crew left the island, joined her, brought her into port and discharged her cargo. The two seamen left behind recovered, and were discharged from the hospital on the 20th of February.

On the 19th of March, the steamship *Chase* arrived from Portland, U.S., having one sailor suffering from small pox. I had the case removed to the Quarantine Station, and the remainder of the crew to the Convalescent Hospital on the island. The steamer having gone through the usual cleaning, &c., after two days was allowed to be brought into port, where cargoes were exchanged. She then sailed for Portland, calling at Lawlor's Island for her crew. The patient from the ship recovered and was discharged from hospital in about the average number of days required for recovering from that malady.

On the 18th of April, the steamship *Hibernian* of the Allan Line arrived from Liverpool with twelve cases of scarlet fever among the steerage passengers, who numbered several hundred, and were to proceed in a few hours in the same steamer to Baltimore. The disease being of a malignant character, several cases having died before reaching the port, I thought it judicious to remove these children with their mothers to the Quarantine Station. Three of the cases died a few days after their removal; the others recovered, and all had left the island by the 15th of May.

On the 19th of April, the schooner *Madam Roland*, a Gloucester fishing vessel, arrived having lost one seaman on the banks from what the captain supposed was small pox. On the 24th of April—the vessel having remained in quarantine—three of the sailors presented distinct symptoms of small pox. These cases were removed to the island, two of which died on the eleventh day, and the other recovered; the vessel remained in quarantine the usual time but no other cases occurred.

On the 22nd of April, the captain of the steamship *Alhambra* when about leaving the port for Boston, discovered that one of his sailors was ill. I found that the case was one of small pox, and had it removed at once, when the steamer left for her destination with instructions to the captain to have his ship fumigated and cleansed during the passage. This man recovered and was discharged from the hospital in about four weeks.

On the 28th of May, a young man by the name of Bouser, a carpenter and son of the contractor of the buildings at the station, was found to have small pox. This man had been working at his trade and for his father on the island, and, having had small pox when an infant, probably took no precaution to avoid the disease. The case was a very severe one, and terminated fatally on the 9th of June.

On the 18th of June, H.M.S. *Doris*, and on the 29th of September, H.M.S. *Swallow* arrived from the West Indies with several cases of yellow fever, but as all were convalescent, and as there was no danger of the disease spreading, I allowed these patients to be removed to the Naval Hospital.

The above, nineteen cases in all, were the number treated at Lawlor's Island during the year; six of these cases died—three from small pox and three from scarlet fever.

Although I have endeavoured to carry out quarantine instructions, and have used every precaution to avoid disease entering the port, yet I have been careful to avoid acting in any way to unnecessarily embarrass shipping and commerce.

The captains of vessels and pilots now understand well what is required of them when entering the port with disease on board, and I anticipate less trouble in the future in getting quarantine regulations carried out.

The quarantine buildings at Lawlor's Island originally contracted for, have been completed during the past summer, and afford very comfortable accommodation for the steward and his family, and for the number of patients we are likely to have at any time.

The station and the property on the island belonging to the Department are being well taken care of by the very attentive and efficient steward and matron.

It is with considerable difficulty and inconvenience that we approach the island, in consequence of having no proper landing place. I would urge the necessity of not allowing another summer to pass without constructing the contemplated wharves and remainder of the roads.

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

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D., Edin.,
Inspecting Physician, Halifax.

To the Hon.
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.**REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO.****(MR. R. H. RAE.)**

**GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 23rd Feb., 1874.**

SIR,—I have now the honour to submit my Annual Report and statement of the arrival of immigrants at this port for the year 1873. The comparative statement, it will be observed, shows an excess of only 553; but the number remaining in the country in 1873 exceeds that of 1872 by 1,261, which is a most gratifying fact indeed.

The amount of money brought into the country by immigrants shows an increase of \$149,050 in favour of 1873.

The health of the immigrants generally, I am happy to say, has been good, and there was not a single case of serious sickness. Notwithstanding the large number of arrivals, prompt and judicious treatment on the part of the medical man soon restored all who were in any way ailing.

Labourers of all descriptions were generally in demand during the summer season, and those arriving found ready employment, and there was not the least difficulty in placing them.

I fully expect the prospects of the coming season will be good, and there will be no falling off in the demand. The immigration of last year, with a few isolated exceptions, was of the best character, and I only hope we may this year be favoured with immigrants equally as good.

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

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

The Hon.
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

DOMINION COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, displaying the number of Immigrants arriving with money at Hamilton Agency during the years 1872 and 1873.

No. Families.	1872.		No. Families.	1873.	
		Amount.			Amount.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
11	Month of January	10,500 00	33	Month of January	26,600 00
13	do February	1,200 00	20	do February	14,300 00
33	do March	12,850 00	51	do March	28,200 00
52	do April	34,800 00	201	do April	130,000 00
105	do May	134,200 00	141	do May	98,000 00
138	do June	167,000 00	117	do June	57,000 00
97	do July	74,900 00	82	do July	75,000 00
109	do August	76,000 00	178	do August	112,000 00
67	do September	32,000 00	94	do September	73,000 00
116	do October	65,000 00	95	do October	64,200 00
85	do November	34,400 00	55	do November	53,000 00
75	do December	29,400 00	49	do December	59,000 00
901	Balance favour of 1870	109,050 00			
215	do 1873 in souls	790,300 00			790,300 00
1,116			1,116		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, displaying the arrival and destination of Immigrants at Hamilton Agency, for the years 1872 and 1873, ending the 31st December, 1873.

Country.	1872.					1873.				
	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English	2,776	8,497	11,273	5,973	5,300	3,725	7,995	11,720	6,925	4,795
Irish	45	173	218	204	14	46	97	143	139	4
Scotch	394	136	530	528	2	1,195	121	1,316	1,316	.....
Germans	25	27,680	27,705	1,054	24,651	15	25,581	25,896	997	24,899
Norwegians	1,608	785	2,393	31	2,362	650	354	1,004	.....	1,004
American citizens.		3,182	3,182	3,182	*		3,860	3,860	3,860	.....
Italians		3	3	3	.....		1	1	1	.....
Danes	2	170	172	2	170		108	108	2	106
Swedes	29	3,224	3,253	35	3,218	5	5,762	5,767	17	5,750
Hollanders		1,052	1,052	.....	1,052		798	798	.....	798
Bohemians		535	535	15	520		51	51	.....	51
French		236	236	19	217	5	48	53	5	48
Belgians		33	33	3	30		.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussians							84	84	.....	84
Portuguese						17	252	269	17	252
Icelanders						31	42	73	31	42
Total	4,879	45,706	50,585	11,049	39,536	5,689	45,454	51,143	13,310	37,830

* Majority came via Suspension Bridge.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 21st February, 1874.

R. H. RAE,
Immigrant Agent,

STATEMENTS showing the arrival and destination of Immigrants at Hamilton Agency
for quarter ending 31st December, 1873.

Country.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to States.
English	725	1,981	2,706	1,701	1,005
Irish		24	24	24	
Scotch	58	35	93	53	
Germans	1	5,431	5,432	253	5,179
Norwegians		40	40		40
American citizens	*	1,276	1,276	1,276	
French	1		1	1	
Swedes	1	539	540	1	539
Portuguese	17	145	162	17	145
Total	803	9,471	10,274	3,366	6,908

* Majority came *via* Suspension Bridge.

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 20th February, 1874.

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENT AT SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

(MR. HENRY HUBBARD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
SHERBROOKE, Jan. 8th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith an Annual Report of immigrant arrivals at this agency for the year just closed. I may be allowed to explain (1st.) under the head "sexes" some may have been classed as "children" who might properly have been entered as adults. 2nd. In the list of "Trades or Occupations" it is not easy to be entirely exact, (I have entered in this list only the male adults) as it is difficult in many cases to decide whether parties should be entered as "Farmers" or as "Farm and General Labourers" and in some cases "mechanics" prefer to enter themselves as "General Labourers."

Of the 693 arriving here, about 61 were received before the opening of the Home in spring, and about 42 after its closing in autumn. A large portion have been forwarded to adjacent portions of the Province at the expense of the local Department. I am of the opinion that but very few, comparatively, have left the country.

The "Immigrants' Home" although exceedingly valuable as a means of accommodating those arriving during their necessary stay here, has been inadequate both as regards size and general arrangements, for the number received, especially in being unsuitable for use early and late in the season. Quite an amount of sickness has prevailed; in several cases very severe, in a few fatal. There have been four (4) deaths in connection with the Home, and the same number of births.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY HUBBARD.

To the Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Sherbrooke Immigration Agency for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Number of arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Number of arrivals via the United States.	Sexes.			Total Number of Souls.	Nationalities.							Other countries.	Trades and Occupations.				
		M.	F.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Farmers.		Farmers and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, &c.	Female Servants.	
608	85	294	131	268	693	216	31	287	3	10	123	23	25	209	56	4	15	

No. 17.**REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENT AT CHARLOTTE TOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.****(F. J. JENKINS.)**

QUARANTINE OFFICE.**CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 27th 1874.**

SIR,—I have the honour to report the state of the Charlottetown Quarantine Hospital. This island having joined the Dominion on the 1st of July, I give the report from that date up to December 31st, 1873. The season has been remarkable for the infrequency of infectious disease, there having been but one case of small-pox, two of typhoid and one of yellow fever, the latter a relapse in a patient from the West Indies. A few cases of ordinary disease were admitted before the Marine Hospital was established. The hospital is at present empty.

The steward and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Cullen, are very much underpaid, their combined salaries amounting to but \$162 per annum, out of which they find their own provisions. The amount is entirely inadequate, and they could not exist but for the small piece of land attached to the hospital, which they cultivate. They have applied to me to get the salary increased, and I can strongly recommend that the application be granted.

There has been one death in the hospital—a case of typhoid in a Phthisical subject. He died on the third day from admission.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. JENKINS,
Medical Attendant.

To the Minister of Agriculture,

No. 18.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT WATER STREET, LIVER
POOL, ENGLAND.

(G. T. HAIGH.)

OFFICES OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT,
15 WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL.
8th January 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my usual monthly progress Report for the month ending 31st December, 1873.

The immigrants who have sailed for Canada during that period have been comparatively few in number to those that have proceeded to the United States.

The number of ships sailing for Canada has been three, these were bound to Halifax, N. S. The mail boats to Portland are not included in the return, as the English Immigration Commissioner considers all those immigrants sailing for Portland as destined for the United States and not for British North America. The foreigners, however, that sail to Quebec in the summer, *en route* to the Western States, about balance the number of immigrants for Canada that land during the winter at Portland. The treatment of, and accommodation for, the immigrants have, as usual, been of the best class.

In Appendix "A" will be found the names of the steamers sailing for Halifax, N. S., and the number of passengers they carried.

In Appendix "B" will be found as usual the names and description of those immigrants who have passed through this office.

Mr. Arch's report of his journey to Canada has produced a very favourable impression in England, especially among the agricultural labouring class, and I have no doubt that next year the fruits of his mission to Canada will be seen. Mr. Arch held a public meeting in this town on the 30th of December last for the purpose of arranging to take care of immigrants on their arrival in Liverpool, who may be sent out to Canada by himself and his society, so that they may be comfortably housed and provided for before embarkation.

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

G. T. HAIGH.
Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Passengers Sailed for Canada from the 1st December to 31st December, 1873, both inclusive.

Allan Line.—Date.	Steamer.	Halifax.	
		Cabin.	Steerage.
December 2nd.....	Canadian	24	44
do 16th	Phœnician	16	15
do 30th	Hibernian	14	52
	Total for Canada	54	131

Cabin, 54 ; Steerage, 131.—Total, 185.

No. 19.

REPORT OF SPECIAL MISSION OF HON. W. McDOUGALL, C.B.

COPENHAGEN, June 28th, 1873.

SIR,—Under your authority, as conveyed by Mr. Lowe's letter of May 2nd, and confirmed by yours of May 16th, June 2nd, and June 5th, I have completed arrangements at Hamburg and Copenhagen for reducing the cost of the passage to Quebec, for certain classes of emigrants, from fifty thalers (Prussian) to thirty-eight thalers, at Hamburg, and from sixty-six rix-dollars to fifty-two rix-dollars, at Copenhagen. (A portion of the Hon. Mr. McDougall's letter states the terms on which he has obtained these concessions from the Steamship companies, which terms are confidential in their nature, and therefore omitted from this published report.)

I have already apprised you per my unofficial letter of the 16th inst., that the Montreal Steamship Company have agreed to the terms under which I have been enabled to effect this important reduction for German and Danish emigrants proceeding to Canada.

I enclose herein a form of *certificate* or warrant which I have adopted for the purpose of describing the persons *assisted*, and the amount, &c. These certificates will, in the meantime, be signed by me and *countersigned* by Mr. Klotz at Hamburg, who will be responsible for their proper issue as regards the *class* of persons assisted, their age, health, number and intended destination; also that the *amount* mentioned in each certificate is properly calculated.

I propose to use the same form of certificate for Denmark, Sweden and Norway. They will, however, only be issued at Copenhagen, Gothenburg, and Christiania, and the names of these places respectively will appear instead of "Hamburg," as in the copy sent you. I have had them lithographed, made up in books of 100 each, with counterparts or "stumps," which the local agent who countersigns and issues them will then fill up, sign, and retain as evidence of and a check upon the number of emigrants assisted, and the amount of assistance granted by him.

I am satisfied that the issue of these certificates cannot safely be entrusted to persons who are interested in the passenger traffic. I shall, therefore, where I cannot be present myself, place them in the hands of deputies on whom I can rely. In Mr. Klotz's case, as he already represents you at Hamburg, and, so far as I know, is not personally interested in the traffic, I have felt no hesitation in placing the issue of these certificates in his hands, but I shall nevertheless feel it my duty to supervise his proceedings.

The principal danger to be guarded against is the issue of these certificates in favour of persons *pretending* to be emigrating to Canada when in fact they are going to the Western States. The brokers and ship agents cannot be trusted to fix or attest the destination of emigrants, nor is there any security, in my opinion, in the formal or even written declaration of the emigrants themselves. As to written contracts, agreeing to remain in Canada or to repay the advance if they remove within a specified time, I am told they are found of no value in Australia, where the circumstances are more favourable for securing the performance of such contracts. Besides, the law in Germany especially interdicts the making of such contracts. In Scandinavia the police authorities would interfere under pretence of protecting the emigrant against imposition, and could throw such obstacles in the way of your agents that no business could be done. Practically,

therefore, we are compelled to rely, 1st, on the discretion and judgment of the agent who examines the emigrant before he issues the certificate in his favour; and 2nd, on the efficiency of the arrangements in Canada for retaining and employing him.

A further security will probably be found in limiting the assistance to *families* and to *single women*. A man encumbered with a family will be disposed to settle down at the first opportunity. If a poor man (as the majority will be) the cost of moving is a great restraint upon him, while we may trust to the influence of the family tie to prevent his children, even when approaching the age of independence, from lending a very ready ear to the emissaries, domestic and foreign, of the Western Land and Railway Companies. Female domestic servants are so much in demand in all parts of Canada, and the wages offered them so much more than they have been accustomed to, that we may easily secure them if proper means are adopted on their arrival in Quebec.

Although I was not instructed to adopt a system so restricted as this, I have thought it better, subject to your approval, to *begin* with *families* and *servant girls*, and to await the result of the experiment with these before offering assistance to other classes.

I enclose a translation (in English) of the advertisement I have caused to be published in the Danish newspapers. It will also be published in newspapers circulating in the southern part of Sweden. Malmoe, the principal seaport of Skåne, the most southern and agriculturally the richest province of Sweden, lies just opposite Copenhagen, and being also the terminus of the Great Trunk Railway to Stockholm, I find it, next to Gothenburg, the most important point for emigration purposes in Sweden. Its intimate business relations with Copenhagen, especially as regards foreign steam vessels enables the emigrant passenger brokers of the latter city to monopolize the business in the southern provinces of Sweden, through their sub-agents at Malmoe. Though Hamburg is much nearer to Sleswig and Holstein, and also to Liverpool than Copenhagen, yet the bulk of the emigration from Sleswig, and of the *young men* from Holstein, pass through this port. The obstructions in the way of the latter when they attempt to emigrate through German ports from the vigilance of the military authorities, compel them to escape by the back door and take ship at Copenhagen. These circumstances combined make this a very important centre of emigration, and have induced me to make it my headquarters until I have thoroughly organised and set in motion the new system.

I have already apprised you of a proposition made by Mr. Blichfeldt, the president of a combination of sailing ship freighters at Christiania, to reduce the fare of emigrants by sailing vessels from \$14 to \$7, if I would contribute one-half of the reduction on behalf of your Department. As an experiment, and bearing in mind your instructions of 7th February last respecting sailing vessels, I assented to his proposal as regards *families* and *single women* to be forwarded in the *Josephine*, then advertised to sail for Quebec on the 18th of June. The assistance in this case would amount to \$3.50 per adult instead of \$4.86. I stipulated that these families and single women should be examined and approved by Mr. Sbarpe or Mr. Crowe, as to their intention to settle in Canada, and their claims in other respects to assistance. The *Josephine* sailed on the 18th, as advertised, with a number of emigrants, 489 of whom were booked to Quebec only, and profess to be desirous of settling in Canada.

I would again remind you of the importance of retaining these Norwegians in Canada, for they may be regarded as pioneers, whose reports of their reception and settlement will do much to determine the future movements of their countrymen who contemplate emigration. The *Josephine* may be expected to reach Quebec early in August, and it would be well if preparations could be made to place those of her passengers booked for Canada, in some suitable neighbourhood as speedily as possible. An agent of the Ontario Government informs me that two townships have been set apart for Norwegian colonists somewhere in the Algoma District. I have very grave doubts of the expediency of sending these people into the woods north of Georgian Bay at so late a period of the year. A mistake of this kind at Gaspé, more than 20 years ago, has given to all Canada an evil reputation in Norway which I find it very difficult to displace.

I mentioned in my unofficial letter of the 16th inst. a suggestion I have made to the

Ontario Government to make their \$6 bonus available to the emigrant in Norway. As soon as I receive an answer, I will communicate to you its purport. By the plan I have proposed, Norwegian emigrant families and single women would be able with the same assistance as in the case of the *Josephine*, to reach Canada at the small cost of \$2 for passage money! It would be difficult to fix a limit to the number of Norwegians who would crowd the seaports to avail themselves of such an opportunity to emigrate to the New World. Accustomed to a rigorous climate and an unproductive soil, these poor but hardy Norsemen would soon recognise, in the happier conditions of industrial life in Canada, abundant reasons to be grateful for the help we had given them, and to be contented with their lot.

When conferring with the Messrs. Allan at Liverpool in the early part of last month, they showed me letters from a person of credibility in Iceland, a dependency of Denmark, representing that the hardy population of that inhospitable country were anxious to emigrate to America *en masse*. Repeated failures of their scanty crops and volcanic disturbances which recently threatened them with destruction, have,—so this person states,—predisposed the whole population to seek a home in the new world. These people are well adapted for settlement in the northern parts of Canada, and I therefore requested Mr. Ennis (the gentleman in charge of this description of business) to make farther enquiries as to the practicability of securing a considerable colony of them for settlement somewhere on the line of the Pacific Railway. Mr. Ennis gave me the address of his correspondent, and I have written him for information as to the number and class of people who are presently anxious to emigrate, and the inducements and facilities which may be needed to meet their case. I believe the whole population of Iceland does not exceed 60,000 souls. Their chief exports are cattle, sheep and fish, and the northern part of Scotland their principal market. The course of emigration, if once established, would naturally be *via* Scotland. If justified by the information that reaches me during the next ten days, I shall risk the expense of sending a special agent to Iceland to make enquiries and preparations for a movement in the spring of next year. A steamer runs (occasionally) from Copenhagen to Iceland *via* Scotland, and the month of July is the most suitable for such a visit. If you should for any reason disapprove of my proposed action in this matter, be good enough to cable me on receipt of this letter.

Although you have given me very large discretionary powers, I feel it my duty to keep you informed as fully as possible not only of what I *have* done, but of the measures I propose to take especially where they are likely to involve some expenditure. I explained to you in a former letter some of the difficulties to be overcome in consequence of the general, and I must say very natural, hostility to emigration among the employers of labour and the governing classes in all these northern countries. Even in Canada we do not look with complacency upon the efforts of those who by decrying the country and its institutions prevent capital and labour from flowing into it, and therefore we need not be surprised to find, among the patriotic citizens of these old countries oppressed by burdens, it is true, but reviving and rejuvenating their political and industrial life with almost new-world energy, a feeling akin to that which animates us, and an aversion as strong towards those, whether native or foreign, who are endeavouring to persuade the people that they are badly off and badly treated in the old homestead, and have only to cross the ocean and enter a political and social paradise. The result is that emigration and emigration agents are not popular, and the business for the most part has fallen into the hands of men of inferior position and no influence. Publicists and politicians are reticent, for they are between two fires—the common people wish to hear about it, while the educated and the wealthy do not. The Press is not available, except on strictly business terms. That portion of Mr. Dodge's speech in Parliament in which he gave his reasons for leaving the United States and emigrating to Canada, was translated and published *gratis* in the leading newspapers of Scandinavia. His great wealth was mentioned, and inferences unfavourable to the United States openly expressed, while those favourable to Canada were left for the reader to draw from on his own responsibility. That speech has done Canada much good and the United States much harm in Europe. It

would be easy to fill the newspapers here with damaging extracts from the *New York Herald*, the weekly edition for Europe being compiled expressly, one would think, to prevent every kind of emigration, except of thieves and murderers, to that unhappy country. Its weekly summary is little else than a catalogue, black, bloody and disgusting, of violence and crime. I have not felt that it would be either honourable or just to avail myself of the means so ready at hand, to frighten away emigration from the United States, in the hope that we might profit thereby. My impression is that in the minds of the ignorant and the half-informed, and as regards America and its geographical and political conditions, you may place all the emigrating classes in one or other of these categories, the dissemination of these stories would reflect no credit upon us. Even in England, it is surprising how many people are still unaware of the existence of boundary lines in America. In judging of our political affairs, and in estimating the social status of the people, they praise or censure us all in a lump with comprehensive impartiality. They ignore all distinctions of states, territories, countries. A thousand miles and two or three mountain ranges are nothing in America, but everything in Europe. The other day, while the "Modocs" were fighting for their lives in the lava beds, Hudson Bay shares fell £2, because a few timid holders of stock feared that Captain Jack, escaping from the Yankee army on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, might induce the Indian fur hunters of the Mackenzie, the Copper Mine, and the other rivers of the north to take to the war-path, and send home "scalps" instead of rat skins! I was gravely asked the question in Lombard Street by more than one stock exchange broker if such a turn of affairs was not extremely probable. When such notions of individual prowess, of political and social sympathy, and of physical geography in America prevail in England, what may we not expect to find among the people of the Continent who do not speak the English language or read English books?

In this state of the popular mind in Northern Europe I have felt that I would best serve the interests of Canada by avoiding as much as possible disputes and controversies with the agents and representatives of the great Republic. I observe that the *Globe* attacks me because I did not engage in a platform fight with Mr. Sheppard, the able representative in London of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, at a Cow Cross tea meeting! A brief report of what took place has appeared in the *Mail*, and I have no doubt that you and the majority of those who shall read the article will approve of my abstention on that occasion.

Such employment of the press, as under the circumstances I have described, seemed judicious, I have ventured to bargain for; but other means of reaching the public have not been overlooked. An official connected with the Statistical Bureau of Denmark, of a literary and philosophical turn, has been found, whose love of truth is sufficiently strong, and whose sympathy for his poorer countrymen is sufficiently active, to induce him to discuss the whole subject of emigration before a literary society in Copenhagen, in a bold and candid spirit and with considerable ability. His lecture has been published, and has attracted great attention even in official quarters. It has afforded me an opportunity to make the acquaintance of a distinguished Professor in the University who agrees with the lecturer that emigration is not an evil but a good, and he has become so much interested in Canada in consequence of our interviews and the statistics and other information I gave him, that I have been able to persuade him to spend his vacation in the agricultural districts of Zealand and Jutland in making known to the people by means of lectures the many and superior advantages which Canada offers to the industrious emigrant over all other countries. I learn that he is a man of great ability and eloquence, and commands a large audience whenever he mounts the platform. I look for decisive and favourable results from his labours. He will deliver ten public lectures on North America as a field for emigration, and will describe the special adaptation of Canada as regards soil, climate and institutions, for the Danish "Advandiere."

As regards expenditure, you will observe that I have made the *certificates* of indebtedness to the Allans for assisted passages payable in Canada, if you and they prefer that arrangement. I thought it would be some check on the business to make it un-

necessary that any money should pass through the hands of emigrants or agents on this side of the Atlantic in respect to *assistance*. The commission, however, to the emigrant brokers and agents here, must be paid them promptly. They divide it among a number of persons who cannot or will not wait, and if it is to do any good as a stimulus, it must be administered with certainty and at the precise time when the increased activity is demanded. I have tried to make it dependent upon the fact of the emigrant reaching and remaining in Canada for two months at least; but they all with one voice object to this delay. I have promised to reconsider this condition, and if possible modify it.

I have asked Mr. Dixon to place £300 or £400 at my credit with the London correspondent of a Bank here, in order that I may pass certain bills here instead of leaving the parties to draw upon him. He suggests this arrangement himself, as it will relieve him of much trouble, and as he knows little or nothing of the transactions to which the drafts refer, his supervision is of no real value. All these matters will compel me to prolong my residence here till the close of the season, and to neglect my private business in London, which I had arranged to take up about this time, but I feel that the success or failure of one of the most important movements of modern times—the exodus of the vigorous descendants of the “Vikings” and “Danes,” who conquered England and Scotland in the ancient time, from their original home to a new and “greater Britain” in the West may depend largely upon the arrangements I am endeavouring to complete. I will, therefore, to comply with your wishes, and for my own credit, keep my hand at the helm until we reach some kind of harbour.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM McDUGALL.

Hon. J. H. Pope, M. P.,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.,
Ottawa.

In the Hon. Mr. McDougall's letter of July 27th, 1873, he reported the following statement, containing a synopsis of his arrangements. He says,—The result of my negotiations and arrangements at the several ports named, is as follows :

	Assisted rate.	Unassisted.	Reduction in \$.	\$ cts.
Hamburg to Quebec ..	38 thalers.	50 thalers.	12 thalers.	= 8 73
Copenhagen do ..	52 rix-dollars	66 rix-dollars	14 rix-dollars	= 7 53
Gothenburg do ..	100 rix-dollars (Swedish)	132 rix-dollars (Swedish)	32 rix-dollars (S.)	= 8 60
Christiania do ..	25 species.	33 species	8 species	= 8 60
Bergen do ..	”	”	”	= 8 60

WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL,
LONDON, October 2nd, 1873.

SIR,—Having decided to suspend the granting of *assisted* passages, and also the payment of commissions on emigrants to Canada from the Scandinavian Kingdoms and Germany (except in the case of servant girls, or single women), after the 20th September, I closed up my accounts and business as far as possible, and returned to London on the 24th ult. I notified the agents of the Steamship Lines, and also their representatives at Liverpool, as I was obliged to leave a few blank certificates with my deputies at Copenhagen and Hamburg to meet the case of “families” who had not yet come forward. I am unable to send you a statement by this mail of the total amount expended in assisted passages. I do not think, however, it will exceed £50.

The accounts for commission to agents for unassisted and assisted emigrants have not all come in, but in a few days I expect to close them. The advertising and printing

accounts are nearly all paid, and I hope to close them for the season in about ten days. I may state in round numbers that the whole expenditure on the Continent under my direction (except my own personal disbursements and salary), will not exceed £800. Considering that I have advertised Canada in almost every newspaper of importance in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and in some parts of Austria and Poland, and printed and distributed pamphlets and circulars by the thousand in the language of those countries, besides employing a Professor of a University to deliver a series of lectures in Denmark, you will, I think, admit that I have not been idle or extravagant.

My own personal expenses have been considerably greater than that of an ordinary traveller, although I have denied myself many luxuries, not to say comforts, because I was determined to give no one occasion to say that I abused your confidence for my own gratification. I have written more letters, articles for newspapers, and on the whole worked harder during the time I spent on the Continent than I ever did in any public Department in Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. McDougall,

Hon. J. H. Pope, M. P.,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 20.

REPORT OF REV. P. E. GENDREAU, SPECIAL AGENT, OF HIS VISIT TO
FRENCH CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

COOKSHIRE, March, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of my recent journey to the United States.

In the course of last summer I undertook, at the request of your predecessor the Hon. Mr. Pope, the duty of passing a few months in the United States, with the view of making a sort of enquiry into the emigration which is going on from our country to various points in the American Union; I also received verbal instructions to visit the Canadians and ascertain what their position is, and whether they are desirous of returning to Canada.

I started for the United States in the beginning of October last. I directed my attention more especially to the New England manufacturing States, for the manufactories of the Union constitute the principal point of attraction for our emigrating population.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to form a correct opinion as to the number of emigrated Canadians in the United States. The last United States census (1870), states the number of the inhabitants of the Republic who were born in Upper and Lower Canada to be about 412,000. Under the idea that these statistics had reference only to French Canadians, it has been assumed that the number of French Canadians in the United States must now be about 800,000. This must be impossible, regard being had to the total population of Lower Canada at various periods, the increase of which, already very great, could never have attained a proportion to warrant the assumption. It is, besides, a well known fact that the figures of the United States census refer to persons born in the Province of Ontario as well as to the natives of the Province of Quebec, no distinction being made between the two as to origin, the United States census not containing information of that description.

Taking into account the continuation of the current of emigration since 1870, this total of 800,000 may perhaps be admitted as representing the population which has emigrated from Canada to the United States, including their descendants born in the latter country. Of these, in my opinion, about 400,000 are of French Canadian origin, for other origins have also supplied a considerable proportion of this emigration, and I found whole parishes of Irish who had emigrated from Canada to the United States. I may of these specify one in the north of the State of New Hampshire, nearly all the inhabitants of which are Irish from the parish of St. Sylvestre, in the County of Lotbinière.

It will be remembered that after the burning of Chicago the announcement was made that there were 20,000 Canadians in that city, a very large majority of whom were of British origin, and came from Upper Canada.

One cause of exaggeration is, that whenever the word *Canadian* is made use of, the total mentioned is supposed to include French Canadians only.

These 400,000 French Canadians may be said to be distributed as follows throughout the United States: in the New England States, 200,000; in the Western States, 150,000; and in the remaining States, 50,000.

Those in the Eastern States do not turn their attention to any great extent to the acquisition of real property, they work in the factories, and look forward to returning to Canada. The French Canadians form, in the principal manufacturing towns, a class by

themselves, with Canadian priests, doctors and tradesmen. Most of those who turn their steps westward become landed proprietors, and devote themselves to agriculture. Canadians in the west are those who might be induced to go to Manitoba; those in the east generally prefer returning to the Province of Quebec.

I have already said that the obtaining of even approximately correct statistical information is a matter of difficulty. Nearly all the reports are approximate, and are more or less exaggerated. I could obtain reliable statistics in a few places only, and the following is the result of my enquiries in places where I consider that I have succeeded in obtaining tolerably correct census information, so far as French Canadians are concerned:—

	Families	Souls.
Biddeford (Maine)	400	2,500
Lewiston "	300	2,054
Waterville "	300	1,500
Brunswick "	150	850
Showhegan "	90	450
Manchester (N.H.)	500	3,000
Nashua "	250	1,250
Simcook "	150	800
Concord "	40	200
Claremont "	100	500
Lebanon "	75	400
Winooski Fall (Vt.)	400	2,300
St. Albans "	350	2,000
Burlington "	300	1,500
Rutland "	250	1,250
White River Junction	100	500
St. Johnsbury	200	1,000
Lowell (Mass.)	500	3,500
Lawrence "	400	2,000
Haverhill "	200	900
Salem "	250	1,300
Cambridge "	150	700
Marlborough "	280	1,400
Worcester "	600	3,500
Warren "	200	1,000
West Royston "	150	650
Springfield "	600	3,000
Chicopee "	300	1,500
Holyoke "	550	2,800
Webster "	300	1,500
Fall River "	750	4,000
Putnam (Conn.)	300	1,600
Baltic "	250	1,300
Jewett City "	100	500
Providence (R.I.)	100	500
Woonsockett "	600	3,000
Pantackett "	200	1,000
Slatersville "	150	800
Troy (N.Y.) "	400	2,200
Albany "	200	1,000
Cohoes "	500	3,000

With the exception of certain parts of the State of New York, I consider that I have visited all the principal French Canadian centres in the Eastern States. I obtained the greater part of the statistical information given above from the priests in charge of the

Canadians, and from tradesmen doing business with them. The totals given above do not quite reach 60,000 souls ; it is true that there are several other localities which include a not inconsiderable number of French Canadians, yet I am satisfied that in placing at 200,000 the number of French Canadians in the New England States, I am amplifying rather than diminishing the true number of French Canadians who have emigrated to the Eastern States of the American Union.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of Canadians of other origins who have emigrated to the United States, in consequence of the uniformity of their language, habits, and customs with those of the natives of the Republic ; no points of distinction present themselves, and as a consequence they are rarely found grouped together by themselves, and it is this circumstance which has caused that part of Canadian emigration, quite as considerable in its extent as the other, to evade the attention of the public.

The States of New York, Massachusetts and Vermont in the East, and Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota in the West are those which contain the greatest Canadian population.

Generally our people leave Canada with the view of seeking employment for their families in the American manufactories, and with the intention of returning to Canada in a few years. Usually, however, less is laid up than was hoped, they have to remain longer than they anticipated, and are often unable to return to their native country at all.

I began my visit last autumn during the financial crisis. Nearly everywhere the manufactories, which are the principal resource of the French Canadians, were completely at a stand still, or the hours of work were shortened and wages lowered.

The consequence was that a considerable number of Canadians returned to their native country ; many more would have done likewise, but were without means to meet the cost of the journey.

Canadians who have emigrated are desirous of returning to Canada ; many will do so as soon as they have sufficient means to pay their travelling expenses, and others as soon as the establishment of manufactories in Canada provides for them the employment which they went to the United States to seek. This was the answer given to me *almost* universally by Canadians whom I fell in with either singly or in numbers collected together. One of them said to me that he hoped that after millions of dollars had been expended in the encouragement of European immigration, something perhaps might be done to restore to their native land Canadians who were desirous of returning home.

For it must be borne in mind that hitherto not a single cent has been ever offered to Canadians in the United States, in any shape whatever, as an encouragement to them to return to the country, and that the many inducements held out to the Germans, the Scandinavians and the Maronites have never been extended to our fellow countrymen.

It is not for me to state here the reasons which have induced so large a number of French Canadians to emigrate to the United States—fancy, fashion and infatuation have certainly had much to do with it ; but I may mention some of the causes which prevented a very large number of them from returning to their native land :—

1st. Poverty. A very large proportion of the Canadians resident in the United States are at the present moment not in possession of sufficient savings to defray the expense of returning to the part of Canada from which they emigrated. As a general rule their success is not commensurate to the expectations which they entertain when leaving Canada.

2nd. Their families. Persons with large families are more especially those who leave Canada for the manufacturing districts, and they also have the best chance of success. The parents are always desirous of returning to Canada, but very often the children, after a few years in the towns, lose all liking for a country life, and become averse to field labour.

3rd. The opposition of those who derive their means of livelihood from the French Canadian population. Those of the Canadians who are engaged in trade and in the liberal professions, and who depend for custom and practice upon the Canadians are strongly opposed to the inauguration of any movement for restoring them to their country, even

while they themselves continue to be desirous of returning at some future day to their native land.

I have returned from my mission with the pleasant duty of informing you that it is possible and even easy to direct a current of Canadian immigration to the Provinces of the Dominion. It is not my duty here to submit a scheme for the restoration of our fellow countrymen to their native land. I will merely say in conclusion, that the bringing back to Canada of thousands of them will entail less expense and a much less extensive and complicated system of organization than that now in existence for the promotion of immigration and colonization and devoted to attracting immigrants from the various countries of Europe.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. GENDREAU.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 21.

REPORT OF GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, CANADIAN IMMIGRATION AGENT
AT PARIS.

PARIS, 31st Dec., 1873.

SIR,—I had the honour of addressing to your Department about this time last year, a report which set forth the results obtained during the year 1872, and submitted divers measures which, in my opinion, would induce the agricultural emigration we desire to draw in the direction of Canada.

These measures—in the first rank of which must be placed the system of “warrants” or advances towards paying the passage money granted to the families of agricultural labourers to assist them on their journey—have not as yet been adopted.

The experience of the past season has proved to me that I was not deceived in the value I set upon these measures, and I can now confirm my first report in full.

The conditions under which I am placed not having changed, we ought to arrive at the same result which characterized our previous labours.

The emigration induced is rather industrial than agricultural, and thus it will ever be so long as the Government will not adopt the system of “warrants,” which I humbly recommend.

It is an easy matter to prevent abuses of this system, by instructing your agents to grant them solely to the agricultural class, and by re-imbursing these agents upon the arrival of the Immigrants to whom they were granted.

By acting in this way, your Government will be secured from all risk, which will rest entirely upon the agent.

The Government of Nova Scotia has concluded an arrangement with me, similar to the above, for securing coal-miners. It has authorized me to advance £2 10s. sterling to each adult on the cost of the passage; upon the signing of a “warrant,” to be repaid out of their wages for work.

These inducements have enabled me to despatch to that Province more than two hundred miners, who have done well and who will be joined next spring by a large number of relatives and friends. The moneys thus advanced by me have been repaid me by this Government upon the arrival of the miners. In this way the Province has, without the smallest risk, obtained the workmen which it was in need of.

I stated in my preceding report that the elements composing the emigration flowing towards Canada would become improved in quality when the country was better known, and that the knowledge acquired by some would render it popular and encourage others.

You will find by the figures given further on, that I am not mistaken, and that we have reached by progression upwards a class of emigrants in more easy circumstances, who will carry out to Canada not only their labour and industry, but also a certain amount of capital.

I do not hesitate to predict positively that this improvement will continue, and that a few years hence the industrial class, possessed of great capital, will decide upon going to Canada and establishing there workshops and manufactories, which will employ a great number of Canadians, by this means bringing back to Canada a large proportion of her emigrants to the United States.

A result most desirable to arrive at, most worthy of our strenuous endeavours, seeing that with the water powers possessed by us, with manual labour less costly, and subsistence less expensive than in the United States, we ought to manage to manufacture a great

number of articles under more favourable conditions than are to be found in that country, and find there a ready market for them.

I humbly submit, sir, these arguments for your consideration.

In the month of March, Mr. J. A. N. Provancher, Emigration Agent of your Government, and upon whose co-operation I relied, was recalled.

Mr. Kormann, Special Emigrant Agent to Europe, arrived at Paris about that time, and placed himself at my disposal with much friendliness.

He engaged most actively in the duties of his mission, and the result of his labours would have been important, had not the "warrants," upon which he believed he might reckon, failed him.

Mr. Kormann was so convinced that he would obtain the "warrants," that he promised them to a great number of families, who were bitterly disappointed. He caused me to share his conviction, and I in like manner promised assistance to many emigrants.

I could not, without staining my honour, fail to keep a promise accepted in good faith, and relying upon which the emigrant had made sacrifices in order to leave, had sold his moveables and gathered together his small substance.

I included in my last report copies of the pamphlets and bills used by me as agent.

The same pamphlets and bills will be employed this year, and I think it unnecessary to send you copies anew; I only enclose with this report a four page circular, great numbers of which I caused to be distributed, and a notice, which I had placed in all my offices, to prevent the emigration of Mercantile and Civil Service Clerks, labour overseers, architects, &c.

Mr. Simeon Lesage, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, sent me several thousand copies of the second edition of the pamphlet "The Province of Quebec and European Emigration." This pamphlet, so correctly and conscientiously compiled, has been of great service to me.

I give some calculations which will show the importance of my agency business:

Notices posted up.....	15,000
Pamphlets distributed.....	16,000
Circulars, Information for Emigrants	36,000
Letters sent.....	2,700

The notices have been posted up in nearly 500 towns and communes. The work of the agency has been felt in forty Departments of France. It has been most actively carried on in the Departments formed by Bretagne and Poitou, and has there met with decided success.

Ardenes, Vosges, Neurthe, Moselle, Haute-Saône, Doube, Savoie, Pay-de-Dôme, Lorraine and Alsace have furnished the greater number of emigrants.

In order to secure for this undertaking the best possible result, I have increased the number of my agents to sixty, and I established at *Havre*, in the month of March last, a branch of my house under the direction of my assistant, Mr. Boettcher, whom I had sent the previous year to pass a few months in Canada, and there acquire a knowledge of the country sufficient to instruct the emigrant in good earnest.

This branch did me good service as regards the embarkation of the emigrants and their effects, the carrying off of whom to Liverpool gave rise to numerous complaints, which would have been avoided had there been a Government Agent to look after them.

Towards the end of the season, I decided upon establishing a similar office at Bordeaux, which I shall place under the charge of Mr. Elmiger, one of the assistants in the establishment of Richard Berns of Strasbourg, which, together with its branches, was closed about the end of the summer by order of the German Government.

I made arrangements with the Messrs. Allan of Liverpool, for the re-organization of these agencies, and placed them under the control of Mr. C. E. Ehrman of Strasbourg, an Alsatian, whose Emigration Agency, established in 1838, is very popular amongst his fellow countrymen. This gives me hope of securing next season a considerable share of the Alsatian emigration.

The following are the results obtained :—

The number of emigrants enregistered in 1873 at my offices amounted to 2,083. In 1872 the number was 782.

The 2,083 emigrants comprised adults	1,677
Children from 1 to 12 years.....	316
„ under 1 year.....	90
Total.....	2,083

Of the following nationalities :—

French.....	1,570
Alsacian and Lorraine.....	211
Italian.....	132
Belgian and Dutch.....	85
Swiss.....	57
German.....	19
Polish.....	8
English.....	1
Total.....	2,083

Of the 1,570 French, there were—

From the Department of the Seine (Paris).....	128
From other Departments.....	1,442
Total.....	1,570

128 out of 1,570, or a little over 8 per cent. In 1872 the proportion was 57 out of 605, or 9½ per cent.

Of the 1,677 adults, there were—

Men.....	1,258
Women.....	424
Total.....	1,677

Composed of—

Families without children.....	172
„ with „.....	227

399

399 families for 1,677 adults, say about 24 per cent. In 1872 the proportion was 127 families for 650 adults, or about 20 per cent. The number of families has therefore progressed in proportion with the number of adults.

It is right to add that 96 women, accompanied by 105 children went out to their husbands in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

These 1,677 adults took at my offices letters of credit on Canada to the amount of 218,000 francs (\$43,600) forty-three thousand six hundred dollars. A certain number preferred to purchase gold. I venture to estimate the total amount thus brought to Canada at \$60,000. Admitting but \$43,600, we have for

Adults.....	1,677
316 children, equivalent to adults.....	156

In all..... 1,835

an average of \$23.76 per adult.

In 1872, 698 adults (650 adults and 97 children) had on an average but \$13.71 per adult.

This progression is worthy of note.

An emigration commissioner of the French Government at Havre examines the passage contract of each emigrant, and makes note of his destination. The monthly

statement of departure for Canada in 1873, published by him, proves that more than three hundred emigrants sailed without my intervention.

Passengers who are refused at my offices, owing to the season being too far advanced or on account of their occupations, and who sail against my advice, have only themselves to blame for their ill success.

The occupations of the 1,677 adults were as follows :—

MALE ADULTS—1,253.		
Farmers	167	
Farm labourers	3	
Gardeners	33	
	—	203
Navvies		40
Bakers		20
Brick and tile makers	7	
Masons	50	
Marble-cutters	4	
Paviors	1	
Plasterers	5	
Stone sawers and cutters	20	
	—	87
Waggon-makers	11	
Blacksmiths	31	
Farriers	5	
	—	47
Hatters		6
Carpenters	46	
Caulker	1	
	—	47
Stokers		10
Boiler-makers		15
Confectioners	3	
Pastry cooks	20	
	—	23
Carters and coachmen		10
Compositors	13	
Printers	2	
Lithographer	1	
	—	16
Shoemakers		22
Zinc-roofers	3	
Tinsmiths	9	
Plumbers	9	
Pewterers	2	
	—	23
Domestics (waiters)		15
Jewellers	3	
Chaser	1	
Watchmakers	6	
Bronze-worker	1	
	—	11
Butchers		18
Foundry men	5	
Moulders	15	
	—	20

Stove-makers.....	5	
Labourers.....	57	
Hodmen.....	15	
		72
Machinists.....		77
Millers.....		11
Coal-miners.....		238
Glass-stainers.....		28
Saddlers.....		9
Lockmakers.....	17	
Polisher.....	1	
Finishers.....	2	
Chainmaker.....	1	
		21
Tailors.....		5
Tanners, curriers, and leather dressers.....		9
Upholsterers.....		3
Dyers.....		4
Coopers.....		5
Turners in wood and metal.....		18
Cabinet makers.....	4	
Chair maker.....	1	
Packers.....	3	
Jciners.....	55	
		63
Clerks.....	5	
Manufacturers.....	10	
Professors.....	3	
		18
Stearine makers.....	2	
Piano „.....	1	
Paper „.....	2	5
Flax spinners.....	2	
Ribbon weavers.....	7	
		9
<i>Sundry Occupations.</i>		
Gunsmiths.....	4	
Charcoal burners.....	2	
Shirt maker.....	1	
Hair dressers.....	3	
Cutler.....	1	
Engineers.....	2	
Distiller.....	1	
Millstone makers.....	2	
Chemist.....	1	
Book binders.....	2	
Basket maker.....	1	
		20
Total.....		1,253

FEMALE ADULTS, 424.

Washerwomen.....	33
Embroiderers in Lace.....	4

Jewellers	2	
Polishers	2	
Seamstresses, dress-makers and milliners	214	
Cooks.....	43	
Servants.....	6	
Charwomen	28	
Housekeepers.....	19	
Boot and Shoemakers.....	3	
		96
Feather dressers	2	
Hatters.....	2	
Females engaged in agriculture.....	43	
do do horticulture.....	2	
		45
Umbrella makers.....	2	
Flower do	3	
Paper do	1	
Confectionary maker.....	1	
		7
Teachers	3	
Mechanics	4	
Perfumer.....	1	
Dyer.....	1	
Upholsterer.....	1	
Midwives.....	4	
		7
Total	424	

In order to facilitate as much as it was in my power the settlement of the emigrants, I forwarded regularly by each steamer a statement exhibiting the names, the age, nationality and occupation of my passengers to Monsieur Siméon Lesage at Quebec, to Mr. James Thom, to Mr. J. A. Chicoine, Immigration Agents for the Province of Quebec, to several newspapers and to the Chief Colonization societies. I also forwarded a like statement to the Departments of Agriculture of the several provinces of the Dominion, in order to show them the results of my efforts, and to encourage them to point out to me the class and number of emigrants required.

In the month of October an emigration firm in Naples wrote to inform me that three thousand Calabrians, farmers and labourers, were desirous of proceeding to Canada at their own expense. The season was too far advanced to risk such a shipment, and it was not prudent to experiment on a large scale with emigrants from so mild a climate.

I answered that I could not at the moment encourage that emigration, and that I should consult your Government. The greater part of these emigrants, therefore, in all probability, decided to proceed to La Plata, a country day by day growing in favour with European emigrants. More than eighty thousand emigrants have settled in that country this year.

This is a significant fact; it should induce us to persevere, in as much as Canada is in a position to offer quite as many advantages to the emigrant as the Argentine Republic.

The price of the passage from Havre to Canada *via* Liverpool, up to the beginning of August, was as follows:—

Passengers assisted.		Quebec.	Halifax.
Adults	145 francs.	160 francs.	155 francs
Children	72.50 „	80 „	77.50 „
Infants.....	15 „	15 „	15 „

The price then fell, progressively, to

Adults	100	francs.	..	125	francs.
Children	50	"	...	62.50	"
Infants	15	"	...	15.00	"

and subsequently advanced towards the close of the season.

A number of articles on Canada have been published in the *Messenger de Paris*, by Monsieur Farrence, whose sympathy with our interests has been unceasing.

I have distributed to the Press the official reports forwarded to me, and amongst others the volumes on the census.

Le Journal des Débats, Le Journal de Paris, La Patrie, L'Opinion Nationale, Le Siècle, L'Univers, L'Akhbar, Le Moniteur de l'Algérie, Le Tour du Monde, and several others, have mentioned Canada.

Several letters which have been communicated to me have convinced me that the Emigrant homes at Quebec and Montreal are well kept, and that no effort is spared to secure the comfort of the emigrants.

Before concluding, I must mention Monsieur DesBrisay, Emigration Agent for the Province of Nova Scotia, to whom is to be attributed the successful inauguration of French immigration into that Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GUSTAVE BOSSANGE,
Dominion Emigration Agent.

Hon. Letellier de St. Just,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 22.

RETURN issued by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade of Emigration from the United Kingdom for the year 1873.

Port of Departure.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other places.	Total.
Liverpool	160,922	24,063	1,790	3,382	190,157
London	2,959	2,575	18,179	2,969	26,682
Plymouth		866	4,135	40	5,041
Total England from Ports at which there are Emigration Officers	163,881	27,504	24,104	6,391	221,880
Total from all other Ports	3,480	59	234	7,232	11,005
Total England	167,361	27,563	24,338	13,623	232,885
Glasgow and Greenock	16,698	5,458	2,090	280	24,526
Total Scotland from Ports at which there are Emigration Officers					
Total from all other Ports					
Total Scotland	16,698	5,458	2,090	280	24,526
Cork	39,962	352			40,314
Londonderry	8,421	2,890			11,311
Total Ireland from Ports at which there are Emigration Officers	48,383	3,242			51,625
Total from all other Ports	631	945			1,576
Total Ireland	49,014	4,187			53,201
Total from Ports at which there are Emigration Officers	228,962	36,204	26,194	6,671	298,031
Total from all other Ports	4,111	1,004	234	7,232	12,581
Grand Total United Kingdom	233,073	37,208	26,428	13,903	310,612

TABLE showing the Origin of the Emigrants comprised in the above Emigration.

Destination.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
United States	78,968	12,226	75,536	61,320	5,023	233,073
North American Colonies	19,438	5,423	4,184	7,687	476	37,208
Australian Colonies	18,814	2,852	3,471	1,029	262	26,428
All other places	6,123	809	501	2,162	4,308	13,903
Total	123,343	21,310	83,692	72,198	10,069	310,612

N.B.—The Emigration from the United Kingdom in 1873, was the largest that has taken place in any one year since 1854.

THOMAS GRAY.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOARD OF TRADE,
January, 1874.

No. 23.

REPORTS OF THE DELEGATES TO THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the subjoined Reports of Messrs. Bulmer, Williams, Hahndorf, Davis, Gurney, Barber and King,—who, pursuant to a resolution of the House of Commons, were instructed by the Government to visit the Great Industrial Exhibition lately held in Vienna, and to report whatever observations they might deem of importance to this country.

Industries dealt with in the Sub Reports.—The reports of these gentlemen deal with matters pertaining to our iron, woollen, leather, furniture and brick and pottery industries; and also refer to the display made of the improvements in machinery, agricultural implements and products, methods of lighting and draining towns and cities, lighthouses for coasts and harbours, and the efforts of European governments to improve the technical instruction of their people engaged in industrial pursuits.

As these reports are all of a special character, it may be interesting to preface them with a short general description of the Exhibition, the manner in which it was conducted, and its objects.

Objects of the Exhibition.—The direct primary object of Austria in establishing this International Exhibition, was undoubtedly to stimulate to further progress those actively engaged in her domestic industries, by bringing before them the productions and means of production of other countries.

Another and ulterior object was to show how easily, with the present means of communication afforded by the great steamship and railway lines, distant nations could assemble at Vienna, and the advantages that city could present to make herself an *entrepot* for the exchange of the commodities produced by the people of the eastern and western nations of the world.

Baron Swartz, Director-General of the Exhibition.—Early in the inception of the undertaking Baron Swartz-senborn—to whom so much credit for its success is justly due—was made Director General of the enterprise. He had for some years been identified with the manufacturing interests of the country, and had served as Secretary of the Lower Austrian Industrial Society, an association from which has emanated many of the practical measures beneficially affecting the industrial policy of the empire. Well versed too in the management of exhibitions, and invested with the honours of the Privy Council, his advancement was acceptable alike to the Government and the Austrian manufacturers. At the time of his appointment he was in Paris, then besieged, where he was manager of the Commercial Bureau of the Austrian Embassy; and eighteen months after his return home he had the proud satisfaction to witness the opening of the Great Palace of Industry, which had sprung up under his controlling skill.

Architect of Buildings.—The building for the exhibition was erected in a part of the celebrated Prater, one of the finest parks in Europe, near to and nearly parallel with the Danube. Except the Rotunda, the entire building was designed by Carl Hasenauer, an Austrian architect, who was also entrusted with the superintendence of its construction. The pavilion system of structure was that finally accepted, on account of its advantages for light, and the facilities it affords for the inspection of articles exhibited.

Style and size of main building.—The main building consists of an immense gallery which runs the entire length of the structure, but which is relieved in the centre by a huge rotunda. From this main gallery run at right angles numerous side galleries, which are separated from each other by intervening courts. The length of this building

is nearly a thousand yards, while its breadth is more than two hundred and twenty yards. The width of the main gallery is twenty-seven yards, and of those on the side forty-eight feet.

Size of Roof of Rotunda.—The roof of the Rotunda is constructed of iron plates rivetted together and strengthened by immense webs and flanges on the outside. It has a span of three hundred and forty feet, and is altogether more than two hundred and fifty feet high, having by far the largest roof ever made. The iron used in the roof, and the pillars which support it, weighs forty thousand tons; and two hundred and forty men, with all the machinery that could be used, were three months in rivetting the plates on the ground and raising the roof into position. An idea of the size of this part of the structure may be formed from the possibility for fourteen hundred soldiers to parade on the ring which forms the interior projection of the cornice. The celebrated English engineer, Mr Scott Russell, worked out the structural details of the Rotunda, and the iron was supplied by the firm of Harkort, of Westphalia.

Separate and additional buildings.—Besides the main building there were several small separate pavilions. Some of these were used for the agricultural products and implements. One detached from the others, specially lighted and with a wall space of seven thousand square yards, was exclusively devoted to the fine arts. The machinery in motion was also in a separate building, nearly as long as the main gallery and thirty yards wide.

Buildings well adapted for an Exhibition.—The whole buildings were well adapted for exhibition purposes, were all substantial, and the main entrances, though not intended to be permanent, and only enriched with stucco decorations, formed by pressing canvass soaked in plaster into moulds, were by no means devoid of architectural merit.

Grounds joining the buildings.—The grounds adjacent were tastefully arranged and beautified with large reservoirs of water fed from the Danube. Specimens of national styles of architecture of many countries also served as an additional adornment. Those erected by the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey being specially beautiful.

Appropriations to Exhibitors.—More than thirty different countries were represented, and several Governments made liberal appropriations towards defraying the expenses of exhibitors. Far off nations like China and Siam were officially represented, and the Great Orient never before made such a display of her wealth to the people of Western Europe.

Number of Exhibitors.—The number of exhibitors was about sixty thousand, an amount considerably in excess of that at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and more than four times as many as took part in that in Hyde Park in 1851, which was the first of an International character.

Space occupied by different Countries.—The allotment of space was about in the ratio of that occupied at Paris, in 1867, by each country. The whole amount of the area occupied was one hundred and twenty-five thousand square yards. The principal nations taking part in the Exhibition were: Austria, Germany, France, England, Russia, Hungary, Italy, Turkey, Belgium, China, United States, Japan, Switzerland, South American Republics, Egypt and mid-Africa, Holland, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Roumania, Spain, Portugal, Persia, Tunis, Brazil, British India, Siam, Morocco, Sandwich Islands and Monaco. The productions of Austria alone took up more than fifteen thousand square yards, those of Monaco but a few feet, and the other countries space between these extremes, in about the order they stand in the above list.

Classification of Articles.—The articles exhibited were arranged by the Committee of management into twenty-six groups, and perhaps no better idea of their variety could be given than by appending in full the classification by which they were divided:

GROUP I.—MINES, QUARRYING AND METTALURGY.

Mineral fuels (coals, shales and mineral oils.)
Mineral ores and metals.

Minerals ; such as salt, sulphur and graphite, not including building materials.
 Natural alloys.
 Drawings and models of objects relating to mining and mineral industry,
 mining engineering, surveying and map-making.
 Geological works, maps, &c.
 Tools and inventions for mining and metallurgy, both for underground and
 surface work.
 Statistics of production.

GROUP II.—AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Plants for food and physic, except fruits and vegetables, for which there were
 special temporary exhibitions.
 Tobacco and other narcotic plants.
 Vegetable fibre, as cotton, flax, hemp, jute, china-grass, &c. Other plants of
 commerce in a raw state.
 Cocoons of silk-worms.
 Animal products in a raw state.
 Skins, hides, feathers, bristles, &c.
 Wool.
 Products of forestry : timber, wood for cabinet work, tanning substances, resin
 in a raw state, dye woods, barks, charcoal.
 Peat and its products.
 Manures.
 Drawings and models of objects used in agriculture, horticulture and forestry,
 farm maps.
 Works concerning experimental farms, statistics of forests, &c.
 Processes and inventions for producing, transporting and storing above men-
 tioned products.
 Drawings and models of implements used in horticulture.
 Plans of gardens, hot-houses, conservatories, irrigation, &c., new methods of
 horticultural cultivation.
 Statistics of production.

GROUP III.—CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Chemical products for technical and pharmaceutical purposes—acids, salts, chemi-
 cal preparations of all sorts.
 Raw substances and products of pharmacy, mineral waters, &c.
 Peats and their products : stearine, glycerine, soaps, candles, tapers, &c.
 Products of dry distillation, refined petroleum, slate oil, paraffine, phenylic
 acid, benzine, aniline, &c.
 Ethereal oils and perfumeries.
 Matches.
 Dye stuffs : mineral and organic.
 Resins—washed, dyed or bleached.
 Sealing wax, varnish, albumen, isinglass, glue, starch, dextrine, &c.
 Contrivances and processes used in chemical production.
 Statistics of production.

GROUP IV.—SUBSTANCES OF FOOD AS PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

Flour and other farinaceous products.
 Malt and its products.
 Sugar and its products.
 Spirits and spirituous liquors, &c.
 Wines.

Ale, beer and porter, &c.

Vinegars.

Preserves and extracts of meat, portable soups, condensed milk, preserved vegetables, preserved meat, &c.

Manufactured tobacco.

Confectionary, ginger-bread, chocolate, coffee, substitutes for coffee, &c.

Processes and inventions for preparing these articles.

Statistics of production.

GROUP V.—TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND CLOTHING

Washed wool and hair used for textile fabrics, carded wool and worsted, combed wool and woollen fabrics, felt carpets, blankets, hair tissues, mixed fabrics and cords.

Flax, hemp, jute and other fibres, yarns, fabrics of straw and other substances for bonnets, screens and mats.

Webs and cords of reed, cane, bass, hair, wire, &c.

Raw silks, spun silk, manufactures of silk, silk wastes.

Small ware manufactures, gold and silver cloths and embroideries.

Lace.

Hosiery—milled and unmilled.

Finished objects of clothing : clothes, gowns, hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, gloves, linen, &c.

Upholstery : carpeting, curtains, bed-furniture, &c.

Artificial flowers and feather ornaments.

Processes of inventions used in these manufactures.

Statistics of prices.

GROUP VI.—LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Leather, and articles of leather—as harness, saddles, trunks, parchment and gold-beaters' skins.

Skins and furs.

India rubber and gutta-percha articles (excluding philosophical and mechanical instruments and parts of machinery) water-proof stuffs and cloths.

Processes and inventions used in the production of these manufactures.

Statistics of production.

GROUP VII.—METAL INDUSTRY.

Goldsmith's and silversmith's work, jewellery, &c.

Iron and steel wares, excluding machinery, building materials, and philosophical and musical instruments.

Manufactures from other metals and alloys.

Weapons of every description, except military arms.

Processes and inventions used in the production of these manufactures.

Statistics of production.

GROUP VIII.—WOOD INDUSTRY

Cabinet work and inlaid floors, doors, &c.

Joiners' work.

Cleft wood-work : casks, shingles, sieves, &c.

Small staves and their products.

Matches, &c.

Veneers and marqueteries.

Cut and turned wood.

Chisel and sawed work.
 Cork manufactures.
 Basket work.
 Woodwork : painted, stained or gilt.
 Processes and inventions used in the productions of these manufactures.
 Statistics of manufacture.

GROUP IX.—STONE, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS INDUSTRY.

Stones : natural and artificial.
 Slate and cement work ; natural and imitated stones and marbles, paving stones and floor tiles, ornaments and decorations, pipes, grinding stones, &c.
 Earthenware : pipes, cooking vessels, stoves, plastic productions, terra-cotta work, &c.
 Glass manufactures : glass for household use and fancy purposes, imitation gems, &c.
 Processes and manufactures in the production of the above articles.
 Statistics of production.

GROUP X.—SMALL WARES AND FANCY GOODS.

Manufactures of ivory, meerschaum, tortoise shell, mother of pearl, whalebone, wax wares, japanned goods, &c.
 Fancy goods of leather, bronze, &c.
 Umbrellas, parasols, fans, canes, whips, &c.
 Combs and brushes.
 Toys.
 Processes and inventions used in the production of these wares.
 Statistics of production.

GROUP XI.—PAPER INDUSTRY AND STATIONERY.

Paper pulp, paper and paste-board.
 Coloured papers, paper-hangings, tapestry, &c.
 Papier-maché goods, card and mill-board.
 Articles for writing, drawing and painting.
 Book-binding and similar work.
 Processes used in the above manufactures.
 Statistics of production.

GROUP XII.—GRAPHIC ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

Book printing.
 Copper-plate and steel-plate printing.
 Lithography and chromo-lithography.
 Photography.
 Engraving and guilloche work.
 Pattern drawing and drawing for decoration.
 Tools and apparatus.
 Statistics of production.

GROUP XIII.—GENERAL AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Prime movers, steam generators, steam engines, water-wheels, turbines, pressure engines ; air, wind and electro-magnetic engines, gas machines, &c.
 Machines for transmitting power : shafts, wheels, pulleys, bands, &c.
 Machinery for working special kinds of materials : for mining metallurgy,

metal and wood work ; for spinning, weaving, knitting, sewing, embroidering ; for bleaching leather, dressing, &c. ; for paper manufactures and book-binding ; for type-founding, printing, lithography, copper-plate printing, colour printing, &c. ; machines and apparatus for sugar making, oil manufactures, breweries, distilleries ; stearine, soap, candles, starch and match-making, corn mills and agricultural machinery and apparatus.

Other machinery as blast-engines, fire-engines, pumps, ventilators, &c.

Materials and parts of machinery.

Railway machinery : locomotives, tenders, hand-cars, carriages and parts of them ; special apparatus for railway workshops, contrivances for making and maintaining railway plant, snow-ploughs, &c.

All sorts of road vehicles.

Statistics of production.

GROUP XIV.—PHILOSOPHICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mathematical, astronomical, physical and chemical instruments for measuring, weighing and dividing for optical purposes and for electro-telegraphy.

Surgical instruments and apparatus, artificial limbs, &c.

Horological instruments, clocks, watches and their parts, chronoscopes, chronographs, electric clocks, &c.

Statistics of production.

GROUP XV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Musical instruments and parts of same ; strings, bows, moulding boards, membranes, keys, pipes, signal whistles, speaking pipes, sound carrying apparatus.

Bells : chime of bells.

Statistics of production.

GROUP XVI.—THE ART OF WAR.

Materials for naval architecture ; models and drawings of ships and boats for inland lake and river navigation ; sea going ships, coasting vessels, merchant ships and ships of war ; stores and fittings for equipment, outfit, and armament of ships.

Tools and apparatus used in ship-building.

Works connected with navigation, models and drawings of docks, harbours, sluices, floating docks, floating batteries and coast defences.

Clothing outfit and accommodation for crews.

Hydrography : charts, meteorological instruments, education of officers and seamen.

GROUP XVIII.—CIVIL ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS AND ARCHITECTURE.

Building materials : processes and apparatus for quarrying, brickmaking, iron girder work, preparation and preservation of wood, artificial stone, &c.

Materials and appliances for foundations, pile-drivers, screw piles, coffer-dams, caissons, pneumatic and diving apparatus.

Contrivances and tools for earthwork excavations, dredging machines, apparatus for raising, carrying and transporting earth and materials.

Materials and apparatus used for roads and railways, road-rollers, railway superstructure, switches, crossings, turn-tables, traversing-tables, inclined planes, lifts, pneumatic and other modes of propelling, water-tanks, railway station buildings, and railway signals.

Hydraulic engineering works.

Models and plans of viaducts, bridges and aqueducts, &c,
 Plans, models and drawings of public buildings, dwelling-houses, barracks, penitentiaries, prisons, hospitals, schools, theatres and cottages.
 Apparatus for moving and lifting heavy weights in buildings, lifts, &c.
 Plans and models of cheap dwelling houses.
 Tools and implements of artisan builders.
 Apparatus and inventions for health, comfort and convenience in buildings: lighting, water-supply, drainage closets, lightning conductors, &c.
 Agricultural engineering: plans for culture, fencing, draining, farm buildings, buildings for cattle rearing, &c., stores, stables, manure tanks, &c.
 Industrial buildings: spinning and weaving mills, grist mills, distilleries, breweries, sugar manufactories, warehouses, saw-mills, docks, &c.

GROUP XIX.—THE PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE: ITS INNER ARRANGEMENT AND DECORATION.

Models, drawings and finished buildings representing dwelling houses of civilized nations.
 Drawings, models and examples of thoroughly furnished apartments.

GROUP XX.—THE FARM HOUSE: ITS ARRANGEMENT, FURNITURE AND UTENSILS.

Finished buildings: models and plans of farm houses of the different nations of the world.
 Drawings, models and examples of cottages, furnished and fitted up with modern arrangements for health and comfort.

GROUP XXI.—NATIONAL DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Pottery and porcelain.
 Fabrics: tapestry, embroidery, lace and other needle-work.
 Metal articles and ornaments.
 Carved work and utensils.

GROUP XXII.—EXHIBITION SHEWING THE ORGANIZATION AND INFLUENCE OF MUSEUMS OF FINE ART APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.

The various methods and means by which the different modern museums, such as those of South Kensington, London, and others of a similar kind in Vienna, Berlin, Moscow, &c., endeavour to improve the taste of the people; and the manner in which they promote the art industry and public instruction of their countries.
 Exhibition of the objects produced and propagated by these modern museums.

GROUP XXIII.—ART APPLIED TO RELIGION.

Decoration of churches: wall decoration, stained glass, glass painting &c.
 Church furniture: altars, organs, pulpits, pews, &c.
 Ornaments for altars, pulpits, crosses, chalices, candlesticks, &c.
 Altar-hangings, carpets, pulpit-hangings, &c.
 Objects used in baptisms and funerals.

GROUP XXIV.—OBJECTS OF THE FINE ARTS OF THE PAST, EXHIBITED BY AMATEURS AND OWNERS.

Paintings of the old masters.
 Objets d'art; bronzes, medals, enamels, miniatures, majolicas, porcelain, &c.

GROUP XXV.—FINE ARTS OF THE PRESENT TIME—WORKS PRODUCED SINCE
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1862.

Architecture : including models, designs, sketches and surveys of architectural works of the present time.

Sculpture : including figures and groups of small size, engravings, &c.

Paintings : including miniatures and enamels.

Graphic arts : including copper and steel engravings, etchings, wood-cuts, &c.

GROUP XXVI.—EDUCATION : TEACHING AND EDUCATION.

Exhibitions of arrangements for the better rearing and training of children, in regard to their physical and mental development ; *Kinder-garten* ; games and amusements for children.

Exhibition of school-houses and school apparatus in models, drawings and examples.

Works and journals of instruction.

Methods of instruction.

History and statistics of a school, its organization and laws.

1. Elementary schools, including modes of instruction for the blind, deaf, dumb and idiots.
2. Middle schools, including those in which science and modern languages are taught.
3. Professional and technical colleges.
4. Universities.

Instruction, in a more general sense, of adults through literature.

The public press, public libraries, educational societies and associations for instruction.

Juries.—Jurors in the proportion of one to every hundred exhibitors were arranged in sections, to adjudicate the prizes to be awarded to competition in each of these groups.

Prizes and medals awarded.—The prizes awarded were :—

- 1st. *Diploma of Honour.*—Awarded by the President's Council, on the proposition of one of the group juries, for eminent merits in the domain of science, its application to the education of the people, and its conducement to the advancement of the moral, intellectual and material welfare of man.
- 2nd. *Medal for Progress.*—Awarded for noticeable progress in new inventions, or in the introduction of new materials and contrivances.
- 3rd. *Medal for Merit.*—Awarded for excellence of material and workmanship, large extent of production, opening of new markets, use of improved tools or machinery, and cheapness of production.
- 4th. *Medal for Fine Arts.*—For distinguished art productions.
- 5th. *Medal for good taste.*—Awarded to exhibitors whose articles of industry show special merit in form and colour.
- 6th. *Medal for co-operators.*—Given to managers of manufactories, foremen, pattern designers, modellers, and assistants, to whose skill exhibitors acknowledge their obligation for the excellence of their articles or their extended sales.
- 7th. *Diploma of merit or Honourable mention.*—For merit, though not of a degree to deserve any of the other prizes.

Decisions of Juries.—The work of the Jurors was completed in August, their awards extending to more than a third of the exhibitors. The announcement of their decisions, which naturally excited no little interest, was made in the large building used as the winter riding school, and although the number of spectators was very limited, through the courtesy of the Director General, invitations to be present were extended to a portion of the Canadian Delegation.

Countries obtaining most of the first Diplomas.—Only about four hundred diplomas of honour were issued, and of these the German Empire, France, Austria, England, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, as might be expected, carried off the lion's share.

Number of Visitors.—The total number of visitors to the Exhibition was seven million, two hundred and fifty thousand, less than the attendance at the Paris gathering of 1867, but greater than what any held before that had been able to attract.

Means by which success was achieved.—The successful carrying out of this great project, the erection of such a building, and filling it in so short a time with the diversified industrial productions of so many countries, could have been accomplished only through the aid of the steam engine and telegraph agencies, which have become the indispensable allies of modern enterprise.

National isolation abolished by Commerce.—Under their influence, facilities for international communication have increased, and international relations ramified, till the commerce between Europe and America and the Great East—increased ten fold in a generation—has at length worn away the prejudices of national isolation sufficiently to compare methods of working as well as national productions.

Difference in the Industrial life of Eastern and Western Nations.—The general utilization of steam and mechanical appliances through the entire range of industrial operations, formed a marked feature of the manufacturing processes exhibited by Western Europe and America, and was in marked contrast to the painfully plodding, albeit ingenious, unaided hand labour of the nations further East. This was the advantage which secured to these countries almost a monopoly of the chief awards of the Jurors. Turkey, for instance, one of the largest and best represented exhibitors there—from the Oriental character of her industrial life—found it possible to carry off but one of the four hundred and twenty much coveted First Diplomas.

Results of Machinery applied to Industrial Operations.—Fortunately, in most civilized countries, the day is past for thinking the application of *power* to any handicraft a risk. Still, the suffering undergone by whole communities of skilled workmen in special industries, who, by the introduction of some new mechanical device, have again and again found their skill, on which they depend for bread, all at once of no avail, makes it not at all surprising that some years since the apprehensions of thoughtful men were quickened as to what the general use of machinery might lead. Subsequent events have, however, invariably shewn that public profit fortunately has closely followed on the heels of individual suffering, and that the evils induced by machinery are but special and temporary, while the accruing advantages, leading to increased production, are general and lasting. Without steam and machinery the great public improvements of our time would be impossibilities, and the work of settling the interior of this continent hardly begun.

Increase of comfort and health from Machinery.—By their aid, the standard of general comfort has been raised—how much, may be judged by the fact that Manchester alone now spins as much cotton as could be spun by the hand labour of a hundred millions of people. In the countries where their use is general, skilled labour reaps a reward it fails to attain elsewhere, while at the same time capital, reversing the old adage, *nummus non nummum parit*, has multiplied itself a hundred-fold.

Mining, Iron and Steel Industry.—No departments of industry at Vienna had more prominence, and to many, more interest, than those illustrating the operations of mining, and the working of iron and steel. Capital, science and industrial skill in drawing the uninteresting looking ores of iron from their hiding places, and turning them to the many uses set forth by thousands of articles in the exhibition, have done a work surpassed in no other field of industry.

Increased value of Iron Ores rich in Manganese.—The recent use on so large a scale,* for so many purposes, of Bessemer steel, has made ores rich in manganese, much sought

* In 1852 the Jurors of the Exhibition put the annual British steel production at 50,000 tons. There are now made by the Bessemer process at one 500,000 tons a year, and Mr. Siemen makes by his process 200,000 tons more at Landore, beside the quantities made by his process at other large works.

after, as they, to some extent, are used for the same purpose as the German spiegeleisen. Those of Sweden are held in high repute.

Value of Swedish and Spanish Ores.—Large quantities are shipped from the latter country, near Bilboa, to England annually; while in France, a large company at Le Creusot gets a similar ore across the Mediterranean from Africa, a distance of more than three hundred miles.

Power and perfection of Steel and Iron Works.—The use within the last few years of such large ordnance and such heavy plates for ships of war, and the constantly increasing size of steamships and their engines, have developed the means of working iron and steel, till these industries have attained a perfection before unthought of.

Krupp Steel Works.—Krupp, of Essen, Prussia, exhibits this year a block of cast steel weighing fifty-two and a-half tons. This mass of steel is intended for the body of a gun. When cast it was cylindrical in form, but has since been hammered with a fifty ton hammer into an octagonal shape to show its malleability. In 1851, Krupp took a Council medal at the London Exhibition, for a piece of steel which weighed only two and a quarter tons. This was then regarded as a curiosity, but it has been gradually surpassed, until he now exhibits a block of the weight above mentioned. It was in this establishment that the celebrated railway tires from solid blocks of crucible cast steel were first made; and though Krupp has now many rivals for this class of goods, his enormous production of forty-five thousand tires last year shows him to be still the favourite maker.

Armour Plates from Brown and Co., and Cammell and Co.—The immense homogeneous rolled plates—from twelve to seventeen inches thick—made by John Brown and Co., and Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, indicate the immense furnaces and contrivances for handling and rolling, which, of necessity, are comprised in the equipment of first class Iron and Steel Works.

Thin Sheet Iron.—On the other hand, as delicacies of the same industry, there were sheets of iron four thousand of which would barely measure an inch in thickness, and small iron castings from Germany which are genuine works of art.

Delicate Castings and their Perfection.—Some of these castings from their sharpness and intricate nicety of design, would have done no discredit to an electro-metallurgist, and it certainly would have been difficult to believe they were moulded in sand had the evidence been less incontrovertible.

Iron Trade on the Continent; its Condition.—No other industry on the Continent has secured such a concentration of capital and skill, or attained in so short a time such a stage of perfection, as that of working iron and steel. The operations of the firms engaged in this trade are on a scale which comport with—and perhaps serve to explain—the excellent quality of their productions.

Extent of Works of Schneider and Co., at le Creusot, France.—An instance of the extent to which this industry has reached under the control of one company, is found in the works carried on by Schneider and Co., at le Creusot, in the centre of France, which include coal and iron mining, smelting and working iron and steel, and the manufacture of all kinds of stationary, locomotive, and marine engines, and bridges. Their works cover in area 771 acres. Surface of buildings, 68 acres. Length of railways in works, broad-gauge 49 miles, narrow-gauge 80 miles; number of workmen 15,500; number of steam engines, 308, having 19,000 horse power. The annual production of these immense works is: coals, 715,000 tons; pig iron, 180,000 tons; wrought-iron, 90,000 tons; steel, 60,000 tons; yearly value of locomotive engines built, \$1,400,000; value of other machinery and bridges, \$1,700,000. The exhibit at Vienna by this Company, for size and excellence, was unrivalled.

Cockerill Company (Seraing, Belgium).—Of a similar kind, and nearly on as large a scale, are the works at Seraing, (Belgium,) established by John Cockerill, of Haslington, Lancashire. These are carried on by the John Cockerill Company, which was formed soon after Mr. Cockerill's death, in 1840, and which have, until recently, been managed by his nephew. They employ about 9,000 workmen. Their exhibition of ores and

machinery was in keeping with the importance of their works. Some of their machinery for the prosecution of large public works had many new features of interest.

Krupp's Steel Works, (Essen, Prussia).—Krupp's Steel Works, though somewhat less general in their operations than those referred to, are carried on in the same enterprising style, and on even a still larger scale. Krupp has his own printing; photographic and lithographic establishments, with an engineering and chemical staff, a chemical laboratory; and employs, including the mining and smelting operations carried on in conjunction with his steel works, about 17,000 men.

Palladium from Brazil.—Brazil, with her other valuable mineral wealth, contributed interesting samples of the new metal Palladium. This metal is extracted from the gold mines of that country. It was shown in ingots, hammered discs, and wire.

Aluminium and its Bronzes.—The number of articles in the Exhibition made of aluminium, shows that it bids fair to be an exception to general industrial worthlessness of the newly discovered metals. This has for some time been held in repute as a suitable metal, from its lightness, for mounting the smaller kinds of optical instruments. Mixed with a small proportion of copper, it forms a hard bronze, easily worked, and of great tenacity, and as it has a fine lustre, and is not liable to easily scratch or tarnish, and in addition closely resembles gold in colour, it is now used for a great variety of purposes.

Obtained from Cryolite from Greenland.—Thousands of tons of cryolite, from which aluminium is obtained, are annually imported into England and France from Greenland, in the rock-veins of which country it is found.

Phosphor-Bronze and its uses.—Another alloy, introduced lately by a Belgian firm, and called phosphor-bronze, attracted attention from the numerous uses to which it was applied. Its inventor claims for it elasticity and resistance; and that it can be, with nice precision, adjusted to the requirements of the wide range of purposes for which it is suited. Several Continental Railway Companies use it for axle bearings. The pump-cylinders of the fire engines placed by Merryweather, of London, at the service of the exhibition authorities, are made of it. Three or four European Governments have thought it suited for small ordnance after testing its merits; and the Belgian Government has adopted it for small arms for a part of their service, and, on account of the tension it will stand, for harness-buckles for their cavalry.

Agricultural Machinery.—Agricultural implements, appliances, tools and machinery, formed a large and important part of the Exhibition. All the large English and Continental firms were well represented. The articles of this class from the United States were but few; their excellence, however, commanded much attention. Fowler & Co., exhibited an English steam ploughing apparatus, which was sold to one of the Austrian Princes. But no steam plough of the weight, complex structure and consequent cost of that machine can ever find favour with any but the wealthiest class of farmers.

English Department.—Several portable and traction engines were exhibited by English firms. These classes of engines are much used in England, where, from the excellent condition of the roads, they are capable of doing good service. In a new country, with but few macadamized roads, such engines from their weight would be of but little use. The English agricultural machinery was strong and of excellent workmanship; but most of it heavy, and some decidedly clumsy.

Tools and Utensils for Farm Use.—For common hand tools used in the ordinary operations of husbandry, no country had a collection equal to the farming tools in general use in this country. Peeney and Company, Lincoln, England, exhibited a collection of cast steel Canadian forks, hoes, rakes, &c., which, I am apprehensive, were mistaken by many folks accustomed to use the heavy tools of European manufacture, rather as merely for show, than things for common actual use.

Curious Collection of Ploughs.—One of the curiosities of the Exhibition was a collection of about a hundred different ploughs used during the last two hundred years. The set comprised all kinds, from these so primitive that they were but little more than a wedge of hard wood, with a crooked stick to guide, and a straight one to draw them, to the latest elaborate and costly English ploughs, made by Ransome or Howard. In one

corner was a sample of the old Dutch plough, patented in England in 1730, the design of which was taken there by the Dutch Engineers. It was for years the favourite plough in England; and the Colonists at an early day used ploughs of a similar kind. It contained, though rudely worked out, several points of merit found in more modern ploughs.

Artificial Manures.—Most of the agricultural implements used on the Continent are inferior to our own, or to those used in England. What is lacking in their apparatus, European farmers more than make up, by their constant intelligent labour to keep up and augment the productive power of their land. The number of artificial manures in the Agricultural departments of England, France, Germany, and Belgium, bore evidence of the efforts put forth in these countries to improve the fertility of the soil. The estimation in which these substances are held by agriculturists, is undoubtedly higher since the teachings of agricultural chemistry, concerning the precise constituents of which the soil is exhausted by the growth of different crops, the absolute necessity for their restoration, and the more exact value of various substances available for that purpose. In Belgium, liquid sewage manures are much used and highly valued.

Liquid and Sewage Manures—The sewage of Paris is used as a fertilizer, being conveyed by boats and railway waggons, of special construction, to a distance as far as a hundred miles from the city. Several plans, indicated at the Exhibition, for the utilization of the filth of towns and cities, were worthy of notice, and some of them have aroused an interest which bids fair to lead to practical results.

Guano used in England.—The growing appreciation in England of guano has led to its discovery in many parts of the world; and its general use there is shown by an importation exceeding two hundred thousand tons per annum.

Bones and Bone-Dust as Manures.—Bones and bone-dust as fertilizers also have in England long been in repute, and more especially of late years, since Liebig showed, that by crushing them fine and treating them with sulphuric acid, the almost insoluble phosphate of lime is turned into the soluble super-phosphate, which is unequalled for quickly restoring to the soil one of the most important elements of which it is impoverished by the growth of cereals. Large establishments in Lancashire, and other parts of England, work up bones into this kind of manure.

Belgium Phosphate, Richness and Price.—In Belgium it has become an established industry. Two or three firms from that country had fertilizers, said to contain from 30 to 50 per cent of phosphates, which they could ship at Antwerp from \$30 to \$50 per ton. A bed of coprolites found in the clay at the base of the chalk formation, in Cambridgeshire, England, has been extensively worked some years for the same purpose, as are fossil bone beds in several localities.

Apatite as a Fertilizer.—The mineral Kingdom proper has, moreover, been also put under tribute, and the mineral phosphate called apatite, from Spain and from this country, when treated with acid in the same way as bones, has given a manure of great value. Our Laurentian limestones contain large deposits of this substance. (*vide* Prof. Hunt, *Geology of Canada*, page 760, and Mr. Brown's *Report of Progress, 1870-71*, page 316).

Fertility of old Lands in Belgium through Manures.—Through the judicious use of such manures, Belgium grows crops of unrivalled richness on fields which have been tilled for ages, while some of the wheat lands of this country, through inattention to their value, have become exhausted in a few decades. As agricultural prosperity is to us of vital importance, the value of fertilizers of mineral phosphates has special interest.

National Agricultural Collections.—In several national agricultural sections there were general collections made under Governmental auspices, which, of necessity had many features in common. Of such those of France and Belgium were fair, or, in point of excellence of arrangement, perhaps the best, examples.

Belgian Collection sent by Minister of the Interior.—The Belgian display, organized by the Department of the Interior, comprised a complete collection of all the tools used in that country for purposes of agriculture:

All the cereals, and complete lists of the roots and plants grown in Belgium ;
 Flax, and its manipulation for textile purposes ;
 Straw plaiting—an industry of a yearly value to Belgium of nearly a million dollars ;

Samples of the soils of the eight districts into which Belgium is divided, with specimens of most of the rocks of which they are the detritus ;

National publications relating to Agriculture ;

Wood Pulp, for Paper Making.—Complete series of national woods, with illustrations of their adaptation to special purposes. Amongst the latter was an exposition of a process of obtaining wood-pulp for paper-making. The conversion of wood to pulp by this method is very simple. Poplars, or any of the white soft woods, are cut into short lengths, and carefully made free from barks and knots ; the wood is then rasped into pulp against vertical stones running at a speed of about 200 revolutions per minute. The pulp is carried off by a stream of water into sieves having meshes of the requisite fineness to reject all fibres not sufficiently disintegrated for paper-making. A good paper was shown made of :

	Parts.
Wood Pulp.....	20
Straw	20
Kavlin	20
Rag Pulp.....	35
Sizing	5

100

Schools of Agriculture in France.—The collection of the French Minister of Agriculture was of a somewhat similar kind to the above, though it was made additionally attractive by finely executed views of the Agricultural schools and farms under the control of the French Government, and by coloured drawings of the different breeds of sheep and cattle these farms have been used for propagating. The returns of the Department show three of these schools, the oldest having been established in 1826. Each school has eight Professors of branches of knowledge immediately connected with agriculture. A preliminary examination is made before admission, and applicants must be at least 17 years old. The expense per annum to pupils is \$40 without board, or \$210 with board.

Farm Schools.—Besides these high schools, there are forty-two farm schools, in which up to the present time 6,000 young men have received instruction of a theoretical and practical kind in farming. An applicant for admission to these must be 16 years old, and must serve a term of three years, at the end of which, if he gains a certificate, he receives an indemnity of \$60, but if he fails to take a certificate the sum is reduced to \$40.

Farm at Carbon for Cattle Breeding.—The Government farm for raising cattle was located, in 1869, at Carbon. The breed of cattle selected was Durhams. The average price of a bull has been \$280, and of a cow \$160, although maximum prices have reached a much higher figure. The direct financial expense of the farm to the State has been about \$2,000 per annum, which has been manifoldly repaid by the improvement in the herds of the country.

Sheep Farm at Rambouillet.—The French Government also owns two sheep farms ; the largest being the celebrated farm of Rambouillet, established by Louis XVI. Napoleon I. secured for this farm some fine merinos from Spain, and the French claim that the finest flocks of merinos in Europe and Australia have sprung from the Rambouillet stock. Since 1854 the expenses of this farm have exceeded its receipts only about \$5,000. In December, 1872, the flock consisted of 1,084 pure merinoes. The total value of the sheep sold from this farm is nearly \$700,000.

Beet Root Sugar Industry in France.—Another point of interest is the testimony of the French Department of Agriculture to the great farming value of the beet root sugar industry in France. Though cultivated in several other countries with success, this in-

dustry has nowhere else attained the importance it has latterly taken in France. The extraction of sugar from the beet root was first attempted there, under the privation incident from the long blockade of their ports in the beginning of the present century. In their early attempts only about two per cent of sugar was obtained, and that of an inferior quality, and in small quantities. Last year there was made in France 400,000 tons of this sugar, of a quality which enabled them to export large quantities to England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Russia, Italy, the Barbary States, Egypt and La Plata; and with their improved methods of working more than eight per cent of sugar is now obtained from the raw material. One of the most ingenious devices by which their percentage of sugar has of late been increased, is that adopted at the suggestion of the French chemist, Dumas:—The separation by dialysis of the potash and other salts which, when retained in the syrup, prevent the crystallization of a considerable amount of sugar.

Parasitic Plants injurious to Vegetation.—There was also in the Agricultural Department a German collection of parasitic plants injurious to vegetation. Carefully prepared drawings, on an enlarged scale, illustrated the structure, growth and modes of propagation of many of these pests to the farmer.

Wheat Pests and Potato Disease of Fungoid Origin.—Wheat is liable to the attack of at least four of these injurious though minute growths, known as *rust*, *mildew*, *smut* and *bunt*; and the potato crop, as is unfortunately too widely known, has suffered serious ravages from another of these fungoid growths. It is gratifying to see governmental encouragement given to aid in the study of these plants, which, though minute, are difficult to overcome, as it is only by a thorough knowledge of their structure and modes of development that we can reasonably hope to check their devastating growth.

Siemens' Motor.—The Exhibition has but few methods of utilizing natural forces that were absolutely new. Professor Siemens, of Dresden, was awarded a progress medal for a caloric motor; but whatever may be the development of his system, his little engines are at present only a stage higher than ingenious toys.

Hydraulic Motors.—The hydraulic motors at the Exhibition were numerous. For better estimating the value of different water wheels, models were worked in large glass tanks, so that their discharge of water could be readily seen. These models were closely scrutinized by experts, whose opinions were unanimous as to the practical value of this branch of the Machinery Department. Switzerland—indebted as she is almost entirely to foreign sources for her coal supply—naturally, in the interest of her numerous and growing industries, turns to her magnificent water supply as a source of power; and no department of her fine display was more creditable to her mechanical and engineering skill than this.

Compressed Air as a Motor.—The hydraulic machinery of Sir. W. Armstrong, though not novel, attracted much attention. The use of compressed air as a motor was, however, the novelty of most interest. This undoubtedly arose from its use in the prosecution of many modern engineering works of great importance, and more noticeably from its successful use in driving the great tunnel, more than 13,000 yards long, through the Alps, without the use of intermediate shafts.

Advantage of Compressed Air over Steam.—The force of compressed air is of course second-hand, and may be taken and gradually used or stored up for use from that of a waterfall, the wind, a steam engine, or any force whatever. Its great advantages are that it can be conveyed long distances from where it was accumulated, and is specially suited for tunnelling and other purposes where the heat, smoke, necessity for fuel and deterioration of the air would be drawbacks to the use of an ordinary steam engine. The successful use of this motor in boring Mont Cenis is mainly due to the Chief Engineer of the Company, Mr. G. Sommeiller, and to the Cockerill Company at Seraing, who acted in concert with him, and who supplied all the mechanical working stock for boring the great tunnel.

Air-Compressing Engines built at Seraing.—The Cockerill Company have constructed altogether more than fifty compressing engines, and have sold more than five hundred perforators, not including those now in process of construction in their workshops. One

of the boring machines exhibited had a special interest, from having been used a considerable time in the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

Electro-Motors.—The Exhibition furnished nothing new in electrical motive powers, but indicated rather—as in the French electrical machine exhibited by Mr. Paul Trassy—a tendency to convert mechanical action to electricity for use as an illuminating agent, or for the purposes of electro-metallurgy.

Steam, the Favourite Power.—Wherever fuel is not exceptionally dear, steam is gaining ground as the favourite power for manufacturing purposes. This arises from its being easy of control and reliable; from the fact that its cost can be at once accurately estimated, and still more, from what is a decided and important advantage, it leaves the manufacturer an unfettered choice of location for his operations. Detailed accounts of improvements in steam engines will be found in the appended Report devoted to this subject, as will also the structural peculiarities of engines built for the performance of special work.

Improvements in Steam Engines.—Many of these improvements are confined to mere changes of the position of parts of the machine for a more desirable distribution of weight, or for greater convenience of working. Others are constructional improvements, tending to extend the durability of the machine, such as hardening and increasing the surfaces of working parts, and providing means for their easy renewal. Perhaps the most important improvements were those for diminishing the consumption of fuel necessary for the performance of a given amount of work. Several engines had peculiar arrangements of valves, boilers, fire-boxes, &c., with a view to accomplish this purpose. One engine, the most novel of this class, was constructed after the formula of a German engineer, by which it is claimed the most economical relations between speed of piston, pressure of steam and point of stroke at which steam should be cut off, can be easily and accurately determined.

Ehrhardt's Engine.—In accordance with this theory, to which his own practice conforms, the designer of this engine, Herr Ehrhardt, claims that in a single cylinder engine working at an ordinary speed the most economical results will be obtained by using steam at a pressure of 90 lbs. per square inch, and cutting it off at one-eighth of the stroke.

Corliss's Engine.—A first diploma was awarded Mr. Corliss, who some time since was honoured by the celebrated Rumford medal by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, for his improvements in steam engines. The invention of Mr. Corliss consists in a system of valves which stand in lieu of the ordinary throttle-valve and governor, resulting practically in a large saving of fuel, and the maintenance of perfectly uniform motion under varying work. The Corliss engine has become widely known, and has received high encomiums from both professional engineers and practical men. Mr. J. Scott Russell, says it provides “a mechanism as beautiful as the human hand which “releases or retains its grasp of the feeding valve, and gives a greater or less dose of steam “in proportion to each varying want. It evinces wise forethought, judicious proportion, “sound execution, and exquisite contrivance.”

Engines with Parts Interchangeable.—Some large engineering firms profess to make all their engines of the same class, with interchangeable parts; a profession, which, if really carried out in practice, will reduce the number of engines needed to perform a given amount of work—as fewer engines will be laid aside for repairs, and which will result in economy of maintenance, points of much importance to railway and other companies, whose operations require the use of many engines of a similar kind. In several locomotive engines exhibited, much attention was given to make the whole weight of the engine available for traction, a desideratum to which the experiments and engines of Mr. Fairlie have undoubtedly forced attention.

Wood and Iron-Working Machinery.—The exhibit of machinery for working wood and iron will be found described in one of the appended Reports. The most noticeable feature in iron working machines was their great increase of power; a requirement imposed by the use in engineering work of such ponderous masses of iron and steel.

Velocity in Wood-working Machinery.—In wood-working machine tools, the great speed at which the newest kinds are run is the point of most novelty. In the English Department there were machines having the circular cutters—so generally used in working wood—driven at a speed of 6,000 revolutions per minute. Not long since half this rate was the maximum speed attained; but the desire to obtain the clean smoothly-cut work, secured only by high speed, has led to such care in the construction of these tools, that the above-named velocity is now deemed consistent with safety. The revolving heads of these fast-running machines are very carefully made of soft, tough, cast steel. Their journals are large and self-lubricating, and great care is taken in their adjustment of parts to give stability and prevent vibration. For some machines of this kind the Messrs. Ransome were deservedly awarded a Progress Medal.

Pneumatic Apparatus for taking away Dust and Shavings.—The same firm also show in operation an air apparatus for taking away dust and shavings, an accessory conducive to the health and comfort of the operators of such machines.

Whitworth Tools.—Whitworth, whose scientific knowledge, exquisite taste and great practical skill have for years made him a pioneer in tool construction, showed nothing but a set of photographs of some of his machines. The South Kensington authorities, however, had in their Department one of his famous measuring machines, constructed with the delicate exactness necessary for determining measurements to the millionth of an inch.

American Machine Tools.—Sellers, Tay & Co., and some other American firms, had an excellent collection of machine tools, which, from their ingenious constructional peculiarities, were carefully studied.

One of the novelties shown was the diamond-rock borer. The diamonds used are not, as is generally supposed, the brilliant, transparent, perfectly crystallized gems used for personal adornment, but a dull coal-like variety, as much unlike them in appearance as possible, but having it is said, the same chemical properties and the same intense hardness. They are found chiefly in Brazil, and were first used for cutting the facets of the other and more highly-prized variety. Until recently they had but an insignificant marketable value. Used for rock-boring, they are set in a steel ring which is fastened to the end of a tube, also of steel. The whole is made to rotate at the rate of about 250 revolutions per minute, and is at the same time pressed forward with a force of from 400 to 800 lbs. A stream of water passes through the tube to keep down the heat arising from this intense friction, by which the opposing rock is ground away at the rate of from two to four inches per minute, according to its degree of hardness. Quartz rock can, it is said, be abraded away at the rate of an inch a minute. By leaving a core in the tube, the amount of rock to be ground away is reduced to a minimum.

The philosophical instruments included all kinds of astronomical, surveying, physical and chemical apparatus, and instruments for measuring, weighing and dividing. In sub-sections of the same group were surgical instruments, chronometers, and time-keepers of all sorts. As might be expected, no objects in the Exhibition evinced more ingenuity of design, or delicacy of manipulative skill in their construction than these; and despite the toy-like appearance presented by some, none are better adapted to render practical service to the different branches of industry. The marvellous promptness with which the Great Eastern, a few years since, found the exact spot in the Great Atlantic, where the telegraph cable—no larger, in sectional area than the diameter of an ordinary walking stick—had parted, is at once a proof of the accuracy with which instruments of this class are now made, and an illustration of their practical use. Sigmund Mery, of the Munich Optical Works, established by Fraunhofer, exhibited spectroscopes and some of his famous object-glasses for large telescopes. One of the latter, worth 14,000 Prussian dollars, had an aperture of 20 inches, and a focal length of 23 feet. In the English section, Cook and Sons, York, had two fine telescopes, equatorially mounted.

Besançon, in France, the centre of a great district for watch-making, and the seat of one of the French schools of Horology, sent a general collection of watch-work of great value. Belgium had, amongst other novelties, a universal time-piece, for use in railway

and telegraph offices, which simultaneously shewed the time in all the principal cities of the world. The price of this clock was \$100. In the same department was a useful instrument, of new construction, for determining with great nicety the specific gravity of all liquids with a view to rightly estimating their commercial value.

Switzerland had a fine collection of articles included in this group. One of new design, and very compact, combined all the instruments needed for land surveying. Another, which was closely examined by medical men, was for the transfusion of blood without cooling, coagulating, or otherwise injuring it by contact with the atmosphere. It was invented by Dr. Roussel, of Geneva, who claims that by the transfusion of about 11 oz. of blood from a healthy man to one suffering from hemorrhage from accident, he has in several cases saved lives that otherwise must have been lost.

Switzerland annually manufactures watches, exceeding in value twenty millions of dollars, besides large quantities of jewellery, tools for watchmakers and musical boxes. Of the latter, the District of St. Croix, Canton Vaud, alone made last year 100,000. These industries were exhibited on a scale and with a completeness in keeping with their national importance.

Detailed accounts relating to many industries of importance will be found in the subjoined reports of my colleagues, to which this is to be considered introductory.

I have to express the obligations of the Delegation to His Excellency Baron Swartz-Senborn, Director General of the Exhibition; to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Earl Granville; to Sir Andrew Buchanan, Her Majesty's Ambassador to Vienna; to Sir John Rose, member of the Colonial Committee of Vienna Exhibition; to P. C. Owen, Esq., Secretary to the Royal British Commission, and to the late Mr. Dixon, from all of whom the Delegation received courteous aid in the prosecution of their work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. B. WITTON.

REPORT OF H. BULMER ON THE MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS, TILES AND POTTERY WARE.

Machinery for the manufacture of bricks was fairly represented, and most of the machines were in operation, showing the actual process of brick-making. The general system of European brick-machines is to press the clay through a die and cut the mass into the required size by means of wires fixed in a frame. All those in operation in the different European departments were so constructed, with the exception of one exhibited by Mr. T. S. Derham, of Leeds, England. Unless the clay is pure and free from all foreign substances, it is evident that the bricks cannot have clean edges; hence, practically, they are adapted only for common work. The face bricks being made by hand are repressed by another machine. Some of the machines exhibited had points of excellence about them—perhaps the best was manufactured by Mr. Louis Henrico, of Vienna. This machine was a very powerful one, with an excellent system of rollers for crushing the clay attached. After passing the rollers, the clay passes into an upright pugmill, and is there thoroughly mixed up; it then passes into a horizontal cylinder where it is pressed—by means of screw-bladed knives through a die 15 in. by 6 in. As this mass of clay issues out it is cut by fixed wires into slabs 2½ in. thick, in which shape it is carried on to an ingeniously contrived self-acting frame, in which wires are placed to cut the bricks of the desired length. It works the clay very stiff, and was making at the rate of 20,000 bricks per day, each brick being 12 in. by 6 in. by 3 in., the ordinary size used in Vienna. The total weight of this machine is about eight tons, the cost being \$2,500, and the power required to drive it 10 horse.

The brick-machine exhibited by Mr. T. S. Derham, of Leeds, works on a totally different principle. The clay is pugged in the usual way and pressed one brick at a time into the moulds travelling round in a horizontal wheel or frame. After the mould is filled it passes on and the brick is forced upwards by a fixed cam below. The bricks made were solid and square, and the clay used very stiff. The total weight of the machine is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons; the price in England is £320 sterling. It will make 25,000 bricks per day, English size, with the aid of three men and two boys.

In the American department, Messrs. Winn and Mytinger, of Philadelphia, exhibited a very fine brick machine, working on the principle of moulding with sand. The quality of bricks made by this machine was superior to any others in the Exhibition. Although the clay was not moulded so stiff as in the other machines at work, it was better mixed, and the bricks much better shaped and more perfect. The clay is pressed into movable moulds holding six bricks each, in the way usual in America, and the moulds when filled are pushed out by machinery, and then carried off and emptied by reversing them. A crown wheel on the clay mill shaft gives motion to the whole machine. The knives on the shaft work up the clay in the pug. At the lower end of the clay mill shaft arms are placed that act as feeders to the moulds. They are so arranged that one of them passes the opening through which the clay is pressed into the moulds by means of a plunger, worked by a pinion on the crown-wheel. So soon as the required pressure has been applied, the filled moulds are forced from under the machine by means of a crank and lever motion taken from the crown-wheel. This machine is essentially American, the mode of working being strikingly in contradistinction to nearly all European machines for brick-making. Bricks made in this way will always be of a finer surface, and have cleaner edges than when cut with wires. The weight of the machine exhibited is 8,000 lbs. It requires from five to eight horse power (according to the clay) to work it, and makes at the rate of 40,000 bricks per day, American size; the price being \$2,800. This machine was in operation, but only after the jurors had finished their labours.

In consequence of the general rise in the price of fuel, the question of economising in the method of burning bricks has become one of great importance. In Europe, what is known as the Hoffman Annular Kiln has been in use some years. A model of one of these kilns was shown in the building, and several were examined in actual operation in brick-yards near Vienna and in England. There is no question that by the use of these kilns fully one half of the fuel required in burning bricks in the ordinary way is saved. The extra cost of labour in handling has hitherto operated against the successful general introduction of these kilns in America, where labour is so much dearer than in Europe. The constantly increasing price of wood near large cities, however, and the development of our coal beds will doubtless attract attention to the system of burning in close kilns—a system for which coal is better adapted than wood. Another objection is the great cost of construction—a kiln capable of holding 200,000 bricks at once being about \$20,000. Of course they can be made smaller at a proportionately reduced cost. A model of kiln for burning bricks, called the Morand Kiln, was exhibited by Mr. C. S. Derham, of Leeds, England, which is fed from the top in the same manner as the Hoffman, and has all the economical advantages of that kiln, whilst the first cost of construction is fully one-half less. The chambers are arranged so as to make the kiln an oblong square, that may be extended indefinitely, and thus possess the great advantage over the Hoffman that it can be filled and emptied from either or both sides at same time. An examination of these kilns in actual operation in England shewed the regularity and hardness with which both common building bricks and fire-bricks were burnt in them, at a cost for fuel of three shillings sterling per thousand—coal being at twenty shillings per ton. The details of the working of these kilns cannot well be explained without reference to plans; but it may be said that the construction and working are less complicated than the Hoffman. The characteristic feature of both is the division of the kilns into compartments that can be all used separately, if desirable, each compartment having a connection with the chimney by means of a parallel flue, which connection can be cut off by a damper. Besides the economy of heat from having the bricks burnt in a close

kiln, in both these kilns the heat from the compartment in which the bricks are burning is utilized by passing through the adjoining compartments filled with unburnt bricks, which are thus thoroughly dried and heated before any fuel is put in at all; the heat that escapes in the ordinary way of burning being made use of in a very important service. Some patented bricks exhibited by Mr. Pavy, of Mezières, are worthy of notice. They are dove-tailed into each other at the end, and can be made either by hand or by any machine that presses the clay into moulds. They are intended for building water-tanks, furnaces and grain chambers, and it is contended that a 4 inch wall of these bricks will resist a greater pressure than an 8 inch wall of ordinary bricks. To test the resisting power given by this system of dove-tailing, a tank thus built of nine feet diameter with a thin lining of cement, was placed on an elevation filled with water, and left standing during the summer without any sign of yielding to the pressure.

The exhibition of fire-bricks from nearly every European nation was very large and excellent, but none of the processes connected with their manufacture were shown. A sample of silicious fire brick was exhibited by a City of Paris Gas Company, for which it was claimed that they would resist a greater heat than fire-bricks made from fire-clay, and be much more durable. As no precise information could be had in Vienna, this important statement led to further investigation in England and Wales, where what are known as the Dinas fire-brick are manufactured. They are made from silica, obtained in a pure state by crushing the rock, mixed with a slight portion of lime sufficient to give cohesion until burned. The manipulation and burning require great care and attention, but the result is a brick of very superior quality for resisting great heat. The method of making these bricks has only recently been perfected, but their value is so well known that they command a high price, and the demand for them is great. Works for their manufacture are being now established on the continent at Aix-la-Chapelle. If the material—with the requisite properties, chemical and granular—can be obtained in Canada, as there is every reason to suppose it can, the value of introducing the manufacture of these fire-bricks into the country will be very great, especially in view of the rapid increase and development of branches of industry requiring fire-bricks. The cost of making these bricks in England is greater than that of the ordinary fire-bricks. If the right material is to be had within a reasonable distance they can be made here as cheaply as elsewhere, and be produced at half the price of English fire-bricks, with a good margin for profit.

The extent and importance to which the manufacture of drain pipes for sewage purposes has attained, is exemplified by the large display of these articles in most of the National departments of the Exhibition. These were made of various materials—in fire-clay, common clay and cement, in different combinations. Fire-clay has generally been considered the best material for this purpose, but many of the samples made of common clay, if refractory, were as hard and strong as the best fire-clay, and not so brittle if required to be cut. Notably, specimens made at the Wienerberg Works, near Vienna, of common brick clay rendered refractory by the introduction of coarse, clean sharp sand, and the waste of broken pipes and pottery ground up. The clay being turned over two years in advance, dried in the air and then ground, gives it a greater toughness and strength. Glazed drain pipes are now manufactured to some extent in the western portion of Ontario and also in the maritime provinces; in the latter of fire-clay. The fact of the large importation of drain pipes from abroad would fully justify experiments being made with common clay, with the view of supplying the whole demand, if an article can be made equal in value with those imported. If the cost of freight and loss from breakage in transportation can be saved, it will greatly reduce the cost to the consumer.

The following is the composition of two specimens of Dinas clay, from rock taken from two localities in the Vale of Neath, Wales. No. 1 was rock of medium hardness, obtained near Point Neath, Vaughan. No. 2 was from the same locality, but not the same mine

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Silica.....	98.31	96.73
Alumina.....	0.72	1.39
Protoxide of iron.....	0.18	0.48
Lime.....	0.22	0.19
Potash and soda.....	0.14	0.20
Water combined.....	0.35	0.50
	99.92	99.49

Some machines for making sewage pipes were shown, none calling for special remark, except one exhibited by Gebr. Jachsenberg, of Ronlau, on the Elbe. The machine was alternately making pipes of different sizes, from 3in. to 3ft in diameter. It is a simple and powerful machine, and has the arrangement now generally used for making the collar on the pipe by the same process as the pipe itself. It is a vertical cylinder; the clay is put into the cylinder and pressed down by means of a plunger, and then further pressed through a die on to a vertical sliding table, the collar being first formed. When the pipe is made the desired length it is cut off by means of a self-acting wire cutter, the finished pipe is then removed and the table immediately ascends to receive another pipe. In connection with this machine is an admirable arrangement for preparing the clay; the crude clay is put into a hopper and made to pass through a horizontal cylinder, inside of which work a screw, cutting and pressing knives. The clay is thus thoroughly mixed and prepared in a stiff condition, and forced through a die in a continuous solid mass. This is cut into lumps of convenient size by a wire and conveyed by means of a canvass bolt to the platform, from which the pipe machine is fed. This very fine machine requires ten horse power to work it and its accessories. The price is \$1,500; with all accessories about \$2,000.

Schmerber Frères, of Mulhouse, shew a vertical machine for making moulded tiles or bricks of any form or size, that is worthy of attention for those requiring such machines. It has a vertical frame, in the under part of which a five-sided horizontal cylinder is placed, the faces of which are of plaster of the shape required. The clay having first been prepared into the requisite mass is then put on one of the faces of the cylinder, the cylinder revolves so as to bring that face on which the clay is into the centre, when it receives a pressure of a powerful plunger from above, worked by a cam; the shape of this plunger corresponding with that below. The plunger is then lifted by means of a lever, and the cylinder (on the next face of which another prepared mass of clay has been placed) revolves again. The moulded tile is then removed on the opposite side. The clay is worked very stiff by this machine, and it is well adapted for making the large moulded blocks, so much used in Europe. In connection with this machine is an excellent arrangement for crushing hard clay. The arrangement is simply to put the clay into a hopper, when it passes successively through two sets of rollers—the first to crush the larger lumps and the second placed closer so as to reduce the smaller lumps into a uniform plastic substance; as it leaves the last rollers it falls upon a broad canvass belt, and it is conveyed direct to a press for preparing for the moulded tile machine. The crusher, however, is totally distinct from the tile machine, and can be used and adapted for any ordinary brick or pipe machine into the pug or cylinder of which the ground clay can be conveyed direct by means of the canvass belt. The price of this machine, with the clay crusher, complete, is \$1,400.

The specimen drain pipes made of a conglomerate of cement, sand and small stones, were very fine. The value of these depends of course upon the quality of the cement. Even at the best they cannot be considered superior to good clay pipes. A good Portland cement is the only one which can be relied upon for making these pipes, and where suitable clay is to be had they cannot be made so cheap with Portland cement as with clay, hence all efforts for bringing them into general use have more or less failed. The system of Mr. A Paul, for constructing large sewers of a mixture of cement and coarse sand and gravel, was well exemplified at the Exhibition, and in the actual construction

of a large public sewer in the streets of Vienna for the city, and is well worthy of notice. Unlike other methods his material is not cast in moulds of short lengths, with the usual socket, but is constructed in one continuous solid piece. The material used is 1.66 of Portland cement, 7 of hydraulic lime, and 48 of clean sharp sand and gravel. These are merely damped sufficient to make the particles cohere, and passed for economy of labour through a common pugmill to ensure a thorough mixture. When the excavation is properly shaped the insert is first made by throwing in the mixture and pounding it solid, then moveable moulds made of thin iron plates of convenient lengths are put in, extending from fifty or a hundred feet or more, at convenience, leaving a space of from three to six inches, according to the size of the drain, between the moulds and the bank. The space is then filled up by throwing in the mixture in thin layers and pounding it solid. This process goes on following the shape of the moulds with the uniform thickness until the arch is complete. It is at once covered lightly with earth until the following day, when the moulds are withdrawn. In the course of three or four days the sewer is thoroughly hard, and, as actual inspection shewed, as perfect a drain as could be desired. The advantage claimed from using the material merely in a damp state is that the chemical process of induration takes place under more favourable circumstances, and the particles are more thoroughly incorporated by the pounding.

The samples of cement shewn were numerous, especially in the British and French departments. The superiority of what is called Portland cement over all others is well established. For weight and strength it is unequalled. This cement, it is well known, is made chiefly of the alluvial deposits of rivers. There is reason to believe that deposits exist in Canada that will make a cement equal to the Portland; if so, the value of it to the country would not fail to be important if its manufacture were introduced.

The process of manufacturing this cement was not illustrated in any way, but the operation is by no means intricate. The analysis given of the artificial Portland cement by high authority is:—

Lime.....	68.11
Silica.....	20.67
Alumina.....	10.43
Oxide of iron.....	0.87

The method of making the artificial Portland cement has not been known more than thirty or forty years in Europe. A specimen block exhibited by J. C. Johnson & Co., of London, one and a half inch square at the neck, made with the proportion of one of cement to two of sand, bore a strain of 1,500 pounds without breaking.

A somewhat novel material was exhibited by General Scott, called Scott sewage cement. It is made by throwing a proportion of quick lime and clay into the sewage of towns, the solid matter of which is precipitated in tanks, and when drained and dried is calcined and ground up in the same manner as Portland cement. It is contended that the lime and clay thus treated acquire all the chemical properties that give value to the best of the Portland cement, whilst the useless organic matter is disposed of by the process of calcination, and at a saving of fuel over that required in the calcination of Portland cement. Specimens were exhibited:—

- 1st. Of dried sewage deposit.
- 2nd. Calcined sewage deposit underburnt.
- 3rd. The same burnt to Portland cement.
- 4th. The burnt sewage cement reduced to powder.
- 5th. The same cements set neat.

The result being a block apparently as hard as the Portland cement, and said to be a strong, although that was not demonstrated by tests. It is not claimed that by this process a cement can be made cheaper than the Portland, but whilst the cement is as good as the latter, it is a means of disposing of the sewage of cities without any nuisance, and at no greater cost than Portland cement in the locality of any town where lime and clay are at hand. It is premature to form an opinion on the merits of these claims, as they are but recently put before the public, but the importance of them cannot be ignored.

The agitation now going on against the custom of emptying the sewage of towns into rivers is likely to lead to a prohibition of it. The efforts to make the sewage water innocuous by precipitating the organic matter it contains, and manufacturing it by various processes into manure for agricultural purposes, have so far only been attended with partial success. Should the claims made by the advocates of General Scott's system prove, by practical experience, to be well founded, the discovery will be one of very great value both in a sanitary and commercial point of view. A short time will decide that question, as it is stated that works are now in operation at Ealing, Birmingham, Leicester and other places in England.

The extent of the use of tiles for floors in Europe may be judged by the great display in this branch of industry in the different departments of the exhibition. The variety of style and material used in their manufacture was especially worthy of notice. The encaustic tiles made of a fine and rare clay, beautifully painted and glazed, were much to be admired. The production of these is very costly, and the art of mixing the material and the more intricate process of manufacture is kept close. There were many specimens of tiles shewn made of common clay, the outer faces of which were coloured and glazed, and presented a very smooth and pleasing surface. Although not so rich in appearance as those of finer clay, they are admirably adapted for floors and the lining of apartments and closets, where a cheap, non-absorbing, and at the same time neat looking material, is desired to be used. The most noticeable collection of this kind of tiles was that of F. Visger, Warkum, Holland. The manufacture of these articles might be profitably introduced into Canada, suitable materials being abundant.

Many samples of Mosaic tiles, the body of which was Portland cement, were shewn. On the surface, imbedded in the cement, is a layer of broken fragments of different coloured marbles, so placed that when rubbed to a smooth polished surface the joints are very finely traced and well fitted. The effect of this conglomerate is dependent upon the variety of colours of the marble and their arrangements. By this means a very pleasing and durable Mosaic flooring is produced that is much used on the Continent.

The exhibition of natural asphalt and specimens of street paving made of that material was very considerable. The samples of paving made from the different mines varied in quality of hardness and smoothness of surface. The specimens made of the asphalt taken from the Dalmatia Mines on the Adriatic (the office of the Company being at 107, Rue Neuve des Mathurins, Paris), and those from the Gimmer Asphalt Mines in Hanover (the office being in 85, Gracechurch Street, London), appear to possess qualities superior to all others. They make a pavement very solid and compact, and the surface is not very smooth, so that horses are not so liable to slip as upon some other kinds of asphalt that have been tried. Much attention has been given of late years to find a substitute for stone pavements in great thoroughfares. The natural asphalt paving has been tried in many cities of Europe, and after two or three years' test on some of the most crowded thoroughfares of such cities as London and Paris, scarcely any impression is made upon the surface, and the great durability of the asphalt pavement is admitted even by its opponents. It possesses, besides, the advantage of being noiseless and easy for the horses, compared with stone blocks, or even macadamized roads, and is more easily cleaned; in wet weather, however, it has the disadvantage of being more slippery for the horses. Asphalt from the two mines before mentioned appears to be the least objectionable on that point. The asphalt pavement costs no more than dressed stone block pavement of the best quality. It appears worthy of consideration whether it would not be worth while for some of the city corporations to import a few tons and experimentally test how far it is adapted to resist the extreme rigour of the Canadian climate. The asphalt is laid about three to four inches thick; about 200 to 225 lbs. of asphalt will make a square yard of pavement. The Asphalt Company of Dalmatia offers to put the powdered natural asphalt, free on board ship at their wharf on the Adriatic for \$9.00 per ton. In the paving done by the latter company, the asphalt is laid dry, the material is powdered and heated, but not melted, and as it is spread it is heavily pounded; when cool the particles are thoroughly incorporated and the surface hardens in a few hours. The Gimmer Company melt the asphalt and lay it on the roadway in a partially fluid state,

and handfloat it to an even surface. It hardens as it cools, and is also fit for traffic in a short time after it is finished.

Several machines for dressing stone were exhibited. One in actual operation, made by Messrs. Holmes and Payton, of London, was well worthy of notice. They are made of different sizes to suit the dimension of stone required to be worked. That shewn had a bed plate to take in a stone $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ft. It has a double row of knives on a reversible cylinder, which revolving at a high speed dresses the stone, leaving a tooled finish on the surface, the size of which can be regulated at pleasure, and it leaves the cornered edges perfect. The machine will dress about from 100 to 200 feet of lime or sand stone per day, according to the hardness of the stone used. Weight of machine about nine tons. The cost in England £550 sterling. It requires three horse power to work it.

There was a good show of stone drills of various sizes and capacities in the building, some of them being worked with compressed air and some by steam. All of them had special adaptation for the purpose, and were well worthy of notice. One made by the Humboldt Engine Works Co., at Ralk, near Deutz, on the Rhine, attracted especial attention from its simplicity, compactness, and power. It is in the form of a small cylinder set on a tripod, the drill being connected with the piston-rod, which, running at a high speed and giving 400 blows per minute, accomplishes a great deal of work. On the piston-rod is placed a bevel wheel, which being geared into a second bevel wheel gives a rotary motion to the drill, the rate of drilling depending of course upon the hardness of stone to be quarried. This machine appears to be admirably adapted for ordinary quarrying operations. The price given was equal to \$300 for a machine of the capacity of the one working at the Exhibition. The machine was drilling a 2-inch hole at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches per minute, in a tolerably hard sand stone. It was worked with compressed air, and fitted especially with a view of working in mines or tunnels. It is claimed that it works equally well with steam power direct, and it appears in every way to be a very simple and effective machine for quarrying economically. Another stone drilling machine, "the Burleigh," exhibited by Thomas Brown and Co., London, was also in operation. In many of its features it resembled the foregoing, but appeared scarcely so effective in its working. It was drilling at the rate of five inches per minute. Stress is laid upon the particular temper of the steel used for the points of the drills in this machine. It is claimed that it will go through upwards of twenty feet of the hardest known granite without sharpening.

There were several exhibitors of German and Welsh slate, the latter especially being very fine and regular on the natural bed. Specimens of the various articles into which it is now manufactured were shewn, but none of the machinery or processes of manufacturing were on exhibition. This material is now extensively used in preference to stone or marble, from its greater strength and non-absorbent properties. It is easily worked with the saw and planer, and is readily moulded. This branch of manufacture might be very profitably established in Canada, as the quality of the slate found in various parts of the country is as capable of being worked by machinery as that used in Europe, where its manufacture has become a very important branch of industry.

To the eye, one of the most pleasing features of the Exhibition was the display of ornamental pottery, terra cotta, china and earthenware, in every form and variety that the most cultivated taste could desire. As might be expected, the Continental nations showed to very great advantage in those articles. In the British Department many of the principal manufacturers in England had collections that compared favourably with the best in the building, both as regards taste in style and finish of workmanship.

There was no attempt to show any of the processes of manufacture in any of these branches of industry. None of the raw material was shewn, and no information given on the mixture of the different fine clays, from which they are made.

One could only look on and admire the taste, ingenuity, and patience by which the useful and the beautiful were combined in this department of industry. As yet the material required in the manufacture of these articles has not been found in Canada.

Of the coarser pottery made from common clay, such as is manufactured in Canada,

there was a fair display ; but as only the finished articles were exhibited, and no attempt at shewing any of the processes connected with their manufacture, no information connected with them could be obtained.

The largest, and upon the whole, perhaps, the best collection of earthenware, was that of the well-known firm of Mintons, Stoke-upon-Trent. It had in it several new features of art peculiar to the Minton Works. They had articles from the plainest, for general use, up to the most costly objects of vertu. Among the latter, as specially worthy of admiration, were some vases, the painting being done by a new process first introduced by Mintons, the flowers being modelled in white enamel and then coloured. Also the painting in clay, the colours of the clays introduced being new and noticeable.

Busts of the Emperor and Empress of Austria were made of red vitrified terra-cotta, a new form of that material, so highly vitrified that it cannot easily be injured and will not soil. Among the finer earthenwares were imitations of the style known as Henry II, the finest lines being inlaid clays ; one of the chief difficulties of this delicate operation is to secure an equal contraction of the clay. A variety of articles was shewn decorated by painting on red and drab clays. This painting was first introduced by Minton ; it is done while the ware is in an unglazed state, the colours being all mixed with a white enamel, which gives them a raised effect and the whole being afterwards glazed ; the colours are richer and deeper in tone than those used in the ordinary way.

The specimens of Majolica vases shewn in this collection were also very fine, if not superior in appearance to any in the Exhibition. It is claimed that Majolica was first introduced by Mintons at the Exhibition of 1851, and some of the colours have only been obtained after a large expenditure of time and money. They are certainly beautiful, and have a brilliant effect in large vases, suitable for saloons and gardens.

In the present position of the fuel question the samples of peat shewn formed a very interesting feature of the Exhibition. Much attention has been given towards devising machinery to overcome the difficulties of preparing peat in a form suitable for general use, and to make it commercially a profitable article of manufacture. The success so far has not been over-encouraging, owing chiefly to the difficulty of drying the peat. Among the best specimens, perhaps, was that shewn by Messrs. Clayton, of London. It had a superiority in solidity and firmness, and judging from its appearance should be valuable as fuel.

The Messrs. Clayton have patented a machine for the manufacture of peat by a new process which they have lately introduced, and for which they claim special merit. This machine was not on exhibition, but illustrated circulars were distributed describing it, and giving the result of actual experiments made with it at their works in London. The process is to throw the peat, as it is taken out of the bog, into a perforated cylinder placed on a truck running on a tramway. In the cylinder a piston is worked which squeezes the water out of the peat. On arriving at the machine it is dumped into a vertical conical hopper, in which a series of knives revolve that break up the peat and any fibrous matter that may be in it. It is then pressed into a horizontal cylinder, in which revolves a shaft with knives placed round it ; pressed out in the form of five continuous streams of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and received on a series of trays, passing on rollers under the delivery end of the machine. When a sufficient quantity to cover the length of a tray is out of the machine, these streams are cut by wires, fixed in a frame, into blocks 5 inches long ; six blocks in length being placed upon each tray, the five streams making thirty blocks of 5in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$. The trays thus filled with the blocks are removed to the drying sheds, and placed on racks where they are left to dry in the air. This occupies from two to three weeks. When dry and ready for market, these blocks are the size of about 3in. \times 2in. \times 1in.

The machine is said to be capable of manufacturing in a day a bulk of 75 tons weight of the peat as it is taken out of the bog, which will yield 15 tons of peat fuel when dried. The machine appears to be strong and heavy, with considerable gearing attached to it that is required to work the trucks as well as the machine itself. It is said to require an eight horse power engine to work it. The weight and cost are not stated. From its

description its first cost must be somewhat large; but if its capacity is that given above, from the quality of the peat shown as having been made with it, the machine is well worthy of notice and consideration.

In many of the departments plans for improved dwellings for the working classes were exhibited. Those of the British, French, and Belgian especially shewing full detailed drawings. In the former the plans of different blocks of houses of this class exhibited by the "Society for Improving the Condition of Labouring Classes," and the "Improved Industrial Dwellings Co," also of London, were well worthy of notice for the convenience of arrangement and completeness of all the conveniences necessary for the comfort of the occupants and for economical construction. The impetus given to the improvement of this class of dwellings by the Exhibition of 1851, has been marked, and has led to the organization of many companies in London and the large towns of Great Britain, and the example thus set is being followed in some Continental cities, where similar movements have already been commenced.

These companies are organized primarily for the philanthropic purpose of promoting the health and comfort of the working classes, but at the same time start with the intention of making the outlay yield a fair return. This prevents the possibility of checking private enterprise; it has the effect, moreover, of stimulating private effort in the direction of improving that class of dwellings. The chief aim of the plans is to provide independent tenements under the same roof. This is done in a variety of ways shewn in the different plans, each tenement being provided with separate living and sleeping rooms, with convenient kitchen and scullery arrangement, and each one provided with an inside water-closet and well drained. Some of the plans shewn are well adapted to the climate and wants of Canadian cities. These cannot be well described without a reference to the plans. The plans of various companies are well described and illustrated in a work by Henry Robertson, Esq., dedicated and sold by the "Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes" above referred to.

The working of these companies has already resulted in ameliorating the condition of the working classes of people that occupy the houses, and has had, to some extent, the desired effect of stimulating individuals building for investment, to give more attention to the convenience of the tenements and the health of the tenants; whilst at the same time a fair return for the money laid out has, it is stated, in all cases been obtained. In this way the poorer classes are directly benefited by this assistance from the wealthy classes without any semblance of pauperism or loss of self-respect in any way, and the whole community is benefited by having so large a portion of its population elevated out of that moral degradation which is a necessary concomitant of housing in the overcrowded, filthy, unventilated and undrained tenements so common in large cities.

In the few years that the movement has been going on much has been done, especially in London, and other large towns in England; but much remains to be done. From the vigour displayed in this cause, however, but a few years more will elapse, probably, before comfortable tenements will be general and supersede the wretched dwellings heretofore only obtainable by the working classes of those towns.

Although in Canadian towns the overcrowding in dwellings does not prevail to the same extent, there is plenty of room for improvement in the poorer class of houses. If a similar movement were started here it would doubtless result in the same beneficial manner, and the working classes be provided with all the comforts and conveniences of well built houses, laid out in a systematic manner, at a rental no greater than that now paid for inferior accommodation, whilst, if judiciously managed, the movement would yield a fair return to the investors pecuniarily, whilst the very great gain to the community would be the elevation and greater contentment of the mass of the people that must flow from having comfortable houses to live in.

HENRY BULMER.

REPORT OF J. S. WILLIAMS ON MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Had the Vienna Exhibition been in all respects what the members of the delegation generally expected, an exposition of the actual process of manufacturing from the raw material, the subject which it had devolved upon me to report—miscellaneous manufactures—would have required extensive notice, but the partial failure of the exhibition in this respect will naturally curtail my report.

(Signed,) J. S. WILLIAMS.

THE GLOVE MANUFACTURE.

The various processes in connection with this industry were fairly represented. Considering the import trade that is done in Canada in this article and the comparatively small amount of capital necessary to engage in their manufacture, it may be that not many years will elapse before the manufacture of gloves will become a Canadian industry. The skins used in their manufacture are lamb and goat, and are purchased in the Hungarian, Italian and American markets, the price ranging from 15 thalers (\$11.25c.) to 30 thalers per hundred for the former, and 50 thalers (\$37.50c.) to 60 thalers (\$45.00c.) per hundred for the latter. The skins are prepared by being ground on the inside by a large flat wheel with an emery prepared surface to remove irregularities. They are then ready for the machine for cutting the glove, which is simple in construction and costs 100 thalers (\$75.00c.). This machine is furnished with a set of pattern knives, twelve in number, to cut the different sized gloves, each knife costing an additional 19 thalers. The glove being thus stamped out, it is ready for the sewing machine, the needle, however, having a different motion. An ordinary operative can finish from eight to ten pairs per day, and generally receives 20 kreutzers (9 cts.) per pair.

PLATINUM STILL.

In the British department, Messrs. Johnson, Mathey & Co., of London, exhibited a very fine platinum still, capable of concentrating ten tons of sulphuric acid in one day. The still is made of chemically pure platinum, and is stated to combine the most recent improvements in construction. The strength and tenacity of this metal are claimed to be of the highest degree attainable by careful workmanship. The joints are described as being "autogenously" soldered (that is without gold solder) the absolute perfection and superiority of which have been proved by the process of working for many years more than eighty concentration boilers, of capacities varying from 150 up to 650 litres, in use in many of the largest manufactories in the world. The price of the still was £3,920. A smaller still was also exhibited, complete, with a capacity of 15 litres, the price of which was £360.

CHEMICALS AND DYES.

In the Austrian, Belgian, Prussian, Swiss, French and English departments the exhibitions of chemicals and dyes were very considerable. I was, however, unable to obtain price lists of the respective exhibitors, and consequently could arrive at no conclusion as to their comparative values. In point of variety and beautiful shades of colours, I think the Swiss department made the finest display.

GLASS AND GLASS WARE.

In this article the display was not so extensive as had been expected, and it was generally observed that in this particular branch the display was not nearly so good as had been made at previous exhibitions. Saarbrucken, Prussia, made a small show of manufactured and embossed glassware. Belgium had a much larger display in embossed, coloured and plain ware, and some very rich samples of ornamental ground glass of various

designs. Some of the plain glass in this exhibit was peculiarly white in texture and fine in finish. Some very large squares of plate glass were also exhibited, having a surface equal to any English plate glass. The *Company des Verrieres de la Loire* (France), had on exhibition specimens of white, coloured and embossed glass and manufactured glass ware, which were fully equal in quality to that of Belgium, but were not so fine and large a display. Messrs. Pellatt and Wood, London, had the richest collection of cut and engraved table glass of the most exquisite designs. Messrs. Green, London, also made a large and fine display of fancy and table glass ware, and the specimens of glass cut to imitate diamonds were very brilliant and beautiful. Other English firms were also exhibitors, but in all cases the display was of very elaborate work. I did not observe any plain glass in the British department, nor was there any English plate glass with which to compare that manufactured on the continent. Munich also made a good display, and it was only in connection with the latter exhibit that I could obtain any price list. In coloured and manufactured glass, Bohemia amply supported the old traditions of that country for purity of material and elegance of designs. The most extensive and varied display of fancy wares in the exhibition were made in this department. It was a matter of regret that I was unable to procure price lists from all the exhibitors of glass ware in order to make a comparison of prices of the various competitors.

FRESNEL LAMPS.

In connection with this subject of glassware, I might refer to the lamps that were exhibited for lighthouse and other purposes, and considering the extent of the Canadian coast service, the information I gathered bearing upon this subject may not be uninteresting. The whole of the lighthouse apparatus and a number of lenses I noticed in the exhibition were all of French construction. In the French section an exhibit was made of an electric light apparatus of the third order. The lens is cylindrical, and is provided with upper and lower catadioptric zones. The supports of the central piece wind round the cylinder in the form of a spiral. Each lens, I was informed, receives a beam 15 degrees in amplitude, and concentrates it to five degrees. The current of electricity is furnished by a German electro-magnetic machine. There were two electro-magnetic machines at the exhibition, the "Alliance" and the "Gramme," but so far as I could ascertain, the latter is considered superior, in that it is more modern, produces a continuous current, takes up much less room, and it is claimed gives twice the light for the same expenditure of money. It is said that in a series of experiments made, a light has been obtained whose brilliancy was equal to that of 9,600 sperm candles. But the experience gained in utilizing the electric light for lighthouse illuminating purposes has not always been of the happiest character. Whilst the expense of the electric light is something like 20 per cent less than that of oil, the complications of the machines demand the care of a person of superior knowledge, and any displacement of the carbons, or interruption of the currents, might lead to the most disastrous consequences. Another inconvenience experienced in connection with electric light is, that on foggy nights, when the most powerful light is needed, atmospheric influences are likely to affect its intensity,—and those who are competent to express an opinion on the subject, have stated that all things being taken into consideration, the lighting by oil is superior to that of the electric light, and, as an evidence of the prevalence of this opinion, I was informed that steps are being taken by the French Minister of Marine to generally adopt the using of mineral oil for lighthouse purposes.

The Fresnel lamps are divided into six orders, and according to appearance are classed as fixed, revolving and eclipsed lights. The intensity of the lights produced by the apparatus of various orders is as follows :—

	Becs.	Miles.
1st order, fixed light	600	can be seen at a distance of 20
1st do do and flashes	400.0	do do do 27
2nd do do do	335	do do do 18
2nd do do do 45"	145.0	do do do 23
	104	

	Bees.		Miles.
3rd order, fixed light and flashes,	90	can be seen at a distance of	13
3rd do do do 45"	59.0	do do do	20
4th do do do do	30	do do do	10
4th do do do 30"	16.5	do do do	14
5th do do do do	13	do do do	8.6
5th do do do 1'	15.0	do do do	15
6th do do do do	11	do do do	8.2

The Fresnel apparatus is now generally furnished with "Doty" lamps, an invention of comparatively recent date, which lamps burn either mineral or vegetable oil, and the results obtained are reported to be excellent. I was informed, that the attention of the Canadian Minister of Marine had already been called to this mode of lighting, and it is in consideration of the services this apparatus has rendered, that we see them each year occupying a more important place in the public works of progressive nations, a very large number of various orders being now in use in England, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Cuba, Mexico, Italy, Russia, China, Sardinia, Norway, Belgium, Japan, Candia, Chili, the United States, etc. The cost of an apparatus of the first order, with all the accessories, ranges from 58,000 francs to 72,000 francs; second order ranges from 37,000 francs to 48,000 francs; third order from 22,000 francs to 31,000 francs; fourth order ranges from 7,500 francs to 10,350 francs; fifth order ranges from 6,000 francs to 8,000 francs; and sixth order ranges from 5,250 francs to 7,000 francs.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The whole question of the educational systems—primary, secondary, and technical—was ably illustrated by almost all the countries represented at the exhibition, but it was mainly to the latter department that it was requested I should direct my attention,—believing that in so far as the first two are concerned, Canada has little to desire beyond the admirable system she already possesses; but in reference to the latter branch, our position contrasts very strongly with other countries whose "more paternal governments" have made ample provision for the technical education of their people; and the importance with which this subject is now regarded is manifested by the great attention that was given to the large display of the models, &c., and general appliances of teaching exhibited,—all of which testify to the earnestness of those Governments with whom adequate provision for the improvement of the working classes is regarded as a great responsibility.

The "Ville de Paris" exhibited a very large and complete collection of the productions of pupils in ornamental, architectural and mechanical drawings, beautiful sketching and designs, some fine modellings and sharply executed castings, that were equal in beauty of design and execution to any similar work shown at the Exhibition. There was shown a large model of the School of Design and Sculpture, giving the arrangement of the various classes, and illustrating the facilities afforded to the pupils in their studies, also a model of the School of Art and Industry, where the pupils, in addition to primary education, receive *theoretical* and *practical* instruction in such branches of industry as engineering, carpentering, blacksmithing, brushmaking, and many other departments of trade, the various industries being represented in the model. In the Art and Mechanical School of Nurnberg, Bavaria, were some choice designs of engravings; of scroll and ornamental work in wood; some busts of prominent men in plaster of Paris, from copper plate drawings, and also from life and original designs, all the productions of the pupils; some models of drapery and life studies, drawings in crayon of life-size figures from original designs and copies of antiquity; oil paintings from life models, drawings of architectural designs; and ornamental bronze castings of various descriptions and elaborate designs. These were all the productions of the pupils, and gave evidence of the proficiency to which they had attained.

From the display made by the Frankenburg School of Technology, the main atten-

tion seemed to be directed to the imparting of knowledge connected with engineering work, and the principles of instruction were shown by the methods adopted by the pupils in the various departments.

One department of the Technical School of Dresden, Saxony, exhibited models of works actually constructed, consisting principally of railway bridges; also the construction of machinery for various purposes; and the books of the pupils demonstrated the proportions, method, and cost of construction, etc. There were also models of machinery in detailed parts, of about forty-five various kinds, to enable the students to sketch the various pieces, and for the purpose of teaching them the workings and bearings of each part.

In connection with the Mechanical School of Mainz, specimens of the works of the students were on exhibition, showing the progress made from the first rudiments up to the production of the most elaborate ornamental designs.

The Polytechnic School of Stuttgart exhibited a collection of the specimens of the work of its students, chiefly bearing upon architectural designs, but the execution was not so fine as those of Dresden or Nurnberg.

The School at Munich exhibited a very choice collection of modellings in plaster of Paris, of very beautiful designs, that were equal to any of the kind exhibited.

The pupils of the School of Saarbrucken produced a number of fine specimens of ornamental drawings, scrolls, traceries, and figures.

Hamburg exhibited a large number of models of mechanical apparatus, and also some well executed designs and modellings in plaster of Paris.

The Technical School of Wurtemberg produced a large and excellent collection of specimens of the handiwork of its students, consisting of mechanical drawings, modellings, paintings, carvings, and some fine bronze castings.

The Schools for Workmen in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, established by the Society of Industry of the Duchy, exhibited a number of specimens of the pupils' handiwork in the different branches of art industry, embracing architectural drawings, engineering, ornamental designing, etc. From what I could gather, in these schools the lessons appear to be given to the workmen on Sundays, between the hours of 2 and 6 p.m., and the education was virtually free, costing about \$1.50 each pupil per year.

The Technical School at Prague produced a collection of working models of machinery, carvings, castings, bas reliefs, and mechanical drawings of marked ability; whilst the exhibition of a large number of the tools used in the school, models for the study of geometry, and general school appliances, made the collection very complete.

The School at Amsterdam showed a large collection of architectural and mechanical drawing, some fine wood carving and scroll work, and castings, and many other specimens of the work of its pupils.

The Italian School of Design exhibited some very beautiful specimens of architectural designs and art drawings.

In the Art School of Geneva, specimens were shown of architectural designs and ornamental and mechanical drawings, and some choice modellings in plaster of Paris, the design and execution of which were in no way inferior to those produced in the Art Schools of Germany and France.

In the Russian department there was a large collection of methodic work for instructing pupils in the art of forging, construction of machinery and general blacksmithing, plans and machines made by the pupils, consisting of a cylinder machine, and specimen of locksmiths' work, etc., and also a model of a steam engine with all the working parts marked.

In addition to all these above-named, the activity of technical schools on the continent was further demonstrated by the models produced, and the works exhibited, by the pupils of the schools of Salsburg, Innsbruck, Larbach, Brunn, Grauz,* Denmark, Furth, Hungary and many other places, in all of which the appliances of teaching, and the favourable results obtained appeared to be of the most complete character.

The limits of this Report would necessarily preclude the setting forth all the advan-

tages that must flow from a thorough and complete technical education. The general design is to raise the moral and intellectual level of the operative, facilitate the practice of his trade, render him more skilful in his craft, and increase the power of production. The efforts of the continental governments in this direction give evidence of the importance with which they regard this subject as a means of enabling their operatives to maintain their position in the keen competition that is going on among the nations. Whilst elementary instruction, and even scientific education, are valuable preparations for this competition, it is evidently felt that the wide gap between science and practice must be bridged over by men having technical information and special aptitudes. Hence we find the existence in large numbers of these Technical Schools, sustained almost entirely at the expense of the State, and consequently virtually free to all, under the charge of "Professors" who are examined as carefully as to their qualifications as are the Professors who fill the chairs in the highest colleges and universities, wherein the pupils are instructed *theoretically* and *practically* in a course embracing all branches of study and many of industry.

Whilst England has not, to any very great extent, yet adopted these Technical Schools, the subject is now receiving considerable public attention; yet the rapid growth of the Art Schools in connection with the Science and Art Department of the Council on Education at South Kensington (wherein are taught such subjects as practical, plane and solid geometry, machine construction and drawing, building construction, theoretical and applied mechanics, principles of mining, metallurgy, steam, etc.) is accomplishing something of the same purpose. There were in 1871, about one thousand such schools in the United Kingdom, attended by over 38,000 students; whilst there were also 397 Art Night Schools, having under instruction nearly fourteen thousand pupils, and in both instances principally of the operative classes.

I have thus made allusion to this matter of technical education, believing the subject to be worthy the attention of our legislators, and expressing the hope that my remarks may be of service in arousing that attention, I beg to submit my report.

J. S. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, January 1st, 1874.

REPORT OF S. W. HAHNDORF ON FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Principal countries exhibiting Furniture.—The principal countries exhibiting furniture in the Exhibition, were England, Germany, France, Italy and Austria. England for workmanship and design had the best collection as a whole, but her prices compared with those of other countries were high.

Jackson & Graham, Parlour and other Furniture.—Jackson and Graham, London, were fairly entitled to be considered first in the ranks of English Exhibitors. Their styles of parlour furniture were Greek and Italian. Much of the best was inlaid with ivory and various coloured woods. They had also oak bedroom furniture of exquisite mediæval design and beautifully trimmed. The best piece of this firm, and one of the best, if not the best of the whole exposition, was an ebony cabinet inlaid with ivory and precious stones. It was constructed in the Italian style, and the ivory was engraved with an almost microscopic degree of fineness. This artistic cabinet was designed by the regular designer attached to their firm, and was sold to an English nobleman for £5,000. Another cabinet, also of ebony, by the same firm, was inlaid with box, purple, orange, grey maple, and holly wood. The design was Italian, with finely executed ornamentation. Size, 7 feet 1 inch

in width, and 7 feet 7½ inches high. It was made to order for Mr. Morrison of Liverpool, for £2,500.

Cabinets designed by Owen Jones & Mr. Lormier.—Another cabinet on thermet-legs, and of Italian design, with engraved inlaid work was sold to Mr. Brassy for £1,800. The design for that sold to Mr. Morrison was the work of Owen Jones, Esq., while the others were made by Mr. Lormier, the pattern designer of the firm. Jackson and Graham had ten other pieces of furniture all of fine workmanship and artistic design. The whole of this furniture was french polished.

Heal & Son, London, exhibited a full set of bedroom furniture, in Greek style, with engraved work gilded. Price, £600.

English Chairs.—Clark and Son, London, shewed handsome parlour chairs of three kinds. One in Greek style, of satinwood with willow seat, and exquisitely carved back; price £3 10s. Another of imitation ebony, engraved and gilded, with light coloured embossed leather cover, the figures of which were also gilded: price £4 0s. A third of imitation ebony, had a willow seat, and finely painted top rail; price £3 10s. These were the only chairs in the English Department. They were of excellent workmanship, and of chaste design.

Holland and Son, London, exhibited a sideboard of mediæval style inlaid with brown and black woods, beautifully wrought.

French Furniture.—In the French Department, M. Fourdinois, Paris, had an ebony bedstead, with heavy gilded carvings in the style of Louis XVI, also two arm and four parlour chairs covered with Gobelin tapestry in the same style. They had also a window decoration of the most elegant workmanship found in the Exhibition,

Mazoroy and Ribellier, Paris, shewed an oak sideboard of fine Greek design. It was inlaid with black and white woods, and had two finely carved figures supporting the upper shelf.

The upholstery work of six gilded arm chairs and a sofa exhibited by Braquenie Frères, Paris, was unrivalled. The landscapes and figures of the Gobelin tapestry which covered them were much admired.

A walnut bedstead richly carved, and with silk covers, was of the same high class as the above. It was in the style of Louis XV; price £5,000.

Guëret Frères, Paris, had a walnut bookcase, enriched with inlaid grey and red woods and finely carved figures, which was equal to their long established reputation.

M. Diehl, Paris, exhibited a rosewood centre table having on its top a landscape wrought in inlaid mosaic work. Price \$5,000.

Belgian Wood Carving.—The wood carving by Gindeuren and other Belgian artists was in every style, and fully sustained the time-hallowed reputation of that country in this branch of art workmanship.

A pulpit, 30 feet high to the top of its spire, shown by Goyers Frères, Louvain, attracted much attention from its workmanship and beauty of design. It was highly enriched with carving, and with more than twenty figures cut with great vigour. Price \$4,500.

Italian Cabinet Work.—Most of the cabinet work in the Italian department was massive, and many of the carved figure enrichments had the bold artistic character for which Italy has so long been famous.

One of the best pieces of work in this department was an ebony bookcase, by M. Pogliani, Milan. It was in the Italian Renaissance style, adorned with small but beautiful figures in ivory, silver, and ebony. Price \$11,500.

In the same style was a bookcase of oak, by Monini, Florence. Price \$3,700.

An ebony cabinet, from Milan, was beautifully inlaid with ivory and gems. The engraving was chastely executed, but the less artistic portions of the work hardly deserved the praise due to other articles of the same class.

Italian mosaic table tops were shown in great variety of design and colour. Some from Venice, made of an artificial substance in which glass and gold dust were curiously

wrought with a skill for which Venetian workmen have been famous for ages, were objects of general admiration,

Italian Work secured for Art Schools.—Several specimens of cabinet work of the Italian Renaissance style, were bought for Art Schools in Germany and Great Britain.

A Swiss Cabinet.—In the Swiss Department, F. Mumprecht exhibited an oak case in the Italian style, richly inlaid with oval shaped gems. The panels were elaborately carved, and on the top was a deer's head supported by figures. The design of this piece of work was very spirited, and the execution of the carving masterly. Price, £600.

German Furniture.—The exposition of furniture by Germany was very large. Some of the common kinds was made of wood steamed and bent into very pretty forms, and was light, cheap and strong. But in articles of the highest pretension, with but few exceptions, there was a lack of both the elegance of design and exquisite delicacy of finish which distinguished the same class of work found in the English and French departments.

One of the finest articles in the German department was an ebony cabinet, by C. B. Friedrich, of Dresden, Saxony. It was in the Italian Renaissance style, had beautifully carved capitals, and was decorated with porcelain round and oval-shaped plates, charmingly painted. Price \$2,100.

Another ebony cabinet, decorated also, though less elaborately, with porcelain plates, was much lower in price than the above, being only \$720.

Furniture and interior arrangement of a Drawing Room.—A joint stock company from Breslau exhibited a drawing room, 16ft. + 20ft., very tastefully arranged. The floor was of oak parquetry, and the room contained chairs, table, window decorations and other articles usually found in a room of that kind. The furniture was walnut, with black mouldings. It was of superior workmanship.

C. A. Fisher, Hamburg, exhibited an oak sideboard, in the Gréco-Renaissance style. The pillars were carved, and the panels, which were of walnut, were finely engraved. The oak was oil finished, and the panels French polished, which gave a pleasing effect to the contrast in the colour of these woods.

A. Türbe, Dresden, exhibited one side of a room, about 30ft. long. All the furniture and doors were oak, and were in the Italian style. Heavy architraves surmounted the doors, between which was a sideboard 15ft. high. Price of whole, \$3,000. This was one of the finest examples shewn of room arrangement and furniture.

Austrian Furniture.—Austria was not so well represented in high priced articles of furniture as might be expected, but fully made up for her lack in this respect, by her fine display of articles of a more utilitarian yet handsome kind. One of the finest pieces of work in the Austrian department was a walnut sideboard, in the new Greek style, and inlaid with black woods. The price was \$1,600.

Carl Weismands, Vienna, exhibited a set of walnut bedroom furniture, comprising bedstead (complete with bed, silk covers, etc.) stand, wardrobe, table, bureau, couch, chairs, etc. They were of good design, in the Italian style, and were of good workmanship. Price, \$2,700.

Another set, of a similar quality and style, was shewn by H. Backe, Vienna. Price, \$2,100.

Bent-wood Furniture.—Messrs. Thouet, Bros. had a collection of bent-wood work, suitable for different patterns of sofas, chairs and tables, which was generally conceded to be superior to anything of the kind before exhibited. The strength, elegance of design, and cheapness of the work, sent out by this firm, have given them a wide spread reputation. They began business on a small scale, but have extended their works till they now employ about 1,600 persons. One of the curiosities this firm exhibited was a Gothic pulpit made of bent-wood. A large number of pieces of wood was shewn, to illustrate the perfection of their method of working, but none of their processes were shewn. Amongst their samples was a piece of beech, two inches square, bent to form a twelve-inch circle. Another piece of beech was bent spirally around a square bar, about four inches through, with but little severing of the fibres of the wood. There was also a table frame, 1½ in. thick and 4 in. wide, bent

into a circle of 2ft. diameter. They undoubtedly use superheated steam to make a stubborn wood like beech as pliant as they do make it. There is but little doubt that this kind of furniture could be cheaply produced here, and would meet with ready sale.

England a Market for the most Costly Furniture.—It will be seen that England indulges in the most expensive furniture; and whether this is a culpable luxury or not, large firms will continue to manufacture the most elaborate articles so long as they can do so at a profit. The most costly articles in the English Department had either been made to order, or were sold during the exhibition in the face of the lower prices of continental tradesmen. Most of the English costly furniture was in the new Greek style, richly ornamented with inlaid work. France, on the other hand, while displaying fine work in several styles, still shews a fondness for the bold, showy, glittering furniture of the time of the Louis'. The materials used for furniture in Austria and Germany are similar to what we ourselves use, but while our articles have strong projections and are varnished, theirs are generally more plain, and are hand-polished.

German furniture not so cheap as Canadian.—At one time Germany was the cheapest market in the world for furniture; but the increased value in that country of both skilled and unskilled labour, and the general disuse in all countries of hand labour, in the performance of much of the work connected with ordinary furniture making, have taken away her special advantages for this trade; and Canada to-day can manufacture furniture cheaper than she can.

German prices of Lumber.—The average cost of lumber I found to be somewhat higher in Germany than our rates. The following are their current wholesale prices:—

Walnut	10 cts. per foot.	Pine.....	2½ to 3½ cts. per ft.
Oak	6½ ”	Beech	2½ to 3½ ”
Cherry.....	4½ ”	Basswood...	4 ”
Ash.....	6½ ”	Poplar	4 ”

Influence of Art-education on Trade.—Throughout the Continent, and also in England, the Art instruction imparted in Technical Schools, is making itself felt, and in no branch of industry more than in that referred to in this Report.

F. WM. HAHNDORF.

REPORT OF A. DAVIS ON THE STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINERY EXHIBITED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Matter of Report.—My attention at Vienna was mainly directed to noting such new machines and points of novelty in old ones, as might be fairly considered improvements on those in general use in Canada.

Number of Locomotive Engines at Vienna.—There were twenty-two locomotive engines exhibited in the principal machinery hall, and one was placed in another part of the ground, in a full sized section of the Mount Cenis Tunnel.

All Continental Engines, except two from Bristol, England.—Except two small tank engines, built by Fox, Walker and Company, of Bristol, England, these were all of Continental manufacture. The two English engines were designed for shunting in station yards, or for the use of contractors in Railway constructions.

Structural Peculiarities of these English Engines.—They had no front truck, but had radial axle boxes to assist in curving. The horn blocks were connected by a light framing, and worked together radially in the main horn blocks, so that no undue strain could be thrown on the side connecting rods. They had the ordinary link motion; cylinders, 12x18 inches; fire-box, 3 feet 6 inches deep with straight wrought-iron grate

bars; steel-tube sheet, of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; brass tubes ferruled in fire-box, and straight smoke stack.

Simple but efficient mode of Lubricating Cylinders.—These engines were provided with a very simple, efficient, and economical tallow-cup for lubricating cylinders. It consists of a globe $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, provided with a bell-mouthed funnel for filling it, and an ordinary screw-cock for closing it when filled. A small pipe leads from this globe, containing the tallow, to the steam pipe or steam chest, through which at each stroke of the piston, the exact amount of lubricating material deemed necessary is drawn. The diameter of this pipe connecting the tallow-cup and steam-chest, has to be adjusted according to the size of the cylinder; on these engines it was a quarter of an inch.

French Locomotives.—There were six locomotives in the French department, of which that built by the Schneider Company, at Le Creuzot, for the Midi Railway, was the best.

Locomotive built at Le Creuzot for the Midi Railway.—This engine, intended for the ascent of heavy gradients, has eight wheels coupled—wheels 4 feet in diameter—and weighs altogether 47 tons. Has outside 18 inch cylinders and 24-inch stroke; framing of steel $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick; axle-boxes arranged to work in iron blocks, so that no strain is thrown on boiler or frame in curving. The axle-boxes of wrought iron stamped out, springs hung with an elbow link; instead of lifting on the equalizing bar, they draw at the end; connecting and piston rods steel; piston heads cast-iron, made solid with grooves $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch deep, to admit the piston rings. The piston rings are turned the exact size of the cylinder, and then driven out about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, by hammering the inside; this is all the spring given to keep the piston tight, and is much preferred on the Continent for simplicity, efficiency, and non-liability to derangement to the rings in common use in England and in this country. Valves of gun-metal, D shaped, with the back of the D cut out. A counter-plate is placed inside the steam-chest to relieve the pressure on the back of the valve, and save friction and consequent wear; an arrangement often attempted in this country, but with less success than in this engine. Ordinary link motion, with eccentrics fastened to a counter-crank on the end of the main crank pin, which has to be enlarged to $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches to support the extra strain. Wheels of wrought iron; axles, steel, with journals 8 inches diameter by 10 inches long. Tires 3 inches thick, of steel, made almost an exact fit for the wheel and pressed on by an hydraulic press; they are arranged with a slight taper and held by only two $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch set bolts. Reversing lever, arranged with a screw, to permit cutting off steam at will. Has Giffard injector, as have nearly all Continental locomotives, on account of cheapness of first cost and maintenance as compared with pumps; delivery pipe into boiler $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The check valve chamber has a shut off cock between the valve and boiler, a convenient arrangement, and one which prevents the need to blow off the boiler in case of any derangement of the valve; delivery pipe is placed 15 inches back of the smoke box. Inside the boiler a steel plate, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, is placed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the delivery hole between the shell of the boiler and the tubes, to save the latter from injury from the cold water and to prevent the extra deposition of sediment which generally accumulates there when hard water has to be used. Boiler, steel $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; inside fire-box, copper $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick; flue-sheet also copper, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; fire-box 7 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet grate bars, with wrought iron stays; engine intended to burn coal; brass tubes, 7 feet long and 2 inches in diameter, fastened by hydraulic pressure with thin steel ferrules; boiler-plates arranged with butt joints without lapping; steam-pipes of copper, 4 inches in diameter; smoke stack 3 feet 6 inches high and 16 inches in diameter, this has no netting or grating, controlled by a lever from the cab placed inside the smoke-box near the upper row of tubes, being used instead; the nozzles of the exhaust pipes can also be opened or shut at the will of the engine-driver, as the quantity of his coal or the gradients of the round may render expedient; a light pair of trap-valves also close themselves as the steam is shut off, an arrangement which prevents injury to the valves, cylinders, and pistons, by the admission of coal-ashes; the safety-valves are balanced by a weight, which is simply a round cast iron bar placed in a tube fastened to the top of the

fire-box, doing away with all springs; the water connection between engine and tender is made by means of a ball-joint with a telescopic junction of the pipes, this supersedes the use of the ordinary rubber hose bags, pieces from which sometimes peel off, disabling the engine by getting into the pump valves.

Belgian Passenger Locomotive.—A passenger engine exhibited by the *Société Générale d'Exploitation des Chemins de Fer*, and built at their works at Seubize, Belgium, was of excellent workmanship, and a fair type of the finest engines used on the continent. This engine was of the standard pattern of the company for passenger traffic; it has two pairs of wheels coupled and an outside arrangement of motion after what is known as the Walschaert system. The link motion is adopted on this engine, but with arrangements peculiar to the system of construction after which it is built.

Structural Peculiarities.—A centre crank is fastened on the main crank, which with a lever and rod connecting with the top of the link gives the throw usually given by an eccentric. The bottom of the link is worked by a lever connected with the cross-head. In this motion the common eccentric straps, sheaves and rods are dispensed with, and it is claimed that a quicker cut off and consequent economy of working are obtained.

Excellent Fire-box for Burning Coal.—The fire-box of this engine, which was intended for coal-burning, is of an excellent pattern,—the cost of fuel having forced Continental Locomotive Engineers to pay great attention to its economical use; the fire-box is ten feet long and three feet six inches wide, and the grate surface is made to incline towards the front, the back of the grate being only six inches below the level of the door. A section, 12 inches wide, of the front part of the grate is hinged for easily getting rid of the clinkers; a width of 12 inches in the rear is level from which the bars incline downwards, the front being 15 inches lower than the level part in the rear. The fire-bars are of sheet-iron $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, and are 2 feet long by 4 inches deep; they are placed in cross-section bars and form a fine large fire surface; the top of the fire-box is flat, and the crown sheet stays are connected to it with copper stays, to prevent the corrosion to which this part of coal-burning engines is dangerously liable. The inner fire-box and flue sheet are of copper, of the same thickness as those used in the Creuzot engine already described; the bottom of the box takes the same slant as the grate bars, and the ash pan runs only half the length of the box.

Large Engine for Steep Gradients.—There was a large four-cylinder 16 wheels coupled Engine, intended for the Mount Ceniz Railway. This engine weighed 78 tons. It was specially arranged for tractive power, and the boiler was attached to the frame by pivots to prevent straining in going round the curves.

Shunting and Yard Engines.—Several engines for shunting purposes and for use in the yards of large industrial works were shewn. The Cockerill Company exhibited one with a vertical boiler, which attracted some notice. This Company have ten of the same kind employed on their own works; they now make three sizes of the same type, and although they have built these engines only during the last three years 63 are in use, and they have 12 more in the process of construction.

Seraving Freight Engine.—The same Company exhibit a freight engine of a pattern the same as the 47 furnished by the Company to the *Haute Italie* Railway Company.

Austrian Railway Carriage.—Several railway carriages were exhibited, but most of them were close imitations of the English carriages, with but few improvements. An expensive sleeping carriage, made by the Northern Railway Company of Austria was shewn; it was of iron, as are many of the carriages on the Continent. The great absorption of heat by these iron coaches makes them very uncomfortable in summer. Probably this defect might be remedied by placing a layer of paper, felt or some other good non-conductor of heat between the inner panelling and the outer shell. This carriage was two storeys high; the upper compartment being used by day, the lower reserved for sleeping at night. It had no special points of advantage over the sleeping coaches in general use in this country.

Similarity of European Railway Cars to the American ones.—Many of the European

Railways are gradually approximating in their types of both freight and passenger cars to those in general use in this country.

Gas in Railway Carriages.—The use of gas on many of the large railways of Europe in the ordinary carriages, is a great improvement over the use of oil or sperm candles. The gas is carried in retorts, which are filled quickly at any of the larger stations where there are gas works.

Stationary Engines at the Exhibition.—I counted 266 stationary engines at the Exhibition; many of them, however, had nothing special to commend them, either in novelty of construction or excellence of workmanship. In the machinery hall, 21 engines had the Corliss valve motion, almost all varying from the Corliss motion proper, to escape infringement of the patent, and all more complicated than their prototype.

Twenty horse-power Engine from Le Creuzot.—A twenty-horse high and low pressure double engine, with vertical cylinders, from Le Creuzot, was very much admired from the compact arrangements of its parts and the quality of its workmanship. The frame was in one casting, and on its base was placed the condenser—an arrangement which made this engine very compact.

New Patent Governor.—The engine may be worked either with or without the condenser, which is patented. The lift valve arrangement of the condenser is one of the points covered by patent. The air pump is connected by a drop lever with the cross-head, which gives great facility for alteration of motion. The firm exhibiting this engine claim that, with the condenser in use, it will evaporate $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of water to a pound of coal. It is also provided with a patent governor which is cheap to construct, and which is said to be very efficient. Four cast iron balls of unequal weight—the two heaviest being uppermost—are connected by jointed levers to the main spindle of the throttle valve, over which they have a most sensitive control. The price of the governor is only \$18. These vertical engines occupy but little space, cost less for foundations to rest on, and the wear of the cylinder is even—the bearing being equal all round. With boiler complete, the price of this engine, delivered at the nearest shipping port in France, is \$4,000.

English Engine by Galloway, Manchester, 100 horse-power.—A horizontal engine, also high and low pressure and worked with 55 lbs. of steam, was exhibited by W. and J. Galloway, Manchester, England. This engine combines great strength and simplicity of working parts. There is one solid bed-plate, on which are placed the cylinders; the non-condensing cylinder is 14 inches in diameter with a 2 feet 6 in. stroke; a jacket runs around the main cylinder, giving a steam space between of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—an arrangement of value in saving fuel and preventing the wear resulting from condensation in the cylinder.

Joints made without Cement, &c., &c.—All the joints in this engine are made metal to metal, without the interposition of rubber, cement or any substance whatever. Bessemer steel is used altogether by this firm for their crank shafts, piston rods and valve rods, for its lightness and safety. The governor is placed in direct connection with the slide valve of the cylinder, so as to avoid the necessity for a throttle valve. The air pump is on the horizontal plan, has a diameter of 8 inches and is placed in rear of the engine, so as to allow a high rate of speed if required. The valves of this engine have $\frac{1}{32}$ in. lead and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. lap, with cut off valves working back of them.

Frame of Engine.—The frame of this engine is very light for its power; a common feature with European compared with American engines. On many stationary engines the guide bars are cast with the cylinder, of which indeed they form a part, and are bored out at the same time as the cylinders—a mode of construction which gives the cross-head a bearing top and bottom, and which makes everything solid.

Quality of Galloway's Engine.—This engine is one of the finest in the Exhibition. It may be worked up to 100 horse-power, and the boilers furnished by the firm will evaporate 8 lbs. of water to one of coal.

Swiss Stationary Engine.—A Swiss engine, of twenty-five horse power, built by Sulzer, Zurich, had a new form of valves, with high and low pressure chambers in the cylinder, one piston taking the exhaust steam from the other. The cranks were parallel

with each other, and not as usual, at right angles. This engine is intended for quick motion, and the valves are worked with a bevelled wheel from the main shaft, and a cam which can be adjusted to cut the steam off at any desired point of the stroke. Working at full power, it would evaporate, with 40lbs of steam pressure, 7lbs. of water per lb. of coal. Price without boiler, at manufacturer's, \$2,700 00.

Two-horse Oscillating Machine.—A small, ingenious, two-horse-power oscillating engine was exhibited by Rétner, of Belgium. It had neither eccentrics nor valve gear. The valves were placed on the upper side of the cylinder, at the back end of which, fastened to the bed-plate, was a flat quadrant, carried through the buckle of the valve spindle. The motion of the cylinder caused this to act as a link. For a small engine, this form is cheap, and easy to be kept in repair.

Small German Engine.—Another small three-horse oscillating engine, by Haag, Aunsburg, is arranged without a valve at all, at least that part of an engine as generally understood. In this engine, the under part of the cylinder has a working surface on the frame, and the cylinder itself, which moves on concentric bearings attached to the frame work, discharges the duty of the ordinary valves. The same kind of engine is used on a larger scale as a water motor; it is very cheap, and is not likely to get out of order.

Marine Engine for the Belgian Mail Service, by J. Cockerill Company.—The John Cockerill Company exhibited a Marine Engine of 220 horse power, for the Mail Steamers of the Belgian Government, which run between Dover and Ostend. All the principal parts of this engine were Bessemer Steel, made by the Company at their works at Seraing. This Company have for years made a speciality of the construction of marine engines. Six boats have been built by them for the Channel Postal Service of the Government, which have made an average passage between the places above named in four hours and four minutes, a speed equal to the famous Holyhead and Dublin Line with vessels of 2,000 tons and engines of 750 horse power. The engines for the six boats already running were built at Seraing, and the boats themselves in the Company's ship yard at Antwerp, where the seventh, for which this engine is designed, is under construction. This engine was fitted with valves of a peculiar form, and a surface condenser which was patented.

Blowing Machines for Blast Furnaces.—The same Company exhibited a large vertical blowing machine for blast furnaces. The first of these machines was constructed at Seraing, for the Company's own use, in 1853; since which time they have made more than 100, and have now 24 in process of construction. In this machine the air is condensed and expanded in two Woolf-system cylinders, and great advantages are claimed for it from the direct action between the impelling and resisting powers; the great length of the strokes with moderate speed of the pistons and from the strong expansion and condensing effected in the different cylinders. The wind cylinder of the machine is more than 9 feet in diameter and the length of piston stroke 7 feet 6 inches. In usual working twelve and a half revolutions are made per minute, and with a pressure to the boilers of four atmospheres it will give 250 metres of wind per minute with a pressure of 20 centimetres. Price of engine, \$19,000.

Pickering Engine of New York.—A 20-horse-power engine was exhibited by Pickering, of New York, commendable for neatness of design, simplicity of construction and excellence of workmanship. It was furnished with a balanced poppet valve and a patent spring governor, and worked very smoothly.

Air and Gas Engine.—A caloric engine, by F. Siemens, of Dresden, and an atmospheric air and gas engine, by Otto and Langers, attracted much notice from their novelty, as many preceding engines of a similar kind have done before them. Whether a better fate awaits them than that shared by their forerunners, time will tell. In the meantime, the inventors are sanguine respecting the value of their inventions.

Boilers for Engines.—A large number of engine boilers were exhibited, most of which, however, were shewn more for their workmanship than for any new features of construction.

Vertical Bessemer Boiler.—A vertical boiler from Prussia was of novel construction and possessed considerable merit. It was intended to supply a 30 horse power engine, and

was 4 feet in diameter by 8 feet high. The lower half of the height of the boiler was 8 inches larger in diameter than the upper portion, and this enlargement was filled with a circle of oval corrugated steel tubes, to give a quick circulation to the water and greater heating surface.

Water Purifier and Heater.—The somewhat complicated structure of this boiler and consequent difficulty to keep it free from sediment, led its inventor to devise a very useful apparatus for purifying the water before admission into the boiler.

This accessory was of simple construction, cheap, yet effective, and might be widely adopted to advantage. It was simply a cast-iron box bolted together with flanges and a rubber joint; one end plate being held by screw-cramps to facilitate removal for cleaning. In this box were placed twenty shelves or trays with a woollen cloth covering fastened on them. These cloth-covered trays were so placed that the water coming in at the top of the box had to traverse their entire surface before it reached the bottom, where it was allowed to stand from one to two feet, and from whence it was pumped into the boiler. By turning the exhaust steam into this box it also served the additional purpose of a heater.

French boiler for 150 lbs. steam pressure.—Buffard Bros., Lyons, France, exhibited a steel boiler designed to bear a steam pressure of 150 lbs., and to supply an engine of 10 horse power. In this boiler the tubes were iron and about three feet long. They were suspended from one tube sheet, were made to hold the water of the boiler, and were so arranged that flames from the fire-box played around them. Great economy was claimed for this boiler in generating steam for a small engine. Price, \$330.

Boiler of Galloway & Sons of greater economy for large Engines.—Galloway and Sons, Manchester, England, furnished a boiler capable of supplying steam for a condensing engine of 250 horse power. This was on the horizontal plan, and was 24 feet long by seven feet in diameter. Within this shell was a main tube three feet in diameter, which after running about eight feet branched into two tubes, the branches in their turn containing two smaller tubes. Within the main horizontal tube were arranged 24 cross tubes nine inches in diameter at the top and six inches at the bottom, giving a good circulation of water. Boilers of this type are much used in England, with the most satisfactory results. This boiler was made of good iron, was laid in bricks and evaporated from eight to 9½ lbs. of water per lb. of coal. The arrangement of tubes is covered by a patent. Price in Manchester, \$1,400.

Safety boiler.—A patented safety boiler arranged with horizontal tubes intersected by vertical tubes, all of wrought iron, was exhibited by Howard, Bedford, England. This arrangement of boiler had much to commend it on the score of safety, and was also undoubtedly a good steam generator; but the many joints of the tubes would make it costly to keep in order.

Plans of construction of modern Boilers.—Most of the best boilers in the Exhibition were made with butt joints, having a lap-plate of double rivetting. With many the admission of water was made as low in the boiler and as near the smoke box as possible.

Centrifugal Pumps of great power.—J. and H. Gwynne, London, exhibited some excellent centrifugal pumps adapted for pumping out docks, holds of vessels, or for the use of tanneries and other industrial operations involving the use of large quantities of water. One of their centrifugal irrigation pumps, as used in Egypt and India, was capable of lifting 3,000 gallons a minute 30 feet high.

Belgian Pump.—L. Maneam, Brussels, exhibited a rotary pump, efficient and cheap; a pump throwing 1,000 gallons of water per hour 30 feet, costing in Brussels only \$160. This pump was patented; it consisted of two half moon shaped discs geared to an outside shaft. The convex part of one of these discs in rotating just worked in the concave side of the other. To make this pump work well it is essential that it be very accurately adjusted, as well as carefully constructed, otherwise it would soon be destroyed by excessive friction.

Austrian Steam Pump.—Holdorf and Bruckner, of Vienna, exhibited a steam pump of great power and of remarkably cheap construction. This pump was designed for raising

water a height of six or seven hundred feet, was provided with a steam cylinder 12 inches in diameter, and water cylinder eight inches; had in working a stroke of 14 inches, and could be worked up to 75 strokes per minute. The cost of this pump, delivered in England was only about \$110.

Three-Cylinder Pump.—Brotherhood and Hardingham, London, England, exhibited a three-cylinder pump of novel design, and without doubt efficient in the performance of work—but of complex structure, costly to construct, and difficult to be kept in repair.

Steam Hammers.—The large steam hammers, such as that exhibited by the Cockerill Company, had no constructional features differing from hammers of similar power in use in this country; but several hammers of a small class not in general use here were shewn.

Patent Strikers.—D. Davies, Newport, Wales, exhibited patent self-acting strikers of three sizes, which could be worked with steam, compressed air or water power. They were arranged to strike the face of the anvil at any angle, and could be placed to act on a circle of four anvils or swage blocks.

Revolving Trip-Hammer.—A revolving trip-hammer of 35 lbs. weight by H. Garth and Co., London, was also arranged to strike the anvil at any angle. It worked very effectively and was designed to accomplish as much work as three men. Price in England, \$350.

Pneumatic Hammer.—G. L. Scott, Manchester, England, exhibited a cheap and serviceable pneumatic hammer, which could be worked from 50 to 100 lbs. Cost in England, \$95.

Machine Tools.—The Machinery Hall was filled with machine tools for working iron and wood, by the leading makers of England, the United States, and the Continent of Europe; but most of them were excellent samples of tools of well-known form of construction, which therefore need no comment, rather than novelties of design.

Pratt and Whitney, Hartford, Connecticut, U. S., had an attachment to one of their lathes for doing tapered work.

Band-saws for Wood and Iron.—There was a large display of the band-saws which have recently come into such general use. One of these was expressly designed for cutting $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. iron plate, used for engine framing. The use for work of this kind of the band-saw is found much more economical than the former methods of drilling and slotting. Price of this saw, \$400.

Bolt Making by Drops and Dies.—For bolt and nut making, and for much work that a few years since was forged in the ordinary way, dies and drops are in general use in all the larger works in England, and on the Continent.

French Method of Stamping Out Railway Wheels.—Stamping with dies is adopted in several European establishments, and on a large scale at Le Creuzot, and at the works of Ableue and Brothers, at St. Etienne, in France. At the latter works, the roughly fagotted wheel is placed at a welding heat between dies, and two blows from a forty-ton hammer are given to the upper die; after this, the burrs are sawed off; the wheel again placed on the furnace, the hole for the axle punched, and the wheel again brought under another blow from the hammer between the dies. Large cramps then fasten the dies and enclosed wheel together, while a tapered punch enlarges the opening in the hub to receive the axle, and at the same time drive the metal with great force into the dies, which gives to the whole a fine finish. Four men, with the requisite appliances, complete a wheel in one hour and twenty minutes. This Company exhibited a fine collection of wheels made in this manner, which they sell under guarantee in France, for less than ten cents per lb.

Cranes.—Cranes of excellent workmanship, though of no new design, were exhibited by numerous firms.

English Fire Engines.—The fire engines of Merryweather and Shand and Mason were much studied; but as these engines are well known, they require no special comment.

Brush-making Machines.—A machine invented in Massachusetts, U.S., but owned by

an English Company, for making the kind of brushes usually made with wire drawn by hand, deserves notice from its utility ; as two boys are said to be able to do with it as much work as could be done in the ordinary manner by ten men.

Cheap Vice.—A vice, admirably adapted for the use of cabinetmakers, carpenters, &c., was exhibited by Hall, of Massachusetts, U.S. ; this tool worked with a wedge moved by a handle instead of the ordinary screw, and is quicker in its action as well as cheaper in cost than the common forms in use.

A. DAVIS.

REPORT OF E. GURNEY, ON IRON ORES AND METHOD OF WORKING THEM.

STR.—In accordance with the understanding arrived at when I consented to go with you as one of the Canadian Commissioners to the World's Exhibition at Vienna, my enquiries there were directed principally to the subject of the production and manufacture of iron, in the different countries represented. Concerning the various ores used, their geographical distribution, peculiar qualities, mode of mixing, cost of coal and other materials, also labour, and the kind of furnaces employed, I made careful observation and enquiry, and the information I have to submit, will I hope be of no small interest in Canada.

Among my first endeavours was to ascertain the different kinds of ores, and the proportion of each used to obtain certain specific results in the peculiar kind of iron produced, with methods employed and cost of production. In following up the enquiry, I was forcibly struck with two facts. First, that there is no country in Europe wholly dependent upon other countries for its supply of iron—the real king of all metals and the right arm of our material civilization. I found that each and every nation or principality represented at Vienna, and nearly all the civilized world was there represented, I believe, produced the bulk of the iron required for its own consumption, thereby utilizing its resources, making employment for its people, and establishing as far as possible for itself the desirable status of material independence of foreign nations. The only exception to this, I regret to say, is the Dominion of Canada, which alone is wholly, or almost wholly, dependent upon importation for its supply of iron. Secondly, that contrary to a prevailing but most mistaken belief, only a very limited portion of the world's whole supply of iron is produced in localities where coal and all varieties of ore required for particular purposes are found near together, the far greater part being made by the mixture of ores found in localities widely separated, and therefore carried long distances to the furnace ; the fuel in some cases having also to be carried long distances. It appears commonly to be supposed that the production of iron cannot profitably be carried on unless all the ores and other materials required for the furnace are found on the spot, but this is an entire mistake. Some of the most successful furnaces in the United States are fed with ores, portions of which are transported over hundreds of miles ; and English furnaces draw no small share of their supplies of iron ore all the way from Sweden to the north, and from Spain to the south. On the continent of Europe the same thing is to be observed, the fuel in many cases being also carried to the ores. These two points, that Canada is alone among civilized countries in producing no iron, or next to none, and that if in order to produce certain desired qualities of iron, we in Canada had to carry either ores or fuel over considerable distances, we would be still doing no more than most other iron-producing countries have to do, I look upon as specially important to be known and understood in the interest of the Dominion. I need scarcely add that the raising of ores from the mines to be exported to feed foreign furnaces, is not producing

iron in the proper sense of the term. I shall now proceed to state what I observed in the various national departments of the Exhibition.

AUSTRIA.

I begin then with Austria, the country in whose capital the exhibition was held. Austria has within her extensive territory, deposits of different iron ores, magnetic, bog, red and brown hematite and red and brown stone; varying in richness from 30 to 60 per cent., also of limestone for flux, and in the furnaces these ores are mixed according to the particular purpose for which the iron is required. In some of the smaller works rude and primitive methods are still adhered to, but the larger companies have furnaces similar in construction to those of England and the United States, and use the same methods with such variations as particular ores and fuel and particular desired results require. Iron ore is found in many and widely separated districts of the empire, but good iron is seldom made from one kind of ore. Furnaces are not always located in the immediate vicinity of either coal or ore beds, but on navigable streams, or lines of railways, where the best facilities exist for bringing together the various raw materials required, and for distributing the iron afterwards. The production of iron is in the hands of wealthy and powerful companies who almost monopolize the business; in fact the same companies own the ore beds, the coal fields and large tracts of forest lands where charcoal is made. They make pig and wrought iron, also steel, both Bessemer and ordinary cast, and all of the very best quality. The Austrian castings, both heavy and light, also specimens of steel and iron of all descriptions, are really the very best of their respective kinds. The ponderous machinery exhibited was of the most excellent proportion and finish, while the small machinery compared well with that of other countries. Coal of good quality and well adapted for making coke, was shown, and I was informed is abundant in the Empire. Peat is largely used in smelting, also on the railways. In making the best iron, charcoal is used but sparingly. Spiegeleisen of the purest variety was shown, and is found in Austria in great abundance. The Austrian Government works, situated in Hungary, 430 miles south-east from Vienna, contributed a very fine collection of ores. These works, originally founded by the government, have become the property of a Company, which carries on operations on the largest scale. At these works, as elsewhere, the system is followed of mixing different ores, to produce iron having various specific qualities, suited to the various wants of consumers. For soft pig iron 60 per cent. of magnetic ore, 20 per cent. of brown stone, and 20 per cent. of black band is used, the average richness being 35 per cent. I saw a cast iron plate 15 feet long, 12 inches wide and only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick made from 33 per cent. black band, 33 per cent. magnetic, and 33 per cent. brown hematite. The result was a most remarkable quality of metal; the plate would bend like wrought iron, and was a marvel of scientific and practical success. The coal and iron stone used were brought from different points, the fields of supply, however, being all owned by the government formerly, and now by the company. The works are connected with Vienna by rail. Drawings exhibited of the furnaces and rolling mills machinery show these to be the same as in England and the United States, and the annual production of the whole establishment is very large. The average cost of production of cast iron at these works is \$30 per ton. The managers of the works have, by experiment, become so thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the various ores and fuel used, that they are able to produce at will, by varying the mixture, any particular kind of iron desired, and with scarcely a chance of failure. One of the most important points in making iron, the art of putting the ore into the furnace, is thoroughly understood at these works. Iron there produced is made in the same works into ordinary cast steel, also into Bessemer steel, samples of both of which were shown. The principal fuel is coke, but the very best iron is made with charcoal, which is produced in abundance in extensive forests, the Company being owners of 25 miles square of land heavily timbered. Common wrought iron, is sold at the works for \$60 per ton of 2,000 lbs, and cast steel at 10 cts. per lb. for medium, and somewhat less for the larger sizes. These quotations are for iron and steel at the works, and as Vienna is to Austria, what London is to

England, Glasgow to Scotland, or New York to the United States, the cost of transportation to the capital has to be added. The production of iron and steel in Austria is either in the hands of the Government, or of wealthy Companies, who, having large means, and command of the best practical skill, have been able to bring the manufacture to the highest point of perfection. I was really astonished, not expecting, in far off south-eastern Europe, to see the perfection to which the Austrians, by the combination above spoken of, have brought the iron and steel manufacture, and their ability to make any size or quality desired, both cast or wrought. Their machinery is of the most powerful kind, and the workmen are trained and skilful. Wages are lower than with us, labourers getting from 80 to 95 cents per day, and skilled mechanics from \$1.25 to \$1.75 in the paper currency of the country, which is at about 10 per cent. discount as compared with gold. In Vienna soft coal is sold at \$10 per ton, paper currency. The Austrian production of iron has largely increased of late, having doubled in the last ten years, while the production of coal and lignite has nearly trebled in the same period. The deposits of both of these are said to be extensive over many parts of the Empire, and large quantities of both are sent by rail to Germany, the export demand being sufficient to cause higher prices, even in the face of increased supply. The Austrian Empire does not as yet produce all the iron and steel it requires, but it appears certain, judging from the great expansion of the manufacture in a few years, that very soon the country will not only be self-sustaining, as regards these important productions, but will produce in excess of home demand and for exportation. In many parts of Germany, especially in the northern and central parts, Austrian coal and lignite are taking the place of coal formerly imported from England, and have found their way even as far as Paris. The Austrian beds of lignite are most remarkable deposits, some of them being as much as eighty feet thick. Railroads are rapidly revolutionizing the business of fuel supply, and are conferring untold benefit upon the people, by making fuel cheap and abundant in districts where before it had become scarce and dear.

GERMANY.

The German Empire had on exhibition iron ores in great variety, embracing most kinds known. From what I could learn they appear not to be confined to any particular section, but are distributed throughout many and widely separated districts. As in Austria, iron production is, as far as I could ascertain, carried on chiefly by wealthy companies owning vast deposits of ore. Labour is cheap, yet from the high price of fuel, iron is dear, being however of good quality. The Krupp works, near Essen in Prussia, form one of the largest establishments in the world, and employ a small army of men. These works had for their sample room in Vienna, an entire building, in which were shown raw materials and finished manufactures, embracing five kinds of iron ore, including the celebrated Spiegeleisen, and pig iron for both heavy and fine castings, and also for the purpose of making Bessemer steel, and ordinary cast steel, all made at their own works from their own ores. One sample of Bessemer steel in the rough was shown, weighing 52½ tons. The Krupp steel cannon shown were marvels both for size and beauty of finish. There were slabs, or plates of steel, of such colossal proportions, that persons unacquainted with what the powerful machinery now in use has rendered possible, would think their production something beyond the ability of man to accomplish. Along with these mammoth specimens of the art, the Company had on exhibition machinery of the most delicate construction, perfect in finish, and of great precision in the operations performed. The Company have their own coal mines, and are owners of ore beds in different parts of Germany and Spain, yielding five different kinds of ore from which they produce, by varying combinations, the various qualities of metals required. Their ores yield from 30 to 60 per cent. of iron, and consist of red and brown hematite, magnetic, bog and Spiegeleisen, some of them coming from distant parts of the country, and some from abroad, as already mentioned. For similar manufactures, the Company's prices are higher than English, chiefly on account of the high price of coal in Prussia, coal being dearer there than in either England or the United States. Charcoal is very dear and scarce in

Prussia, and it is observed that Austria has far greater wealth of fuel supply than her northern neighbour.

LORRAINE.

This Province, lately belonging to France, but now a part of the German Empire, is an important seat of iron production and manufacture. The ores here found are red and brown hematite, magnetic, bog or alluvial, red chalky and red sandy, and brown magnetic iron stone. These ores, or most of them, have to be roasted before smelting, in order to get rid of the foreign substances which they contain. Very good iron, both pig and bar, was shown in this department. An interesting feature in the exhibition was the showing, in the same department, of the various raw materials found in each particular country, including fuel, etc., and side by side with them the manufactured articles therefrom produced. The Lorraine coal is a rich bituminous variety, and makes good coke, samples of which were shown.

ALSACE.

Very fine samples were shown of ore from Alsace, including bog ore mixed with clay, and also with bitumen, which makes good machinery iron, while the bog ore mixed with other kinds, makes a very soft fine iron for light castings. As in the Lorraine departments, the goods shown were of superior quality, and there were shown also the different kinds of iron and steel required in their manufacture. The Alsace coal is bituminous, and, as in Lorraine, is coked for smelting purposes. Prices of iron run high in this Province, chiefly in consequence of the high price of coal. The large masses of manufactured iron in shafts and other forms shown from these and from other countries, prove that on the continent of Europe there is no concentration or confinement to any particular country, but on the contrary, great diffusion of iron production and manufacture, that nearly every European country has its own iron business on a large scale, producing each for itself the larger part of its own consumption, none of them having at the same time much to spare for exportation.

Other parts of Germany were represented in iron manufactures at the exhibition, but as the particulars above given apply to them all generally, it is unnecessary to make repetition of what has already been mentioned. Enough has been said to show the general character of the iron trade in Austria and Germany, also wherein Canada might profit by European example.

FRANCE.

The great iron works at Le Creuzot, on the Loire in the south of France, is an immense establishment, covering 200 acres of ground and employing many thousands of men. The Company, which is of vast wealth, has its own mines of both iron ore and coal, some of the former being in Algeria. As regards supply of raw material, it is independent, having its sources of supply of everything required. The finished articles here manufactured are all from iron and steel made in the Company's own works. The Company's goods were perhaps better in point of finish than most goods of similar kinds shown by other exhibitors. Among them were steam engines—one of 300 horse-power, being in operation; also locomotives, very fine specimens of workmanship, though not, I should say, superior to those used in this country. There were also car wheels made of Bessemer steel, cast in dies, an important improvement, as I judge, both for strength and durability. The Company has a large number of furnaces in operation, producing iron in immense quantities, and in construction and method of working not essentially differing from those in use in England and America. The Creuzot iron is almost entirely made with coke from soft coal, mined in that part of the country. Five kinds of ore, the basis of the Company's extensive operations, were shown, all of their goods being produced from various combinations of two or more of these five. There were many other French exhibitors, but the methods used and the results attained by them do not differ from those at Le Creuzot, except as regards the magnitude of the operations carried on.

BELGIUM.

The Cockerill Company, founded by a family of that name, had a very small beginning, but has grown to be one of the great iron-making companies of Europe. Its works are now conducted on the co-operative plan, and, like nearly all the other great European companies in the same business, the Cockerill Company has its own mines of coal and iron from which its furnaces first, and from these again, its rolling mills, machinery, shops and factories, are supplied. This Company's ore beds lie in different districts of the country, and some of the ore used is imported from Spain, the latter being valuable for the production of Bessemer steel. For smelting, coke is used made from soft coal found in the vicinity of the works. The great companies that from their own ores and fuel make all their own iron and steel, and out of these afterwards, machinery and other manufactured articles, have a considerable advantage over their competitors who have their stock to buy, paying the iron and steel producers a profit thereupon. The Company's goods include many classes of manufacture, from the heaviest machinery to the lightest and most delicate, and all of the very best material and workmanship. They make a specialty of marine engines, also of blast furnace engines and blowers, specimens of the latter two of capacity sufficient for the largest furnace known being exhibited in operation. The Company have a very large machine shop, and specimens of locomotives and small steam engines for ordinary purposes were shown. It supplies the machinery used for drilling the Mount Cenis tunnel, by the force of compressed air, without which aid that great work might have been impossible. In its various shops, some thousands of men are employed. As in other European establishments of the kind, the art of making combinations of ores to produce various desired qualities of iron is well understood and carried to great perfection. Belgium being a great iron producing country, remarkably so when we consider its small territorial extent, made a large show in iron manufactures; but what I have said concerning the Cockerill Company's display, will do in a general way for all the rest that was to be seen in the department. Drawings of the Belgium furnaces were on view, showing the same construction, and methods of working, as in England and America. Belgium showed a great variety of castings, some heavy and others of the light and ornamental kind, and all of excellent quality and fine finish, but not better than what we are producing in Canada. Among the fine castings were stoves of very good make, perhaps suitable for their climate and fuel, but it was evident to me that in this line we have nothing to learn from Europe, either as to modes of working, or quality of the goods produced. Our various contrivances for heating buildings and for cooking are as good, if not better, than anything I saw at the Vienna Exhibition, and I am bold enough to say that in our leading manufactures in Canada, we are not behind the nations of the old world in either of the respects just mentioned. What most struck me was, however, the vast field yet untouched by us, and the numerous departments of production and manufacture in which we might profitably engage, having both the materials and facilities, but in which we have so far done nothing. This vast field we must resolutely enter upon, if we wish to utilize the resources which nature has placed at our disposal, and so find diversified employment for our growing population. The latter would be found, first, in opening our mines of iron and other metals, and secondly, in making the ore into merchantable iron, and sell at home instead of sending it abroad to create wealth and employment for foreigners instead of for ourselves, and in carrying on all that we can of iron manufactures generally. But not in iron production and manufacture alone did I observe vast fields of enterprise and employment that Canada has not yet entered upon. Though charged with enquiry into this branch of industry, as my special duty, I could not help being struck with what Europe is doing with great profit in other branches of industry, for which we have every facility and which only lack of enterprise and a true home industrial policy prevents us from prosecuting with success. We cannot possibly devise and keep in operation any immigration policy half so effectual to bring people to the country and to keep them here, as the policy of promoting home manufactures.

SWEDEN.

Sweden showed a fine assortment of ores, also of superior iron, but her display was of small magnitude compared with those of other nations already noticed. Swedish methods of working are very different from those followed in England, France, Austria and Germany, and the operations are on a smaller scale. The fame of Sweden as an iron-producing country, rests upon its celebrated charcoal iron, her vast forests furnishing charcoal in unlimited supply. A small patch of coal exists, I believe, at the extremity of the country, but it lies far from the ore beds, and has been of no account in connection with iron production. Charcoal being the national dependence, charcoal iron has been one of the great national industries. Of iron ore as well as of timber for making charcoal, Sweden has extensive and indeed almost illimitable supplies, but the works are carried on by individual enterprise mostly, and on a small scale, failing therefore to attain that cheapness of production and command of markets which the large and wealthy companies in England, and on the Continent have achieved. For the valuable quality of tensile strength, Swedish iron has a world-wide reputation, and it is especially adapted besides to the manufacture of Bessemer steel, for which it is much used in England. One serious drawback is, that many of the Swedish ore beds are far distant from navigable waters, and the want has not yet been supplied by railways. Unless when a very extra quality of iron is wanted for special purposes, Sweden cannot compete in price with other nations. The principal ores are the specular, magnetic, hematite, and bog and meadow ores. Some of them are so rich in manganese, that Spiegeleisen is made from them, others again have lime enough in combination to flux them in the furnace. There are mixtures of Swedish ore that do without other flux than what they themselves contain, and some ores there are that worked alone produce very soft foundry iron. Considerable quantities of the best pig iron are shipped to England, where it is in great demand for the making of steel. Wages are low varying from 50 cts to \$1 per day, according to the skill of the workman. As a rule, the furnaces used are small many of them producing only a few tons per week, and, as already stated, the want of large combinations of capital appears so far to have prevented Sweden from taking that rank as to the magnitude of her iron trade that otherwise she might have reached.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the magnitude and variety of her display of metal manufacture, and in the excellence of the articles shown, England was before any of her competitors at the Vienna Exhibition. Somehow or other British exhibitors appear to have thought it unnecessary to make much display of the raw material of leading manufactures, such as iron ores, coal, pig iron, and steel, and so the British collection of these was but small as compared with what was shown by Austria and Germany. In variety and extent of machinery the British department was before all the rest, making a grand and imposing display. The agricultural machinery and implement section was very full, the articles appearing to be of superior make, but many of them, in my judgment, needlessly and inconveniently heavy. They were not, however, any better made than similar articles shown at our Provincial Exhibitions, and I cannot but think that further experience in England will yet favour the making of them lighter and more like those used in this country. The finished products of British industry in the shape of machinery and manufactures of iron, and other metals generally, are so well known the world over, that to say much about them here appears superfluous. I felt more interested in observing on the spot, British modes of production from the ore, also of making steel and wrought iron, than subsequent manufacturing processes with which we are already tolerably familiar, and accordingly spent some time in the iron-making districts in England, investigating as to ores used, and modes of working at the furnaces. I made my enquiries too, chiefly with the view of eliciting what we, as a people, desirous of engaging in iron production, could learn from the accumulated experience of the old world. I found that to a great extent the practice of mixing various ores, some of them brought from considerable distances, both by rail and water, is followed in order to produce specific kinds and qualities of iron. At

Ditton, near Liverpool, for instance, there is neither coal nor iron in the neighbourhood, but most of the ore is brought from Spain, and is made into Bessemer steel. England has many varieties of iron ore, some particular ores being suitable for working alone, but as far as I could learn, the bulk of the production is from various combinations of ores, especially for the better qualities. I was told in South Staffordshire that most of the iron-making firms there have mines, but that they make it a point to buy part of their supply from localities yielding ores different from their own, by which means they are able to make better iron, with greater ease and certainty in working a consideration of immense importance in making iron profitably. Iron ore, brought all the way from Spain, is now largely used in combination with English ores, and its use is every year extending. Although coal and iron are in some districts found nearly together, yet, as far as I could learn, the great smelting furnaces are not always located exactly where either or both of these raw materials are found, but frequently at points where the best facilities exist for receiving first, and distributing afterwards, both by water and by rail. Between the English, Continental, and American furnaces, there are no essential differences to be observed. They are all lined with fire-brick, and shaped to suit the stock used, according to various requirements, which are well understood by practical men in England, and indeed at all the great seats of iron production both in Europe and America. •

UNITED STATES.

In machinery, and other finished products, the United States made a large and imposing display, though not as large as some of the European nations, but in ores the show was small. My enquiries having been directed to the subject of iron production, rather than the manufacture of machinery or other subsequent processes, I deem it unnecessary to give any particular description of them, the more especially that what our neighbours can do in machinery and iron manufacturing is so well known in Canada that we do not need to go to Vienna to be informed. The same remark will apply to the display of ores, small in magnitude as a collection, but including some specimens of superior quality. The American ores are the same as our own in a general way and we can learn very near home all we desire to know, both of the ores found, and the processes employed in their reduction.

I take it for granted that the main object of the Canadian Commission going to Vienna, was to make observation and enquiry concerning the productions and manufactures of the various countries, represented at the Exhibition, with the view of making as direct application as possible of the experience of these countries for the benefit of Canada. As I have already remarked, I consider my own particular department of enquiry to embrace only in a very general way what are called iron manufactures, but to include specially, and have relation first of all to the production of iron itself—to the process by which the crude ore from the mine becomes merchantable iron fit for use in the various mechanical arts. The latter I have long looked upon as the great material want of the Dominion—as being in fact the particular line of material progress in which we are farthest behind in comparison with other and older communities. In manufactures from iron and steel we have reached a very respectable standard, but in producing the iron itself we are far behind. We can build here as good locomotives as are built in England or in the United States, but we have to send to the latter country for iron from which to make car wheels, and to the former for all the rest, with the prospect, since the great rise in iron and coal in England, that our dependence for such supplies will be every year less on England, and more on the United States. We make in Canada the very best of scythes, axes, spades, hoes, forks, &c., but the steel to make them of we do not produce. In the manufacture of steam engines, and other machinery, sewing machines, stoves, and castings generally, and many other articles, the materials of which are wholly or almost wholly composed of iron, we have made very good progress but still all the iron we use, except a mere fraction of the whole, we have to import. Our being behind in this respect appears the more to be regretted, when we reflect, first,

upon the fact that the valuable iron ores which we lack the enterprise to make use of, are exported in large quantities to the United States, and, secondly, upon the magnitude of the demand arising from the steady expansion of our railway system, together with that arising from renewals and repairs thereto, which, with the ordinary requirements of the country, constitute a grand total. With the prospect of such an immense demand, it is surely our duty to enquire what we may be able to do towards supplying ourselves. It appears to me superfluous to add to the length of this report with details relating to what the geological survey has years ago established as a fact, viz., that iron ores of the most valuable description exist in quantities inexhaustible in various parts of the Dominion, over many and widely separated areas, and at points easily accessible for the purpose of transportation. I may assume that it is not necessary to do more than allude here to what every man who has made himself reasonably acquainted with the natural resources of the country, knows, viz., that iron ore is found in all the mainland Provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while in some parts coal and lignite, and in other parts, unmeasured forests of timber for making charcoal, offer in abundance the fuel required for smelting. It may be important to suggest here the probability—the certainty we may say—that smelting furnaces on a large scale would not long be established in Canada when we should find the vast deposits of ore, of which the geological survey has already taken cognizance, supplemented with numerous additions by private discoveries. Once it is known that furnaces are established and successfully operated, iron ore deposits, now unknown, will rapidly come to light. Even in so old a country as England, new iron ore discoveries of great importance have been made within the lifetime of this generation, some of them very recently. I think it well to press this point, though it is none the less true that the discoveries already made are of magnitude sufficient to warrant the opinion, that Canada has natural resources for being a large iron producing country. Assuming then that this brief reference is enough, as to the existence of iron and fuel in Canada, I beg to submit the following with regard to other conditions of the problem.

In commencing iron-making in Canada, we need be at comparatively no loss, trouble or delay in making experiments; we have simply to copy models that can be conveniently seen any day in England or the United States, it being our privilege to avail ourselves gratis of the experience of those countries if we choose. We would of course have to learn by experience the nature of our various ores, but scientific analysis of ores, though not professing to tell us beforehand exactly what to do, is still valuable and efficient for limiting the range of experiment in mixing them, and in bringing within almost certain reach of discovery, by a few trials, what otherwise we might not be able to discover until after repeated trial. The combination of ores to produce specific qualities of iron, which was until recent years the result of much guess work, with frequent failure, has now been placed upon a scientific basis closely approaching to certainty. This is a fact having a most important bearing on the question of iron production in Canada; indeed merely to state it suggests the probable difference, between the fortune of the new attempts that it is to be hoped will soon be made, and of those attempts of former days made without that knowledge which is now so easily attainable. Let me add, that even with the object already stated in view, that of attempting to show how Canada may avail herself gratis of a perfect mine of old world experience—I still refrain from cumbering this report with details of furnace construction and management. I deem it sufficient to state as clearly as I can, the important fact that the art and science of older countries have reduced to a minimum the experimental expense and trouble that Canada need be at to make in the furnace the best that can be made out of her valuable and abundant iron ores. Whenever the capital and enterprise to commence iron-making in Canada on a large scale are forthcoming, practical skill to handle all the details alluded to, can also be found at short notice by paying for it. The improved modes of making iron and steel are no secrets, as were the old arts and mysteries of reduction of metals; they are published to all the world and exhibited with all the light that science can throw upon them. I may in this connection give an important practical reminder, by stating that if our own experiments with

Canadian ores do not count for much, our neighbours have already settled the nature and best mode of working some of them. The working of the Hull iron ore is already as well understood in Cleveland and Pittsburg, and the working of Marmora ore at Charlotte, near Rochester, as any ore in England after centuries of experience. The Americans take our ores to mix with theirs, thus obtaining results that they cannot obtain from their own alone, or at all events they obtain the great desideratum of ease and certainty of working. Why could we not reverse the process to achieve the same results, that is, bring their ores here to mix with ours if necessary?

Another consideration there is to be mentioned here, one which will have much weight with business men, *i.e.*, while great fluctuations have been known in the price of other kinds of iron, the price of charcoal iron maintains great steadiness and feels but slightly the ups and downs of the market. The reason is that the sources of the supply of charcoal iron are but limited comparatively, and therefore the market for it is not so likely to be glutted, if in fact such a thing ever takes place, and the great value of charcoal iron for railways, shipbuilding, and other important purposes, renders it improbable that the market for it will ever fail.

That the price of coal and labour will fall from present figures in England, is very generally expected; but we have, however, every reason to believe that though iron may fall somewhat in years to come, it will never go back to former low prices. Were but half the rise of the last few years to be maintained—a very moderate expectation—then iron-making would pay in Canada.

I see no prospect, however, that capitalists will risk their money to any great extent in the business, without the adoption by the country of a policy of fair protection to the new enterprise, with such assurance of its being permanent as will create confidence in the investment. Such a policy would be no new thing on this continent, as it has been adopted and maintained in the neighbouring States, under natural circumstances very much resembling our own. That policy, now long persevered in, has made the United States second only to Great Britain as an iron producing country, and with such an example and such results to be seen at our doors, we must be blind to our interests not to take the hint. The American duty of \$7 per ton on pig iron, with corresponding figures on other iron and manufactures thereof, is now inoperative simply because the great expansion of iron-making due to protection has created a large American supply. Had not American furnaces been multiplied by this wise policy, iron would have been even higher in price than it is now, as England would have been almost the only source of supply. It ought to be plain, that if to old sources of supply we add new ones, this should make greater abundance and cheapness. Iron is still high in price now, but let us imagine how much higher it would have been had America still been making little or none, and had she still been dependent upon England for nearly her whole supply. To the old English a large American supply has been added, and if to this again we add a Canadian supply, it would be difficult to even estimate the advantage to this country. That the American production of iron has been developed through this policy is undeniable, and it is certain that only by such a policy is it possible for Canada to make a similar advance. In both countries valuable ores and fuel exist, the difference between them being only this, that the United States with protection makes iron, while Canada without makes none. The light having been set before us, we should have no difficulty in following it.

E. GURNEY.

To H. B. WITTON, Esq., M.P.,
Hamilton.

REPORT OF R. BARBER ON THE WOOLLEN AND TEXTILE FABRICS
OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION, AND THE SPECIAL MACHINERY
USED IN THEIR PRODUCTION.

RIVER PARK, STREETSVILLE,

10th January, 1874.

SIR,—The Government of Canada having done me the honour of appointing me one of its Commissioners to visit the "Universal Exposition of 1873," held at Vienna, the capital of the Empire of Austria, and having accomplished my mission, I now beg respectfully to submit the report of my observations and opinions upon the various descriptions of woollen, cotton, linen, and paper manufactured goods that came under my notice, as well as the machinery now used in the process of completing such fabrics.

The inspection of this marvellous collection from all parts of the world, has convinced me that in matters of ingenuity and inventive science, this age has attained to results the most startling and impressive.

The truth seems to be daily gaining ground in the minds of men that the interests of the species are everywhere the same, that it is impossible for an additional blade of corn to spring from the earth, for a new product to be created by industry, or a new fact to be discovered by philosophy, without a consequential benefit resulting through the whole chain of civilized connection. The knowledge which is reflected from the most improved societies sheds some portion of its lustre, and diffuses some glow of its heat over the darkest and most chill, and the riches and luxuries of foreign nations become the stimulus of domestic industry and the reward of domestic commerce.

The human powers, so long occupied by subordinate objects and inferior arts, have at last awakened from their lethargy, and we now live in an era of a new birth given to the art of improving and increasing the comfort and happiness of man. Many institutions which had long survived their motive, and many of which reason had never been the author, nor utility the object, have been swept away.

The perfection of the art of printing, the discovery and use of steam power, the utilizing of electricity, have done much in removing the prejudices of nations; a free intercourse with each other has created a generous rivalry, which will result in immense moral and material benefits to the whole of the human race.

There can be no doubt that the Universal Exhibition of 1851 was a new starting point in the progress of commercial enterprise, the good results of which seem to be boundless. Human nature needs now no artificial employments, no silly and mischievous inventions to amuse in the leisure hour. The materials are now furnished in abundance for pastimes that are at once entertaining and at the same time profitable. Mankind were never before in the situation in which they now stand. "The Press," operating with an influence scarcely perceptible at its commencement, but daily becoming more palpable and acquiring the accelerated force, is rousing the intellect of the nations; and the man who would entertain his fellow-men, either by writing, conversation, or otherwise, must tell or show them something they do not know, or suggest to them some new reflection upon the knowledge they have previously acquired. This new world of ideas, these new views of the relations of things, these astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers, and which are so well and largely shown in these great exhibitions at different periods, disclose to the well-informed mind present attractions which ought to be sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures, and in the end create a standard of character among men which though every individual may not be benefited, the virtue of the mass will be protected.

Knowledge is even now so far advanced that many enquirers find themselves on higher ground than their predecessors, and thus can avail themselves of their latest acquisitions without the labour of original discovery, and thus, with unbroken spirits and unsubdued vigour, can commence their career at the ultimate boundary of their predecessors.

If the true instrument of man's degradation is his ignorance, it ought to be a great consolation to those of the present age to know that they have the means of acquiring useful knowledge, greater in amount, and with a thousand times greater ease than those who lived in the days that are past; and that the civilized nations are becoming alive to the fact and appreciating the advantages, I think these great exhibitions of national industry offer a sufficient proof.

Nothing can give a greater conception of the value, dignity and importance of labour well directed than a view of these vast collections of the natural resources of our globe, utilised for our comfort and convenience, and nothing to convince us more of the necessity of having men devoted to the profound study of the ways and means required to accomplish these grand results.

The highest occupation of genius and industry must be to diffuse useful information, to further intellectual refinement, sure forerunner of moral improvement, to hasten the coming of that bright day when the acquisition of general knowledge shall chase away the lazy lingering mists, even from the base of the great social pyramid.

As there are different degrees of knowledge and understanding in men, the results of each difference being brought together must eventually aid in the perfection of all that is necessary for our material wants, create a power that will tend to peace and happiness, and enable the human race to rise above the evil influences of mere brutal force and low intelligence. The experience already obtained by these periodical gatherings is very gratifying, a mutual dependence has been created between the nations, which may lead to results that the greatest of philosophers may be unable to trace the extent of its operation.

In looking over the various productions, either of raw materials or of finished fabrics shown at Vienna, I was struck with the beauty and excellence of something or other each of the nations had produced.

Great Britain showed at a glance that her people were skilful and persevering, and that her resources are immense for the carrying out of manufacturing enterprise.

France showed the refined intellect and genius of her people in the display of remarkable textile fabrics, notable for the combination of a most exquisite taste and beauty of texture, made from the choicest and finest of raw materials.

Belgium, although a small kingdom among the European family of nations, is one of the most industrious, prosperous and contented; in several branches of industry where science, invention and skilled labour are requisite, she cannot be excelled.

All the other nations show some speciality, in itself most valuable, and appear to be progressing also in the production of many things that are deemed necessary for the wants of the present stage of civilization.

The primary object of my visit being to examine the collections of machinery adapted to the purposes of the manufacturing of woollen, cotton, linen and paper goods, of which I found a most extensive variety, combining many improvements of a most useful character, some details of which will be found in an appended list in this report.

I may say here, in my opinion, that in all that pertains to the manufacture of useful goods, in plain or fancy patterns in woollen cloth, such as tweeds and trowserings, (and by comparison) Canada being comparatively a new country, she may be congratulated in holding a position of an encouraging character, and in being in possession of a very considerable portion of the modern improvements.

The principal demand in Canada being for heavy descriptions of woollen goods, manufacturers will do well to watch the new developments in machinery adapted to their purposes, many of which are constructed and arranged on economical and labour-saving principles, which is of immense importance to a country like ours so little protected from the competitive enterprise of other nations; the same suggestion may apply to our cotton and paper manufactures, both of which trades have become of very considerable importance.

As regards some descriptions of "heavy woollen goods," adapted to climates like our own, I did not see any striking superiority over those made in Canada, excepting some slight advantage in the colouring and finish; in the matter of durability, I think we can

safely claim an equality with the European nations. But in "broad cloths," and fancy fabrics, made of various qualities of wool, the vast collections showed what a marvellous amount of study, care and knowledge is required to please the fastidious tastes and judgment of the people of the older countries of Europe, and what remarkable skill, economy and industry is required to meet the competition in the various markets of the world. An extended opinion will be found in the classified arrangements which I annex.

MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILE FABRICS, GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. Flatt Brothers & Co., Oldham, exhibited a splendid assortment of machinery, suitable for preparing, spinning and weaving woollen goods, and for combing wools. Also machines for ginning cotton.

Carding Engines.—A set of carding engines, the *Scribbler or first Carding Engine*, has a cylinder forty-eight inches wide, fifty inches diameter, fitted with hand spreading feeder, patent feed rollers and stripper.

The burr roller is 12 inches diameter.

The guard roller is 4½ do do.

Shelf over feed rollers for deposit, with burr roller stripper, 4 inches diameter,

• Five Workers, 8 inches diameter,

Five Strippers ¾ do do

Fancy 12 do do

Doffer 30 do do

and fly doffing comb, patent balling machine, and hank feeder, 64 slivers.

Intermediate or second Carding Engine has a cylinder 48 inches wide, 50 inches diameter, feed rollers and stripper with traversing beck or sliver guides to receive from hank feeder.

Taker-in 6 inches diameter, stripper for same 5 inches in diameter, five workers, five strippers, fancy doffer and comb as above, and followed by improved bat feeding or lap forming machine.

Carder and Condenser has a cylinder 48 inches wide, 50 inches diameter, feeder arranged to receive two laps from forming machine. *Taker-in &c.*, &c. as above.

Condenser.—This is on Martin's principle, with full fillet card covering on doffer, the wool is stripped therefrom by a vibrating doffing comb, and taken on to four bobbins of 24 threads each.

Grinding Machine.—This machine grinds two rollers at once, with traversing disc roller.

Also a traversing disc grinding roller for cylinders and doffers.

Pirn Winder, with twelve spindles 4½ inches distance, to wind from cops and bobbins or spools for shuttles.

These can also be arranged to wind from double headed bobbins or hanks, one side is fitted with single thread stop motions, to act upon each spindle separately when a thread breaks, thereby facilitating the piecing and preventing friction and burning of yarn, which is of great importance in winding coloured work.

When winding two threads on a pirn, double stop motions may be applied to act upon each spindle separately when either one or both threads break.

Woollen Doubler.—This is on the "ring and traveller principle," has 36 spindles, 4 inches distance, 8½ inches lift, it doubles two, three or four threads into one, from cops and bobbins, with two tin rollers, arranged to work or stop each side independently, and fitted with speed cones to give greater facility for changing the twist, also an arrangement for winding under when doffing, whereby much time is saved.

Power Loom to Weave Fancy Woollen Cloths.—This loom is suited for any pattern requiring 28 shafts and under, it has 96 inches reed space, fitted with un gearing and reversing motions for turning back the loom to the broken weft without moving the shuttles, has a worm and wheel letting-off motion, balance taking-up motion, double capped temples with two brass rollers, wood lagged yarn and cloth beams, wrought-iron tube and back beams and breast beam covered with brass, brass pickers and steel shuttles.

Can be made with Woodcroft's section tappets on the end of the loom instead of Jacquard's, if required. The speed of this loom is about 50 picks per minute.

Self-acting Woollen Mule.—This splendid and useful machine has 192 spindles, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches distance, arranged to spin from "condenser bobbins," and with creel for second spinning; it has double speed motion, twisting in or drawback motion, twist motion; stop motion for stopping the mule; governor and quadrant regulating motion, spindle stopping motion, positive cam shaft motion, friction taking in motion, with a long copping rail and double copping or shaper plates, and motion for putting the double speed on at any part of the draw or stretch. Either the single or double speed may be increased or decreased independently at pleasure.

The twisting-in or drawback motion can be worked quicker or slower; giving the twist required in the yarn without affecting the distance the carriage is pushed inwards. It can also be regulated to push the carriage in more or less without affecting the speed at which it is moved inwards. It also acts as a stop to prevent the carriage returning before the backing off takes place.

The twist motion is regulated to give more or less twist to the yarn, as may be required, without the use of change wheels. The stop motion for stopping the mule for piecing up may be engaged from any part of the mule. The governor and quadrant regulating motion is effected by a variable screw.

The patent motion for adjusting and modifying the action of the quadrant to suit the tapering of the spindle so as to wind a tight "cop nose" at every stage in its progress. This is easily attended to and regulated. By the spindle-stopping motion, the spindles at the first portion of the carriage's motion outward are only allowed to turn very slowly whilst the rollers are delivering the sliver, so as to prevent too much twist being put in the thread before the rollers stop. This motion is the best for fine spinning direct from condenser bobbins.

The slubbing wheel indicates the quantity of slivers delivered from the rollers, and is engaged by the cam shaft. The motion for putting on double speed at any part of draw or stretch can be engaged sooner or later without affecting the relative velocities of any portions of the mechanism. This mule was shown spinning warp threads, but it is adapted to spin both warp and weft, either upon bare spindles or upon bobbins, and it can easily be changed from one to the other. The change wheels are of large sizes, and give changes delicately.

The square or iron portion of the carriage under the head stock carries all the mechanism connecting the carriage, and is supported by two strong slips on the foundation plates. The whole of the self-acting parts are self-contained, and do not depend upon the woodwork in any way.

Worsted Machinery, Screw Gill Lap Machine.—This machine makes laps 13 inches wide for Little and Eastwood's patent wool-combing machine. Front and back rollers, fluted gill screws, for twelve fallers up, fallers with brass gills, with two rows of pins, and creel for twelve balls.

Little and Eastwood's Patent-Wool Combing Machine.—This machine has five feet circle, three rows of pins, two feeding heads with eighteen fallers each, thirteen up, five down, two nip cylinders, two pairs of drawing-off rollers, two pairs of noil rollers, two balling heads for balls of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and fifteen inches diameter, a stop motion for stopping the machine if the drawing-off rollers lap, and creel for two laps for each feeding head. This is a very good machine for combing Colonial, River Plate, and other wools. The wool is fed into the circle comb by nipping cylinders in detached tufts, with the uncleaned or noil ends behind the comb; all the fibres are thoroughly cleaned in being drawn through the needles by the drawing-off rollers, as the circle comb accumulates only combed wool (the noil end being behind its teeth) its action is perfectly free, there is no strain upon the needles, and the dabbing brushes and drawing-off leathers have comparatively nothing to do, the length of the fibre is better preserved, and there is considerably less wear and tear of the comb, dabbing brushes and drawing-off leathers.

The advantages in this machine over others are, greater production at less cost in

space and labour, considerably less noil, greater simplicity of construction, makes no waste requiring to be re-carded, and is more easily superintended. (This has superseded Noble's machine.)

Machinery for Ginning Cotton. Patent double Roller Gin with Hopper Feed.—This machine is well adapted to separate any description of cotton from its seed, but specially so to the class of cotton adhering to seeds having the husk or shell covered with short fibres, technically termed "woolly seeds" of which American uplands is a principal variety.

The roller gin has hitherto proved inefficient for this kind of cotton in consequence of the seeds, after separation, becoming entangled with the seed cotton, and obstructing the action of the roller and knives.

In the machine exhibited this is obviated by the combined action of the moving and fixed grids. At each elevation of the moving knife, the grid which is attached to the same lifts the cotton to the level of the fixed knife edge, and to the exposed surface of the roller, and on the descent of the moving knife, the seeds which have become separated from the fibre are disentangled by the prongs of the moving grid passing betwixt those of the fixed grid. The action of the rollers and knives was also shown by a full-sized model.

The out turn of clean cotton of this class is about 120 lbs. per hour, but of cotton having smooth seeds as much as 200 lbs. per hour may be obtained.

This assortment of machinery I consider to be of a most useful kind and suited for our woollen and cotton mills; the improvements are extremely practical, the construction has the merit of simplicity, economy and durability.

George Hodgson, Bradford, showed four good power looms, broad and narrow, for plain and checked goods; these looms have revolving boxes and can be run at great speed, they appeared to be very good looms, extremely well constructed, and very suitable for light fancy work.

Henry Livesey, Machinist, Shuttle Bobbin and Picker Maker, Blackburn, exhibited samples of a great variety of mill furnishings, besides looms, winding, warping, spooling, measuring and folding machines. This collection gives an enlarged idea of the number of pieces connected with the machines now in use for manufacturing wool and other fibres.

John and William McNaught, Rochdale, exhibited patent wool washing machinery. They claim a superiority over any other yet introduced for simplicity, construction, durability and efficiency. Besides the proper manipulation of the wool in the various processes of manufacture, it is thoroughly cleansed without being milled or felted, for well washing the longest and shortest of wools, and delivering them in a beautifully free and open condition. From one to four machines may be used according to the quantity of wool required to be washed and rinsed, large quantities can be scoured and washed at one operation; a patent jet transmitter is used causing the liquors to flow from one trough to another very rapidly. By dispensing with the endless apron or feeder much space is saved.

Another specialty consisted of a wool washing machine to be used in rooms where there is not sufficient length for the requisite number of ordinary straight machines: the trough instead of being straight, forms an elbow. By this method a number of machines may be arranged on three sides of a small room, and still deliver one to another continuously. There is also a *lifting apparatus*, a very important feature in the machine, and one by which the wool, after passing through the scouring or washing trough, is conveyed to the pressers with the greatest regularity and certainty. The whole of this machine I consider is of good design, workmanship, and material, extremely useful to large mill owners and costly for small ones. Prices range from £175 to £750.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

John G. Avery, Worcester, Mass., showed a good machine called the Patent Continuous Wool Spinner, a new and economical process in spinning.

The proprietor claims to do more and better work with one-half the number of

spindles at less than one-half the expense, occupying less than one-quarter the space than the most improved process now in use in Europe. A large per cent. saved in waste, and the yarn drawn by the process more even. There is no strain in the roving, every motion being positive in construction ; it is nearly as simple as a double twisting machine.

FRANCE.

Buffand Brothers, Mechanics, Lyons, exhibited very valuable machinery of various kinds suitable for steam power, and applicable to almost any kind of manufacture, chief of which may be noticed is the "hydro extractors" turbines, &c. by centrifugal motion ; this machinery is largely in use in Europe. Among the collection three machines for wringing cloth attracted considerable attention, one by hand power, another by pulley attached to the machine at the top and forming part of it, the third arranged to conn t with steam power on the side of the drum. These machines have the centrifugal motion, and are so constructed as to be extremely convenient, and I consider them to be good machines in every respect.

BELGIUM.

V. M. Snvecke, Ensival, exhibited a very pretty "self-acting reel" for all descriptions of thread.

The reel is worked by power. It is instantly arrested when a thread breaks. The separation of the skeins is made mechanically. The speed can be increased or diminished during the working of the machine. The reel stops when the hank is complete.

One worker is enough for two machines. The reel cannot work if a single thread is broken.

Thus any irregularity in the hanks is impossible, and the constant watching of the workers which is now needed to ensure regularity, is thus rendered unnecessary.

Wool Spinning Machinery.—*M. Celestin Martin, Verviers*, exhibited a set of machinery for the spinning and carding of wool, that will add to his already high reputation as an engineer in this branch of textile industry. The first exhibit is a "breaking cylinder" or "rag picker," used for the tearing up of cloth and other rags ; a valuable machine. All waste can be used up without fear of injuring the carding machine. It has a cast iron drum, a wooden covering with steel teeth, fastened by screw bolts ; can be taken off or changed easily.

Burring Machine.—The arrangement of this is as follows : The wool is carried slowly by the cloth to the feeders, which are rollers, the lower one is smooth and the upper one with teeth. The two rollers pass the wool to the drum, which has eight lines of teeth. The lower semi-circle of the drum is surrounded by a grate or grille, consisting of separate angle irons and angular plates fastened at both sides to small arms, each turning at the top round an axis ; at the lower end a slot, with a pin fixed in. All the small pins fastened on both sides to a curved bar, which can be removed by the rod and screw. The openings of the grate vary in width. The wool after being acted upon by the teeth of the drum, passes over the grate and is carried over the moveable triangle to the feeding cloth, then taken by the brush rollers and carried to the doffing cylinder.

This cylinder has a large diameter, the cards arranged parallel to the longitudinal axis are of a strong and convenient shape. Between these teeth along the whole width of the cards, grooves are cut in such a manner that each tooth of any one card is opposite to the groove of the preceding card. Each groove is about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch deep and wide and runs exactly parallel to the circumference of the roller.

The fibres of the wool lie in the grooves after being grasped by the teeth, but neither a burr nor seed can do so. They remain on the surface of the doffing cylinder, and being thrown back, the wool passing through, no damaging or tearing of the wool is possible. The remaining rollers take off the impurities which the teeth withdraw from the cards, this is effected by the larger roller moving in an opposite direction to the doffing cylinder in connection with the adjustable knife. The scutchers take off the waste wool which has been carried off by the cards of the doffing cylinder by the brush rollers.

The waste wool is thrown back upon the feeding cloth. The cleaning drum takes the wool from the doffing cylinder by the brushes. The fan draws the dust from the machine and acts above the small and below the large grate. M. Martin states that 400 lbs. of wool may be worked on this machine per hour.

Self-Acting Oiling Apparatus.—This was exhibited by M. Martin in 1867, at Paris. In this machine the wool is thrown into the box on the left hand side, and is carried by the endless cloth at the bottom of the box to the right hand side, when caught by the spikes of the cloth running over the rollers, three in number, is passed by the roller to the feeding cloth. On its way to the feeding roller the wool is oiled; the self-acting feeding apparatus, consisting of a double vessel, one part filled with water and the other oil.

The back of the vessel has a pinion and rack, the front is carried by a fixed strong wire, which serves for a hinge on which the vessel turns, the oil and water run in drops towards an inclined plane, at the end of which they are simultaneously caught by the revolving brushes, and distributed in minute particles over the wool then passing over the roller to the opening machine. A single workman can oil with this machine about 3,000 pounds of wool in 12 hours. The machine is a very simple one and very easily attended to.

Carding Apparatus.—Two systems were exhibited, one with two carders for ordinary and medium quality, and the one with three carders for fine wool.

The only difference of the two systems is in the arrangement of the doffers and feeders.

In this arrangement the machines have a working width of 1.50 meters (4 ft. 11 in.). Carding drum and doffing cylinder of cast iron; shaft of steel, clearers of hollow wrought iron, strippers and scutchers of sheet iron, self-adjusting. The pulleys are of the largest possible diameter, covered with leather to prevent belts slipping, wear and tear of belts is decreased and power is saved.

A wind shaft is fixed above the scutchers for the purpose of diminishing the throwing out of the scutchers and preventing the formation of a current of air in the middle of the machine. In ordinary machines, the fibres of the wool thrown out by the scutchers are drawn together towards the middle by a current of air, and given back through all the rollers of the carders, causing the thickness of the roving to be greater at the centre than at the two sides.

The first carding machine is simply fed by hand at the entrance rollers, the wool is then taken to the following rollers by means of a cylinder with teeth, which push back all foreign substances and burrs, the following rollers consist of a second "taker-in" with teeth provided with two strippers, and two cleaners also with teeth. Two small rollers fixed under the two "takers-in" prevent the falling off of the wool, and regulate the feeding of the carders.

By this arrangement the wool is worked gradually, the flocks opened by small cylinders moving very slowly, and arriving at the carder rollers in such an open and clean state, that the cards can be used much longer and require less maintenance and repair than is usually the case.

In the system with the three carding machines for fine wool, a simple endless fleece apparatus is fixed at the exit from the taker-in for the forming of the fleece. The second or fleece-carder, is provided at the front with a feeding table and three taking-in rollers, and at the back with a double endless fleece apparatus. The fleece formed by this apparatus is nearly 14 inches long; it is rolled on a wooden roller and feeds the carders, and is the best arrangement possible for three machines.

For the same system, but for the production of coarser wool, the endless woollen ribbon apparatus is best suited; this apparatus produces ribbons of about four inches in width, which are brought by a self-acting apparatus and the feeding cloth to the second carder.

The third carder is provided with an apparatus of peculiar construction for the for-

mation of threads ; this so-called band apparatus forms for finer wool 120 roving threads with four rollers ; for coarse wool only two rollers.

The chief advantage of this new arrangement can be thus explained :

The doffing cylinder of the intermediate carder being fully clothed, it assists for its full width in the carding of the wool exactly the same as the taking-in carders, whence a larger quantity of wool can be worked through than with doffing cylinders divided into rings. The fleece is taken off from the doffer by a single hook, so that a greater regularity of the threads is secured ; the tearing of the fleece which is necessary with the divided doffing cylinder, being prevented in this case.

The small band apparatus allows of increasing the number of threads very considerably, even up to 120 for carders of 1,200 metres in width. This increase in the number of threads, combined with nearly double the production, offers the possibility of spinning one and the same wool to a considerably higher number, and of omitting entirely of the second spinning of the wool. Notwithstanding the quality of the latter, and the number of yarns to be spun, by a careful attention to the machines the quantity of waste may be considerably reduced.

This apparatus can be easily fixed to any existing carding machine, and it is of equal advantage for long and short wool, mungo or shoddy.

M. Martin deserves the gratitude of woollen manufacturers for his efforts in endeavouring to perfect the various machines necessary for their use.

AUSTRIA.

Austria exhibited a fair amount of machinery, those deserving of special notice are machines for knitting all kinds of hosiery, gloves and fancy articles.

Max Strakosch, Brunn, showed a very good machine for the making of raised nap cloths.

SAXONY.

Saxony showed a large amount of machinery of all kinds for the preparation of wool in various stages of manufacture. *V. Grupp* exhibited valuable machinery for the making of paper from wool.

SWITZERLAND.

This country exhibited some beautiful machinery for the manufacture of silk fabrics, the most notable being that shown by *Caspar Honnegger*, Zurich, consisting of spoolers, twistors, winders, warpers and looms.

Escher Wyss & Co. showed also a considerable quantity of machinery, including one somewhat remarkable machine for embroidering cambric. This clever machine has 216 needles ; the goods produced are equal in appearance to the best needlework by hand, and durability is guaranteed.

As regards the machinery shown at Vienna, I saw much that was only adapted for superior kinds of fabrics, such as the very finest wool, cotton and silk. In machinery for making up the coarser kinds of wool, there seemed to be a great uniformity in the machines used all over Europe. England and Belgium pay the most attention to improvements, which are eventually adopted by the other powers.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND CLOTHING.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain, by an extraordinary combination of natural advantages well known, aided by the persevering character of her inhabitants, has attained to a commercial and manufacturing pre-eminence unparalleled in the history of nations.

It is quite natural that any display she may make of her productions will command the closest scrutiny possible. Her woollen cloth manufactures in Yorkshire and in some western counties of England, still hold their high position. Her cotton manufactures in Lancashire and other places still do the same. Belfast, in Ireland, still excels in her fine linens with an increasing trade ; and Dundee, Scotland, manufactures largely coarser

and heavier goods from the same fibre. Paisley, Scotland, has become famous for her spool and other descriptions of cotton thread so necessary for domestic purposes. Kidderminster keeps making her famous carpets, a business which has expanded greatly within the last 20 years. Scotland also employs a considerable number of her people in the same kind of manufacture. Rochdale, as well as some of the Welsh Counties, still manufacture flannels to a great extent; and Dublin continues famous for her beautiful poplins, which are now extensively used in the gay and brilliant Courts of Europe.

Great Britain made but a small show of tweeds, doeskin, and single width goods; among those worthy of especial notice was a case shown by J. Cogswell & Co., Trowbridge, consisting of doeskins, jet and indigo blue, wool dyed, single, half milled and treble; these goods were of splendid quality, well made, and of superior finish.

Strachan & Co., Stroud, exhibited a nice assortment of tweeds, coatings, trouserings, &c. of excellent qualities, and one case of broad cloth, distinguished for quality of finish and colouring.

J. D. Birchall & Co., Leeds, made a nice display of very good tweeds, and an assortment of plain and fancy woollen coatings; most excellent goods.

C. Hooper & Co., Eastington Mills, near Stroud, showed a large collection of West of England superfine broad cloths, military and hunting cloths, doeskins, cassimères, trouserings &c., also beavers, meltons, kerseys &c.; a collection of most excellent goods.

J. Webster & Son, Leeds.—A nice show of union pilot cloths, plain, printed, cut and embossed woollen and union poncho cloths; good and saleable goods.

Day, Howgate & Holt, Dewsbury.—A beautiful display of woollen and mixed fabrics, including presidents, pilots, reversible and single naps, sealskins, witneys, friezes, woollen velvets, meltons, deerskins and Devon naps. This collection is an indication of an enterprising firm, and formed an interesting and valuable variety.

D. Nicoll & Co., London, exhibited a great variety of woollen goods, including angola and llama cloths, imitation furs, sanitary cloths—impervious to rain, but not to perspiration,—and a novelty called hydropellis cloth, suitable for very cold climates; a valuable assortment and excellent goods.

J. C. Newell, Newtown, Wales, shewed some excellent specimens of the celebrated Welsh flannels.

Pryce Jones, Newtown, Wales.—Welsh flannels; also excellent goods.

F. Jones, J. H. Evans & Co., Newtown, Wales, exhibited white and coloured Welsh flannels, fancy shirtings, shawls, plain, coloured, and striped, and Welsh tweeds; all good, pretty and useful goods.

Thos. Taplin & Co., Glasgow.—A display of magnificent tapestry for ecclesiastical wall decorations, 40 feet by 15 feet, and Axminster carpets for saloons, each woven in one piece by machinery.

Gover, Woodward & Co., Kidderminster, showed some Hohenzollern carpets, a new variety; Brussels and velvet carpets, woven without seams; pretty goods.

H. Widnell & Co., Edinburgh.—A pretty display of tapestry and sofa carpets.

Some samples of very pretty all wool shawls and fancy blankets were also shown in the British department, and much admired.

Velvets.—W. Kesselmeier & Co., Manchester, made a good display of velvets, consisting of cotton velvets and velveteens, plain and twilled back in black, coloured, printed, embossed and embroidered, with silk face in black and colours; very nice goods.

Cotton Goods.—In cotton goods there were many exhibitors, and many nice goods, those entitled to particular notice appear to me to be—

Messrs. Horrockses, Miller & Co., Manchester and Preston.—They exhibited long cloths, calicos, twills, shirtings, plain and twilled sheetings. The goods sent out by this firm have been long celebrated for the superior make and finish of their goods, and that superiority is still sustained.

Ashton & Co. exhibited dyed and printed goods, this firm is very successful with their printed fabrics, the cloth is nicely finished and the patterns most excellent, their goods are always very saleable.

Linen Goods.—*Fenton, Son & Co. and S. G. Fenton & Co., Belfast*, displayed linen yarns, bleached and unbleached, family linens, damasks, diapers, &c.; a good display of splendid goods.

Moore & Weinberg, Belfast and Dundee, showed flax, hemp and jute yarns, jute carpets, sacking, &c.; very useful and saleable goods.

Paper.—*J. McNeill, Glasgow*, exhibited chemical wood-pulp, and paper made from it.

Abraham James Lee, showed paper made from wood alone with specimens made from the pulp, bleached and unbleached, also other specimens.

Patent Waterproof Company, Paper and Fibre, Farnworth, made a display of paper, paper tubes and cartridge cases waterproofed.

FRANCE.

Much might be said of the manufactures of this country. It is generally admitted that her silk manufactured goods are superior to those of any other nation; her woollens also show great excellence in texture, colour, and pattern. The French department was extremely attractive to the people from all countries. A very beautiful display of muslin de laines in all colours, plain goods, and a charming assortment of printed goods, well deserved the praise they received. The display of silk goods sustained the reputation for this speciality. Her printed cottons as usual, were most excellent in pattern and finish.

Her upholstery and furnishing in silk, wool and cotton, were remarkable for chaste designs and abounding in good taste. The velvet, tapestry and fancy carpets were magnificent in designs, colours and make.

In woollen goods she made an extra good show. The tweeds, &c., trouserings were new in pattern, and of excellent quality. Broad cloths, woollen coatings, flannels, &c. all most excellent.

BELGIUM.

This busy little kingdom formerly celebrated for lace and carpets, now does a large amount of manufacturing business.

The collection of tweeds, trouserings, broad cloths, Moscows and beavers, were nearly equal in almost every respect to those of France; she also exhibited double and twist yarns of all useful colours and qualities. White and coloured bed blankets, a beautiful assortment of heavy knitted goods in all colours.

GERMANY.

This great country manufactures largely in a variety of goods. The Silesian linen still maintains a good reputation, and her Saxony flannels, which are exported largely, are still much admired for their beautiful soft finish and delicacy of texture.

Her show of broad cloths and coatings was very good, but not equal in quality to either French or Belgian; a fair assortment of tweeds, trouserings, &c., a good assortment of woollen yarns of all shades and qualities. Printed woollen goods in great variety, and a notable display of Saxony flannels.

HOLLAND

Displayed Berlin wools in all shades of colour; felt cloths, coarse and fine, in many colours, also the different processes in the manufacture of wool and cotton shown. France made a similar show, and the difference in the two seemed to be immaterial.

AUSTRIA.

This great empire of so many nationalities, consequently of different qualities of mind, showed her capabilities by exhibiting a great variety of different productions, consisting of an extensive assortment of broad cloths, extra and inferior qualities. Good beavers and Moscows, a most excellent display of yarns for making tweeds and knitting purposes.

Austria showed the largest assortment of woollen cloths, tweeds, &c., in the exhibition which nearly equalled those of France, for style, quality and finish. A notable display,

of fancy blankets, in a vast number of designs and colourings. The bright and showy colours used in these goods deserve especial notice, as well as the superior quality, make, &c.

A very beautiful display of two and three-ply tapestry and velvet carpeting, fancy shawls, some filled (after Paisley style) of extra good patterns, and deserving of the highest praise. In raw materials, cotton, silk and wool were shown in the various processes of manufacture. Felt cloths in many qualities and colours, not equal to the German display of the same material. An extra good show of coarse and fine linen goods, and raw material. A good display, and nice goods in great profusion.

RUSSIA.

This great Empire gives every sign of steady progress in the arts of peace, if we may judge by the display of her manufactures in this exhibition, which consisted of a first-rate show of tweeds, and fancy trouserings, some of very good quality and pattern, a fair show of broad cloths, Moscows, beavers, fancy woollen coatings, and silk mixtures of various qualities; a good show of coarse and fine linen goods, with raw material showing the process of manufacture; a very good collection all through.

ITALY.

This country made a very good display of silk goods, with raw material, in process of manufacture; the show of woollen goods was confined to a few tweeds, the patterns and quality of which were good.

PORTUGAL.

A small assortment of broad cloths and tweeds of rather inferior quality and patterns.

EGYPT.

The only woollen goods shown by this country was an inferior collection of carpets, of heavy make and dull colours.

INDIA.

Of woollen goods, this display was confined to carpetings of very good designs and quality.

PERSIA.

This country exhibited no woollen goods, but showed a few manufactured silk goods of inferior quality.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Amongst a curious display of toys and curiosities, might be noticed a great show of silk of different qualities. In woollen goods, a large collection of carpets in colours, principally of red and green, the patterns very inferior.

In terminating this report, I would venture to offer a few more observations upon matters connected with my mission, and which seem to me to be of great importance to the people of Canada. I would venture to draw their attention to the necessity of a careful and profound contemplation of the position in which she now stands as a nation advancing rapidly towards a higher state of civilization than she has hitherto enjoyed, and which can only be sustained by carefully observing the political economy of states so much older and more experienced.

Canada is now in a position, thanks to the persevering and enterprising character of her people, to command more of the comforts and luxuries of life than are contained in the narrow utility of mere convenience and absolute necessity, which every people have to limit themselves to when first settling in a new and distant colony.

Canada, like all other distant colonies, in the early days of settlement had for its wealth only the rude unmanufactured products of the field and forest; the same may be

said of the first condition of the older countries now enjoying more of the comforts and refinements of life than are yet within our reach, but by a continued perseverance we may yet attain.

There can be no doubt that the study of mechanical knowledge was an important step toward the accomplishment of the great advantages they now enjoy, and has been the foundation of that wealth so marvellous which they possess. From the nursing and protection of infant manufactures, arising from mechanical knowledge, we can trace the cause of that pre-eminence of great nations in the manufacturing and commercial world.

Canada possesses advantages quite equal to any nation in existence for the carrying out of these home industries which are so absolutely necessary to a great and free nation.

She has already succeeded to a great extent in proving that her children have the capacity equal to any other people to adapt themselves to any kind of skilled labour, however difficult.

In looking at the productions of her establishments, and bearing in mind what I saw at Vienna, I can safely affirm that in many branches of the mechanical arts she excels any other nation, especially in the manufacture of tools and other contrivances where metallic substances are the materials used. In woollen and cotton manufacture she is able to make goods of excellent qualities, and particularly well adapted to our climate; many other things might be named which embody in themselves beauty, quality, and utility. These industries would never have flourished to the extent they do, had they not been protected in some measure by duties placed upon the importations of great and competitive nations whose business it is to obtain wealth from those who are not able to help themselves.

Having arrived at this stage of progress, and with an ever increasing amount of emigration, for which different kinds of labour must be found, I think the hour has arrived when it is of paramount importance to enquire whether it is desirable or not to take further steps towards the still greater encouragement of her home industries, which can only be done by such re-arrangements of her tariffs as will remove those serious disadvantages that are pressing upon her industrial pursuits at the present time.

Canada has more resources now than the field and the forest to be developed. She can rejoice in the possession of mines of the most valuable kind; if these can be worked in conjunction with other industries, Canada will have reason to rejoice still more: much now depends on the wisdom of her rulers, and the foresight of her people.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

R. BABBER.

To H. B. WITTON, Esq., M.P.,
Chairman of the Board of Delegates,
of the Vienna Exposition of 1873.

REPORT OF J. W. KING ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND QUALITIES OF GRAIN.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Government, the following results of my observations upon agricultural implements, and to make a few general remarks with reference to qualities of grain—which were the duties committed to my charge, as one of the Commissioners from Canada to the recent Exhibition at Vienna.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The large number of machines exhibited having direct reference to agricultural operations was a very notable feature of the Exhibition, and afforded proof, if any were needed, of the high place which the science of agriculture occupies in the Old World. The problem how to accomplish the most work upon farms in the shortest space of time and in the most successful manner, is being worked out by the skilled mechanics of Europe and America to a most satisfactory solution. In looking round upon the vast display of agricultural machines, one knew not which most to admire—the substantial workmanship manifested in the traction-engines or the delicate workmanship of the lawn mowers. Inventive skill and untiring perseverance, aided by capital, placed the department of agricultural implements upon a par with that of any other department in the Exhibition. It is not to be considered, however, that perfection has yet been attained. The wonderful progress made during the past few years in this kind of machinery is doubtless but a prelude to greater triumphs of inventive genius in the future.

While the mechanical skill of the citizens of the United States was well represented at the Vienna Exhibition, and some of their agricultural implements won deserved commendation from competent judges, for the ingenuity displayed in their construction and the delicacy of their finish, the palm must be awarded to the mechanics of Great Britain for superior agricultural implements in the majority of instances. Not only in this department did those mechanics exhibit remarkable ingenuity in the principles upon which their machines were based, but in beauty of finish and magnificent solidity of workmanship their machines outrivalled all competitors.

OLD PLOUGHS.

The implements employed by agriculturists in past times look ridiculously out of place and barbarous when compared with those of the present day.

An amusing instance of this was afforded in a portion of the Austrian department set apart for the exhibition of the old ploughs of various nations. A plough used by the Emperor Joseph II. of Austria, in 1769, was placed beside a modern plough. No better proof could be given of the great advance in the improvement of ploughs, which has marked the 100 years which have elapsed since His Imperial Majesty worried himself and his mother earth with that plough. This venerable plough was composed of the root of a tree, with the stem for a beam, resting on an axle with wheels underneath it of about two and a half feet in diameter; the handles were secured to the knee by holes bored into it, into which the handles were secured; the share was a piece of iron about nine inches long secured to the point by the knee, and then a strip of board, about six inches wide, was secured near the share. This last contrivance was designed to answer the purpose of a mouldboard. The old English ploughs, though much in advance of this Austrian one, were very awkward and weighty affairs, such as now would not be accepted as a gift by farmers in any civilized country. Spain exhibited an old plough with shafts, and a wooden share. South France, a plough constructed of wood, with the exception of the share, with wooden mouldboards five inches wide; this plough was about five hundred years old.

From Tirol, in Morocco, Africa, a plough was sent which had only one handle; it was very similar to the Austrian plough, being composed of a wooden knee, but without wheels. There was a Scotch plough with wheels and three coulters, similar to a cultivator. An American plough, without mouldboards, one wheel and head twelve inches deep. A Poland plough had no wheels. A Chinese plough had one handle, without any head or mouldboards, and with the beam fastened into the handle: to the end of the handle was attached a share. East Russia exhibited a plough with beams, sixteen feet long, fastened to a yoke, in order to be drawn by oxen. From Poland there was a plough without any mouldboard, and having a head sloping forward very much. West Russia exhibited a plough under an axle, raised and lowered with a screw running through the axle. A Norwegian plough had a handle almost perpendicular, with beam morticed into

it; also a piece of wood morticed into the lower part of the handle, on which was placed an iron share about nine inches wide. A Dalmatian plough had a crooked handle, on the lower end of which was placed a share, with a wooden beam morticed through the handle.

STEAM PLOUGHS.

The application of steam to agricultural purposes in Europe has become very general, and a variety of excellent steam ploughs were exhibited. The steam ploughs which I considered the best adapted for thoroughly and neatly ploughing land, were those exhibited by John Fowler and Co., of the Steam Plough Works, Leeds, Yorkshire.

The following accurate description is given by this firm of their patent balanced plough. The plough, skyfes and coulter are fixed on a bevel beam, and by altering their positions along the beam in either direction a wider or narrower furrow is cut at pleasure, retaining at the same time the rigidity of a rivetted frame, which is so essential to the durability of a steam-going implement. Several operations can be performed by this implement without much alteration being made. By removing the ordinary mouldboards used for surface ploughing and substituting short ones or "digging breasts," a tillage can be effected quite equal if not superior to spade husbandry, which leaves the land in the most desirable state for the action of the atmosphere. From the shares and mouldboards being attached on the outside of the beam, all choking on very foul land is obviated. A harrow can be attached and draw behind the plough, if desired, by the farmer. The prices of these ploughs vary in proportion to the number of furrows they turn. A three-furrow plough would cost in England £72 sterling, and an eight-furrow plough would cost £132—if steele skyfes (which are far the best for rough or strong land) are provided instead of cast iron, each skyfie would cost £1 5s. extra.

TRACTION ENGINES.

The firm of J. Fowler & Co. also manufactures traction-engines from No. 1, 80 horse power double-cylinder traction-engines, down to 8 horse-power single-cylinder traction-engines. The highest class of traction-engines manufactured by the company, viz., the No. 2, 30 horse-power double-cylinder traction-engines, like all their other traction-engines, can not only be used in steam cultivation but also for drawing immense loads on roads.

The most elaborate system of steam cultivation pursued with these engines is to place one on each side of a field, the plough being drawn backwards and forwards from one engine to the other by means of a steel wire-rope fastened around the drum of each; these engines can plough from thirty to fifty acres per day. The great excellence of these engines consists in the great variety of uses to which they may be put. The engine or engines at one moment ploughing in the field or drawing a heavy load upon the road, can the next moment, by simply disconnecting the road gear, be employed for pumping, grinding, sawing, threshing and similar other operations.

The cost of the No. 2, 30 horse-power double-cylinder traction-engines, amounting to £2,500, places them beyond the reach of the great majority of agriculturists in the Dominion of Canada; but it is possible that even these expensive engines might be made profitable where extensive agricultural operations are carried on, or in connection with a large amount of teaming on roads.

There can be no doubt, however, that the introduction into the Dominion of the traction-engines of less horse-power, and consequently costing much less than the 30 horse-power engines just referred to, may be considered advisable at least for the conveyance of heavy loads on roads, for the conveyance and driving of thrashing machines (for which purpose they are used in England to a considerable extent), for milling purposes, and probably in the upper Provinces, where farming is carried on far more extensively than in the Maritime Provinces, they may be rendered valuable agents in the cultivation of land.

The plan of steam cultivation employed with the other traction-engines, after the costly system employed on the continent and in England to some extent, if employing two 30 horse-power double-cylinder engines, is as follows: Take, for example, a 12 horse-power

single-cylinder traction engine (which would probably be the engine best adapted for various purposes in this country), the plan of steam cultivation is as follows: The engine works at one side of the field, a patent anchor is placed opposite to it at the other side of the field, the wheels are exceedingly thin and penetrate into the earth, thereby opposing the side strain of the engine; a rope runs round the pulley of the engine and anchor and draws the plough backwards and forwards across the field. The anchor is moved along the headland by the motion of the pulley, which winds up a rope running lengthways of the headland, and thus keeping the anchor opposite the engine. The cost of this engine is £680 stg., and accompanying gear for steam cultivation costs £260, making the total cost in England £940. Though not perhaps in accordance with the subject matter of my investigations at Vienna, I cannot forbear expressing the opinion that this 12 horse-power traction engine might be used profitably to convey gypsum, freestone and other minerals, which are not quarried in sufficiently large quantities to pay for the construction of a railway to a place of shipment or an adjoining market. The eight horse-power traction-engine is similar to the above and costs £540 sterling, and with gear for steam cultivation cost £717 sterling. Each of these engines has £55 worth of extra parts and ropes requisite when working as a stationary engine.

I saw these engines in operation both in Vienna and in Oldham, Hants, England, and was exceedingly pleased with the manner in which they performed their work, and the facility with which they were turned in any direction.

STEAM HARROWS.

The steam harrows exhibited by Messrs. J. Fowler & Co., were also first class machines, taking a breadth of land from 15 to 18 feet, and harrowing from 40 to 60 acres per day; they are used in a similar manner to the steam ploughs, and cost £55 sterling, and I consider them superior to the patent turning harrows exhibited by the same firm, which are combinations of cultivators and harrows.

ORDINARY PLOUGHS.

One of the best selections of ordinary ploughs was exhibited by Ransome, Sims & Head, Orwell Works, Ipswich, England. Some of these ploughs deserve particular attention; the patent turnwrist plough, or one-way plough, of this form, marked on their catalogue C. P., and S. P. T. and S. P. F., is an admirable implement; it is made entirely of iron, is light and very strong; the mouldboards are moved alternately backwards and forwards by means of a crank between the handles, the crank being close to the ploughman's hands, so that he can regulate the mouldboards without loss of time as his horses are turning. One mouldboard forms the landside and the other mouldboard turns the furrow, each acting alternately as landside or mouldboard, at the option of the ploughman. The principal feature of this plough is the means provided for lifting it out of the ground on reaching the end of the furrow by means of a lever, which depresses two wheels, situated one on each side of the ground.

Their patent multiple plough is fitted with thin mouldboards which are regulated from two to seven inches in depth by means of lever handles attached to the wheel irons. This plough can also be raised at the end of each furrow eight or ten inches from the ground, by depressing the lever handles. It is well adapted for very light-land, but would require at least three horses to draw it. Their solid iron whipple trees for three horses abreast, which have been designed for working the above mentioned double and multiple plough, are contrived so that each horse shall do one-third of the work, and so that the ploughman can manage them without a driver.

Messrs. J. & F. Howard, Bedford, England, in addition to steam ploughs with four mouldboards in each (which however are not of so good a shape as those exhibited by J. Fowler & Co.) exhibited some ordinary ploughs which were the best ploughs of that kind on exhibition.

On visiting the Agricultural Department of Sweden, I noticed that most of the ploughs of that nation had a piece of steel fastened on the lower edge of the mouldboards to

prevent its wearing away, and which could be easily replaced by a new one, as it was secured to the mouldboards by means of a screw passing through a piece of iron that was cast on the inside of the mouldboard. The coulters were cast in the share standing up about nine inches from the point of the share. The piece of steel fastened to the bottom of the mouldboard, is doubtless an improvement; but not having an opportunity of seeing any of these ploughs in operation, I cannot express a decided opinion as to the management of the coulters, but would imagine that they work well.

There were also double mouldboard ploughs in the Swedish department, which had some small pieces of iron cast on the upper and lower corners of the mouldboard, through which small rods of iron passed from the beams to the bottom of the heads or soleplates of the ploughs, which would enable the ploughman to open or close the mouldboards as required, which contrivance is a great improvement.

There was an ingeniously contrived Swedish plough for digging potatoes, which it occurred to me was well adapted for use in Canada. It was simply a ploughshare, running up about one-third as high as an ordinary double mouldboard, with four bars of steel on each side; the inside ones nearest the beam running back rather higher than an ordinary mouldboard, the outside ones did not run up quite so high; these bars were about an inch apart, and connected with the share, and then the space between them widened as they went back. The Swedish ploughs are much lighter than the English ones, but are not nearly so well constructed. There was a double plough on wheels from the United States, exhibited, with head and mouldboards under the axle, which could be raised and lowered by the ploughman when required. There was a seat for the ploughman above, and a pole for two horses, and this I consider to have been the best double plough for level and light ground exhibited. Collins & Co., of Hartford, Connecticut, exhibited several light ploughs, with cast steel mouldboards and landsides, weighing from 85 to 120 lbs. The lighter ploughs are very suitable for the cultivation of potatoe ground; the heavy ploughs are adapted for heavy ploughing, but are not so good as the English ploughs for that purpose.

Collins & Co. also exhibited an Eclipse prairie and plantation gang plough. This plough has a spring seat and jointed axles, by means of which the plough can be put into any position by the ploughman; a right-hand lever places the plough in position for the first furrow, or for work on a side hill; the left-hand lever is much used for lifting the plough out of the earth, which is simply and easily done by pressing its moveable clamp upon the wheels, so that the labour of lifting the plough is thrown entirely upon the team; this lever also regulates the depth of furrows, which is changed at the ploughman's pleasure by simply moving the set-screw attached to the arc; in all respects this plough seemed more suitable for level and light ploughing than any other on exhibition.

THRASHING-MACHINES

There was a great display of the above machines from various countries, Great Britain taking the lead, as she did in ploughs. Ransome, Sims & Head exhibited some exceedingly fine specimens of thrashing-machines, which were constructed in the usual solid manner of British workmanship, and were superior to any of the American machines of a similar character, of which however there were some exhibited at Vienna; the American machines are not so expensive. The best machine of this firm, which has a drum five feet wide, and is worked with a ten (10) horse-power portable engine, will clean the grain perfectly, but only separate the small and broken kernels from the bulk; is well adapted to all districts where grain is sold in bulk for exportation, irrespective of size and uniformity of sample, and will thrash from seven to nine hundred bushels per ten hours, and has an improved straw-elevator, which carries the straw to a height of about twenty (20) feet, either in a straight line or at an angle from the machine, and will save the labour of three men, usually employed in taking away the straw.

Messrs. R. Hornsby & Sons, of the Spittlegate Iron Works, Grantham, England, exhibited some splendid specimens of steam-thrashing machines; some of the advantages and leading features of which were cranks in parts, case hardened, adjustable screws,

which are claimed to possess important advantages for quality and quantity of work done. Reversible drum—which is much more desirable—is made on Groucher's principle, which is considered the best, as being less liable to break the corn and straw than any other. This machine has also flexible connecting-rods, improved shaker, self-adjusting drum braces, adjustable wood bearings for slow movements and globular fire carriage, so that in travelling over bad roads the body of the machine is not subject to side strains and keeps its horizontal position. The straw-elevator of this machine is not so good as that of Ransome, Sims & Head's thrashing-machine.

Messrs. Marshall & Sons, Britannia Iron Works, Gainsborough and Cheapside, London, likewise exhibited some very good specimens of thrashing-machines, which will thrash from seven hundred to one thousand bushels per day of ten hours, according to field and nature of crop. For export this firm will furnish a machine having a drum five feet six inches wide, and packed in a strong frame-case, closely boarded, for the sum of £10 10s. stg. There was a tiny hand-thrashing-machine, exhibited by G. Murray & Co., Engineers, Banff Foundry, Scotland. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of commendation of this excellent little machine; it is admirably adapted for the use of small farmers; it is simple and substantial; light and easy to draw; does its work thoroughly, and only costs £8 sterling. No. 2 Tiny Thrasher can be used either with hand or horse-power; its price is £10 10s. stg. It will thrash ten bushels an hour on an average; the tiny horse-power is suitable for working chaff cutters, corn-bruizers, turnip-cutters, chain and other pumps, and it is claimed that it is constructed upon an entirely new principle, having the first and intermediate motion all in one piece—combining lightness and strength, by having a flange upon one side of the teeth of the wheel and pinion.

The Reading Iron Works, Berkshire, England, exhibited a patent iron hand-power thrashing-machine, which is more expensive than the tiny hand thrashing-machine, and is not so suitable for small farmers.

Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth, Engineers, England, also exhibited steam thrashing machines, which were lighter and plainer than the others referred to.

There were other thrashing-machines exhibited from other countries, but those I have mentioned were the best.

ROLLERS.

Messrs. Woods, Cockridge & Warner exhibited an improved presswheel roller; it was composed of a number of wheels with their edges each turning freely in the spindle, and was guaranteed to cut through and break the hardest clods, and is said to stop the ravages of the wire worm. This roller varied in size from fifteen to twenty-six inches in diameter, and in price from £6 18s. 6d. to £18 7s. stg. They also exhibited a furrow-roller made of iron, to run behind other flat rollers to roll the sides and bottoms of furrows; this roller, three feet six inches wide, would cost £2 15s. stg. They also manufacture improved barley rollers, which have been awarded a prize by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the price of which (nine feet six inches wide) is £9 9s. stg.; also jointed iron land-rollers for rolling lands on each side of furrows, the horse walking in the furrow. Price from £12 to £18 stg.

Messrs. W. A. Nicholson & Son exhibited wrought-iron rollers, the smaller sizes of which are designed to supersede the old wooden rollers for light land, and the larger ones the cast-iron rollers of small size; these rollers are bored out by machinery, and are made true at the junction of the parts in the same manner, and bearings conveniently arranged for oiling; the price of this roller, six feet wide and twenty inches in diameter, is £11 10s.—one seven feet wide and twenty-seven inches in diameter, is £16. They also exhibited improved Cambridge rollers, and patent notched rise rollers; the price of their Cambridge rollers, according to size, vary from £10 10s. to £19 stg. All the rollers of this firm seem well suited to answer the special ends for which they are designed.

HORSE-RAKES.

Messrs. W. N. Nicholson & Son exhibited a new patent horse-rake, the principal excellencies of which they claim, are great strength with remarkable lightness in delivery

and draught. The place for a seat is the same as that of the American horse-rake. A horse-rake, manufactured by Hunt & Tawell, Earls, Colm, Essex, England, was a neat and substantial implement. Woods, Cockridge, & Warner also exhibited several horse rakes of a similar character to the above; and also an American iron-pointed rake. Several horse-rakes were exhibited by various nations, but I consider those exhibited by W. N. Nicholson & Son superior to all others; the price of one of these machines, with forty-two inch wheels and twenty-eight teeth is, £13 10s. sterling.

HAY-MAKING MACHINES.

W. N. Nicholson & Son exhibited a lighter hay machine, excellently adapted for crops of moderate weight; it is lighter in draught and superior to any of those exhibited by other makers at higher prices. This firm also exhibited a double-action hay-making machine with three or four motions, the chief advantage of this machine is that without any complication of parts whatever, four different processes are available, so that the tossing of the hay can be accomplished either slow or fast, by the backward or forward motion. A new patent star hay-maker, manufactured by Ransome, Sims & Head, appeared to be a very fair machine. Woods, Cockridge & Warner likewise exhibited a hay-maker, as also did other firms in various countries; but these machines call for no special mention, as they were not superior to the hay-machines in common use in Canada and the United States.

HARROWS.

Ransome, Sims & Head exhibited improved wrought-iron harrows, the teeth of which were attached to a jointed frame, thereby enabling the harrow to follow the irregularities of the soil. Woods, Cockridge, & Warner also exhibited iron-expansion harrows made to any size.

SEED SOWERS.

Very good seed-sowers were exhibited by James Smith & Sons, Suffolk, England. They were constructed to sow bone-dust or fine manure with the grain. These machines are considered the best manufactured in England. R. Hornby & Sons also exhibited very fine seed-sowers, varying in price from £11 to £46 sterling.

The seed-sowers exhibited by Woods, Cockridge, & Warner are also good machines, and the same remark applies to those exhibited by Hunt & Tawell; B. Ried & Co exhibited a disc seed-sower well adapted for use in Canada—price £13 sterling.

CHAFF CUTTERS.

Chaff-cutters were exhibited by W. N. Nicholson & Son, by Woods, Cockridge & Warner, and by other firms in England and other nations, almost all of which appeared to be well adapted for the purposes of their construction, and especially those manufactured by Woods, Cockridge & Warner. The chaff-cutters of this firm vary in price from £2 10s. to £14 14s. sterling.

TURNIP-CUTTERS.

Turnip-cutters were exhibited by W. N. Nicholson & Son; Woods, Cockridge & Warner also exhibited very fair turnip-cutters. They claim for their new pattern turnip-cutter for sheep that they will cut finger pieces of the proper size for sheep, that the knives used are of the Gardner pattern, attached on radial curves to the disc in such a manner that the resistance to them throughout the revolution is evenly distributed. No. 1A., with fly wheel, is £4 14 stg. The price of No. 1B., with brass bushes, is £5 5s. stg. They also exhibited one denominated One Disc Slicer, with curved knives for beets, the price of which is £3 10s. stg. They also manufacture two double and treble action turnip cutters, with combined "single disc" slicer and shipper marked C.S.D., the price of which is £5 5s. stg., and would answer for both sheep and cattle.

OIL-CAKE BREAKERS.

Woods, Cockridge & Warner exhibited oil-cake breakers, which seemed well adapted for that purpose. Several other firms in England and on the Continent exhibited similar

machines, but I give the preference to the oil-cake breaking machine manufactured by W. N. Nicholson & Son. The price of their No. 3, a large machine, one pair of rollers, is £4 4s. sterling.

WINNOWING MACHINES.

Messrs. Benney & Co., City and Iron Works, Lincoln, England; Ransome, Sims & Head; W. N. Nicholson & Son; B. Reid & Co., Aberdeen; R. Hornsby & Son, and several other firms of various nations exhibited winnowing machines, which, in their general and even minute characteristics, resembled each other. There was however one machine of this kind exhibited to which this remark does not apply. It is the production of Mr. J. Hynette, and has gained nine gold medals and twelve first prizes. The inventor, Mr. J. Hynette, is a mechanical engineer, and his address is 75, Rue de Turbigo, Paris; his machine is a sorting machine for all kinds of grain. This machine costs 45 Austrian florins, or \$22.50 of our money, and weighs 120 lbs. Four sowers are furnished with every machine.

This highly simple machine is intended to take the place of the hand sieve completely and exactly as the latter offers greater difficulties every day in consequence of the higher price of labour, and it has this special advantage that there are neither wheels nor tooth work nor any other mechanical parts that cause large expense for repairs. A steady motion from side to side is sufficient to work it. But this implement must not be confounded with the sorting machines which are only used for seeds or with ventilators, for it has nothing in common with them. This winnowing machine is intended only for grain destined for sale. It is used in grain lofts for the grain that has been cleaned once already. It winnows especially the light parts of grain, such as chaff, husks, &c., in fact everything that is usually removed by means of the hand sieve, but with this difference, that here all the light bodies are removed of themselves; they continually fall on one side and the good grain on the other. This machine sorts shelled grain, such as rice, oats, &c. This machine likewise separates all stones from the grain, especially if they are not of the same size as the grain. It separates completely barley, oats, &c., when they have become mixed with the wheat. The different size of the sieves must be selected to suit the different sizes of the grain. The proofs which this machine has given of its excellence at many exhibitions renders it superfluous for me to extol its merits any further.

ROTARY CORN-EXTRACTOR.

Penny's Patent Expanding Rotary Corn Separator, manufactured by Penny & Co., Lincoln, England, is particularly well designed for separating the different kinds of grain, and received a silver medal at the Paris Exhibition. The price of this machine, with screw sixteen inches in diameter and four feet long, is £12 12s. 0d.; packed for shipment, in open frame, £1 5s. 0d. stg. extra; in close case, £1 15s. 0d. extra. This firm also exhibited a Patent Adjustable Corn Separator, with blower attached. Price from £14 14s. 0d. to £21 0s. 0d. stg.; packed for shipment, close case, £1 15s. 0d. extra.

ROOT-WASHERS.

Penny & Co. also exhibited an improved root-washer, which consisted of a barrel made of slats and turned in a trough filled with water, and the price of which is £4 4s. 0d. stg.

MOWING MACHINES.

A very large number of Mowing Machines was exhibited. R. Hornsby & Son exhibited a machine which I consider an improvement for smooth ground to any exhibited at Vienna, in this particular, that they have placed the rods connected with the knives twelve inches from the end of the knife bar, which enables the knives to run more freely, whereas on other machines the connection is made at the end of the knife bar.

Before my arrival at Vienna, a trial of mowing machines of various nations occurred on the 29th July, at Libindrum, about 20 miles from Vienna, on the estate of Herr Schwartz. It is to be regretted that for some reason, of which I am ignorant, no English

machines competed, and the reapers and mowers on the ground were all American, with the exception of a few German improved "copies" of English and American models. Eighteen reapers, single and combined, and sixteen mowing machines, were entered for competition. Only seventeen reapers actually competed; the chain-rake reapers, manufactured by Walter & Wood, of Hoosack Falls, New York, not being at hand. The weather was dry and hot; the crop allotted to the reapers was a thin growth of rye, while the mowers were set to work on a conglomeration of grass, green oats and peas; an acre and four-tenths of each crop was set apart for the reapers and mowers.

Messrs. Nultman, Miller & Co., of Akron, Ohio, exhibited an ingenious arrangement for throwing-off. This was a buckeye implement, with a circular throwing-off table, and which is thus described by a representative of the English paper "Engineering," who was present at the trial:—

"The circular throwing-off table is mounted upon the platform, and carries a short vertical rake, which receives a slow rotary motion, and the grain which is received upon the front of the platform is swept round by the rake on the table, and delivered at the side. The performance of the implement at the trial was fair, and the sheaves were deposited sometimes exceedingly well, and at others in a very straggling style, so that even with such a light standing crop the action was uncertain, and would probably be entirely unreliable under unfavourable circumstances." He then goes on to say: "The best of the exceptional deliveries to be named is the chain-rake implement of Messrs. W. A. Wood, of Hoosack Falls, N. Y. In this implement, one short rake is employed, which is attached at one end to a chain running entirely round the platform, and hinged at the other end to the frame of the implement, there being an intermediate hinged joint in the arm of the rake to give it the necessary motion by which it is swept over the table constantly and slowly, but at an uniform rate, so that the sheaves delivered are of uniform size."

TRACTION ENGINES.

The traction engines of Messrs. Avelling & Porter of Rochester, England, have been proved to be exceedingly well adapted for road and farm work. Numerous enquiries made by agriculturists in the United States, as to the possibility of employing steam ploughs in that country, induced the above firm to make numerous experiments with various ploughs, which resulted in their adoption, with some amendments, of the Fowler Balanced Plough, as being the best plough to be used with an engine in ploughing land. The use of this balanced plough, it is stated, does away with many of the difficulties in steam ploughing, especially in these particulars, that the liability to breakage is decreased, there is no loss of time in turning the plough at the headlands, and the steerage and depth of furrows perfectly regulated. Numerous trials have exemplified the fact that on heavy land one of these engines, weighing a little more than five tons, and operating a four-furrow balanced plough, cutting a furrow from eight to ten inches deep and ten to twelve inches wide, can plough eight acres a day. Only one man is required to manage one of these engines. The boiler is made of the best Staffordshire plates, and the fire-box Lowmoor iron; it will want a pressure of 200 lbs. to the square inch.

The expense of working a six horse-power Avelling & Porter engine is about \$6 per day. When one of these engines is used with a steam plough, the cost of working would be increased to the amount of the wages of an additional man. Messrs. Avelling & Porter have constructed more than nine hundred locomotives. Many of these locomotives are now in successful operation in the United States, and some of them are to be seen in the neighbourhood of the City of New York.

Mr. G. W. Dick, of Ross, Ohio, who is the fortunate proprietor of a six horse-power Avelling & Porter engine, thus writes concerning it to the *Scientific American*: "We have used our engine for almost all possible purposes—on the gravel road, for drawing logs out of the wood, for thrashing grain, and are now hauling pork in the streets of Cincinnati over a boulder pavement. On the macadamized road, from Hamilton to Venice, including waggons, 25,000 lbs. of coal were carried in one load, a distance of eleven

miles. For logs in the wood it is unequalled; we detach the engine from the waggon and roll the tree on to the waggon an inch at a time if we choose, and hold it there—a feat that horse power will not perform. All who see it at this work are amazed at the power we possess, and say that it seems to be a thing of life.

“We have threshed nearly 40,000 bushels of grain with it since harvest, and have found no place which we were unable to reach, no matter what the grade or how deep the mud. Its facility for taking itself and thresher away makes it a great favourite with the farmers, who have been tired with hitching their horses to a heavy steam engine and spoiling them with the overload. Our greatest gain is in time—moving from place to place. In five minutes after the last sheaf is through we are on the road; and we once moved 600 feet and were thrashing again in ten minutes from the time the last sheaf was thrashed at the last place (by a watch held on us by a friend.)”

These machines have been thoroughly tested by Professor Thurston, of the Stevens Institute of Technology. With a six horse-power engine, the tremendous load of 63,400 lbs. composed of ten loaded waggons, was hauled up a long grade of one foot in nineteen at the rate of two and a half miles an hour, and the wheels did not slip in the least.

Two of Avelling & Porter's engines were employed at the Exhibition in unloading and removing cases from the trains. One of the engines of this enterprising firm gained the first prize given by the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1871. By taking off the road wheels and putting in their place the common flange wheels, the engine may be used as a common tramway engine.

Mr. W. Churchill Oastler, 43 Exchange Place, New York, is the agent of Messrs. Avelling & Porter in America.

A French traction engine was also exhibited; it was fitted with the Thompson india-rubber tyres, and was steered hither and thither across the grounds, despite all obstacles, with a speed and skill truly wonderful. If this flexible tyre, with its comparatively low cost, unites also the quality of endurance claimed for it, this engine will probably be found the most suitable to use in some cases where the ordinary form of tyre is inadmissible.

A very just tribute is paid to the excellence of British portable engines by Professor R. H. Thurston, one of the United States Commissioners to Vienna. He writes thus to the *Scientific American*:—“Portable engines are a branch of steam engine construction in which, as in compound marine engines, our trans-Atlantic cousins have decidedly taken an important step in advance of us. We have very few builders of portable engines in the United States who produce machines of fair design, good workmanship and even moderately satisfactory performance.

“It is also true that but few British builders place really creditable machines in the market, yet the majority of the best builders of Great Britain have produced portable and agricultural steam engines which excel very greatly those constructed by the majority of the best known builders in the United States.”

The Johnston Harveston Company of Brockport, New York, who are doing a very large business in Russia, was represented by two implements—a reaper and a combined machine; this is to our mind the most useful implement that competed, although when the shades of difference are so fine it is difficult to draw a clear distinction, especially after so poor a trial. This Johnston's implement, however, has horizontal gearing throughout, and is actuated with a barrel pinion from the highest point of the bevelled driving-wheel; by this arrangement the gearing is far less liable to become clogged. A vertical instead of horizontal crank is used for driving the cutter bar, and an under as well as an upper bearing is given it so that considerable steadiness is secured; the arrangement for throwing up the rake is extremely ingenious and practical.

The Buckeye Combined Implement of Adriaance Platt & Co, New York, is an excellent one, and shows good work with high ingenuity in design. The Champion, of Warder, Mitchell & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, also fitted with the Johnston rake, is full of good details and excellent workmanship; this implement was sold on the ground to Prince Schwartzburg. Wood's new Champion, from the makers of the chain-rake, did also good

work; it is a well-designed and well-made implement, with four rakes coupled together in pairs, and which can be arranged at will to be thrown out of gear in pairs.

The McCormick implement was on the field and worked well, but the pattern, so long and so deservedly celebrated, now looks very antique when compared with many of the latest patterns.

Of the German competitors but little is to be said. Hopkins' copy of Samuelson's reaper made fair time on the ground, but it was very heavy, and open to the objection common to this type of implement—that there is no seat for the driver, who must therefore walk—a very wearying operation. Neither do the Sidder Slibin implements call for any special remark.

The chief points upon which the jury were to decide concerning the implements, were: the time occupied, the length of stubble, and the throwing-off of the sheaves. As we have already said, the conditions under which the reapers, and equally the mowers, were tried were such as to make a proper comparison of merit quite impossible; but it was evident, with the exception of the German Samuelson, which being a copy, could scarcely be considered in the decision, that the trial, such as it was, was purely American. Of these implements we should, judging from the performance, place that of the "Johnston Harvester Company" first, the "Wood's New Champion" second, the "Warder Mitchell & Company's Champion" and the "Buckeye" (Adriance Platt & Company) third and fourth.

The mowing trial may be described in a few words. There were altogether seventeen competitors, of which seven were simple mowers, and nine combined machines. Of the whole number there appeared little doubt that Woods & Co.'s, called "combined," but really "single," did the best work.

Returning a moment to the trials, Siebenbruner, we learn from them—incomplete and imperfect as they are—that German manufacturers will have to make great changes before they can compete with the American trade. How far they can compare with English productions the absence of the latter from the trial prevents us from forming any conclusion.

AN AUSTRIAN FARM.

One of the most celebrated farms in Austria is that of Herr Ritter Hensby Von Hercksfield, in Bohemia, 200 miles from Vienna. This farm embraces an area of 5,000 acres. The ploughs, cultivators, thrashers, harvesters, and seeders employed on this farm are numbered by scores; steam, hand and horse-power are alternately used according to the nature of the work and the character of the soil. The amount invested in machines and other improvements is \$500,000. Among other establishments on this farm the proprietor has a beet sugar factory, which cost \$250,000. This great Austrian agriculturist entertained several American scientific gentlemen and others at his farm during the exhibition. From a letter in the *New York Tribune*, giving an account of this reception, we gather one of the novel and picturesque features which attended the visit of these gentlemen: "At a bugle signal from the host, a simultaneous trial of various agricultural implements took place, when boys, girls, men and women, with asses, mules, cows, horses and oxen, all started to work upon the strips set apart for that purpose in a certain field. Herr Von Hercksfield is 72 years of age, and has attained great success as an agriculturist."

HAY-MAKING MACHINES.

There is, however, a hay rake and feeder, invented by R. G. Calvin, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and patented 22nd April, 1873, and now owned by Mr. M. T. Boyer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which I consider to be a superior implement, as it embraces a horse-rake with a feeder, thereby uniting two different implements in one, at a considerable saving of expense. When required to be used as a rake the feeder can be quickly removed by opening the hinged boxes.

This implement is not a complicated one, and its width is about that of the ordinary horse-rake. This machine possesses the merit of producing an out-of-the-way motion with an unusually small amount of gearing.

HAY-FORKS, &c.

Canada was not represented at this exhibition, and I cannot but think that a great opportunity was lost for removing the ignorance unhappily so greatly prevalent in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, in respect to the manufacturing and progressive character of the people of this Dominion. Wanzer, of Hamilton, exhibited sewing machines which well exemplified the ability of Canadian manufacturers with regard to that important household machine, which every farmer's wife should have; and I am happy to say that this enterprising gentleman obtained at the Exhibition, from the Committee of Judges, that recognition of the merit of the Wanzer Sewing Machines which they deserve.

Keyworth & Co., imported a large amount of Canadian hay, stable manure and barn forks and hoes, manufactured at Oshawa Works, Ontario, which they exhibited at Vienna, and which excited the admiration of all agriculturists, being by far the best forks and hoes exhibited. The success of Canadian manufacturers in obtaining commendation for those few articles which they exhibited (the Canadian forks and hoes, however, as I have said, being really exhibited by an English firm) only shows how successfully Canadian mechanics might have competed with their English and American brethren at Vienna, had they entered into competition with them.

In the printing art, the Dominion Directory, published by Mr. Lovell, of Montreal, astonished English Custom House officers and English printers, who had no idea that such a fine specimen of typographical art could be furnished by Canada; and there is no doubt that the Canadian mechanic, in inventive skill, as well as the thoroughness of his work, is not inferior to the English or American mechanic.

PIG TROUGHS.

Wood, Cockridge & Warner manufacture a pig-trough which is circular in form and divided into basins, each basin being shut off and separate from the other, so that the pigs feed quietly, and do not worry each other. It has a convenient hopper, so that a pailful of thick or thin food may be turned into a can which fits inside; the contents distributed, each basin receiving its equal share. The trough is fitted with a cover, which prevents the pigs getting inside, or wasting the food. The price of one of these troughs, for eight large pigs, is £1 4s. 0d. sterling, and for ten medium pigs, 15s. Also in half size, for placing against the wall, 12s. 6d. and 15s.

GRAIN.

Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Reading, Berkshire, England, exhibited a large and fine sample of seeds.

Messrs. James Carter & Co., 237, 238 and 261 High Holborn, London, exhibited eight hundred samples of seeds. The seeds exhibited by these firms, taken as a whole, with the exception of wheat, was the best seed on exhibition.

A specimen of wheat called _____ was exhibited, which was by far the best wheat on exhibition. The above description of wheat may be called indisputably the 'ne plus ultra' of wheat, as its yield, without being inferior in quality, is enormous in quantity. At the last harvest the wheat furnished a fifty-fold return, and the straw reached the height of six feet two inches on very ordinary soil. This wheat may be purchased in Austria for thirty florins (Austrian) for one sack of one and one quarter *hectolitre*. The address to the place to obtain the above most excellent wheat is *Au die Zuckerfabrick, or Sugar Factory, near Olmutz, Moravia, Austria.*

CLOSING REMARKS.

The immense size of the Exhibition Building approaching it did not strike one at once, but after repeated visits to various departments, one was enabled to convey a very faint idea of its size and of the wealth of articles therein exhibited. Figures convey to the mind but little idea of size, and the few facts I am about to state do not enable a person who was not present for days at the Exhibition to realize the vastness of the enterprise in

various particulars. The Vienna Exhibition grounds embrace five hundred acres. The main building occupied a space of half a mile long and five hundred feet wide. There were no less than one hundred and fifty detached buildings. The diameter of the dome of the main building was 354 feet. The dome of the London International Exhibition Building was only 159 feet in diameter.

The area assigned to this Exhibition was five times greater than that assigned to the Paris Exhibition of 1867. The immense buildings of the Vienna Exhibition were designed by John Scott Russell, who planned, with Brunel, the Great Eastern.

Among the many striking objects which attracted the attention of the visitor, the Turkish Treasure Pavilion was conspicuous. The domed ceiling of this building was painted in arabesque, and from it hung five large golden walls. The golden throne of Nasir Shah was exhibited there; it was magnificent in the character of its patterns, and was adorned with rubies, emeralds and pearls, turban and armour and horse caparisons heavy with gold and jewels and diamonds fairly dazzled the eye; the value of the precious things contained in this pavilion was estimated at \$27,500,000. But the splendid articles of this character to be seen here and there in the great Exhibition building did not compare in real value with the beautiful and massive machinery which the nations had gathered together at Vienna. They represented power of invention—the mighty power of steam and iron wielded and applied to the service of man.

The scientific training of the German mechanic is excellent; he enters upon the duties of his trade with a mind stored with scientific facts, and he probably loses less time in crude experiments than his English and American rivals. The time has come when the scientific training of mechanics should receive attention from the Government, and from wealthy and enterprising citizens who desire to lay broad and deep the foundations of Canada's future greatness. In common with English and American mechanics, the Canadian mechanic possesses a natural talent for invention, and a readiness to comprehend the difficulties in his way, and persevering industry in overcoming them. There was not a machine exhibited at Vienna that I do not believe some of our mechanics, with a little time to study it and with the resources of the capital so abundant in the Old World at their command, could not have produced with an equal substantiality of workmanship and elaborateness of finish.

The records of our achievements in ship-building show what our industrious, ingenious and persevering mechanics can accomplish when they bend their energies to the attainment of any desired end. What has been accomplished in the past in respect to one important branch of industry can be accomplished in the future in other departments of ingenious industry.

The immense fertile fields of Ontario, producing all kinds of grain, and especially the great staple—wheat, invite the mechanics of Canada to the manufacture of agricultural implements in order to accomplish successfully, with speed and neatness, the harvesting of that immense wheat crop. The broad and fertile grass lands, from the spreading prairies of the great North-west to the uplands and marsh lands scattered throughout the rest of the Dominion, demand the constant use of ingenious implements to cut, make and transport their important and valuable products. The other crops which the teeming earth produces to reward a hundred fold the industry of the careful agriculturist, also calls loudly for the manufacture of implements to bring them forth from the soil expeditiously and to gather them into the barns or storehouses prepared to receive them.

The day of unwieldy implements is past, and small farming operations are becoming less. The motto of this nineteenth century is "progress."—Steam has in the Old World become so powerful an agent in agricultural operations, that in all extensive farms it must be used also in Canada. Europe has no more fertile soil than we possess. In the great North-west, for example, now just entering upon a course of perfectly agricultural work, it can be carried on on a scale surpassing even the most wonderful exhibitions of European farming. The oldest of occupations is one of the most honourable, and the numerous wealthy farmers in Canada attest to the fact that it is not the least lucrative.

With every variety of soil in Canada, and with sufficient land for millions more of

inhabitants, there can be no poor peasant class as in Europe, if perseverance and temperance go hand in hand together, as virtues possessed by farmers.

I repeat that at Vienna I saw nothing exhibited in agricultural implements that the skilled mechanic of old Canada could not also manufacture ; and as the Dominion develops its best agricultural resources, the demand for improved agricultural implements will doubtless be successfully responded to by them, and I doubt not that they will yet exhibit to the world the most convincing proofs of the ingenuity and splendid workmanship of Canada.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. KING

No. 24.

REPORT OF DOUGLAS BRYMNER ON ARCHIVES.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—In continuation of former report respecting the Archives, bearing on the history and progress of society in Canada, I have the honour to submit the following further statement :—

The attention of the Department was called some time ago to the existence of very important papers, bearing on the history of Canada, which were to be found in London. It had been in contemplation by a former Minister of the Department to have an investigation made, so that the extent of the information to be derived from them might be ascertained. To carry out this design, I received instructions to proceed to London, and to make a preliminary examination of the documents to be found in possession of the various Government Departments ; of the Hudson Bay Company, in the British Museum, and generally, if the time allowed, in any other place where such documents would probably be found. I was further instructed to make a list of all that were of historical importance, or that were calculated to throw light on the public affairs or social history of the various Provinces.

In accordance with these instructions, I sailed for London, and took the earliest possible opportunity of presenting my credentials to the Colonial Secretary, with a request that I might be placed in communication with the Departments in which the documents I was in search of might be found. Some delay took place, but having communicated with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chairman of the Hudson Bay Company, I was enabled, through his kindness, to examine the documents in possession of that Company. I was, besides, making myself as far as possible acquainted with the best means of getting the information desired, and was enabled, through the civility of the officials connected with the Departments, to make preliminary enquiries before, instead of after, receiving formal leave to investigate and make lists. By advice of Mr. Armit, the Secretary of the Hudson Bay Company, I procured the Blue Book containing the evidence, with relative documents, taken before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the Hudson Bay Company's claims. This I studied carefully, with the view of ascertaining what additional documents might be obtained, bearing on the early history of the North West Territories. The Blue Book I have deposited with the other documents belonging to the Department. The records of the Council of Assinaboia are, I learned, to be found, most probably, at Winnipeg, and steps have been taken to have them obtained and deposited with the other records. It is probable they will throw much light on the history of the North West Territories.

When fairly entered on the work, I found that much of the labour expended in the prosecution of the search would be barren of result ; it was, however, necessary to expend the labour, as in very many cases the titles of the documents but imperfectly represented the nature of their contents. Sometimes the titles were such as to lead to the belief that the documents contained important and interesting information ; but a careful examination showed this belief to be erroneous. In others, which, according to the titles, referred to totally different subjects, were to be found valuable pieces of information regarding Canada during the former system of government. The whole of the North American Settlements under British rule were, at the time which preceded the American revolution, so closely connected in various ways, that amongst documents which according to their titles referred, for instance, to what are now the Southern States of the American Union, there are to be found facts and details respecting the history of some one or other of the Provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada. A considerable

number of the papers are written in French, and in a style of hand-writing which it is often difficult to decipher; very many of those in English being also very difficult to read. The work, in short, is one which requires a great deal of labour and patience, with an expenditure of time, and in spite of the closest attention bestowed on the matter whilst I was engaged, there still remains much to be done to make anything like a full catalogue of the documents it is desirable to have brought together, that the end for which the work is undertaken may be accomplished.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

There is accumulated in the Record Rooms of the Tower a most voluminous collection of documents, which, from their titles, gave promise of affording valuable information. Nearly all of these, however, were found, after a careful examination, to consist of military accounts, details of barrack requirements, movements of troops of a routine nature, and a host of petty details of very slight historical character.

What added greatly to the labour of investigation was the want of a catalogue of the documents to be found in the Tower. It, therefore, was necessary to take down, unroll and examine the bundles separately. Of these I did not think it advisable to make any list, beyond those, the description of which will be found subjoined. I am satisfied, from the investigation, that few papers of historical value to Canada are to be found in the Tower, but I would recommend that a synopsis be made of the following documents:—

Class C, Press 80, Shelf 1.

- Board's Minutes relating to explorations and surveys of British North America.
- Papers relating to the revolt in Canada.
(These refer almost exclusively to estimates for barracks, hospitals, &c.)
- Board's Minutes relating to Halifax, 1831.
- Special Credit Papers, Canada, 1837—1839.
- Board's Orders relating to Canals in Canada, 1826 to 1844.
- Papers relating to Canal Tolls and Lands, various dates.
- Reports of Seth Thomas, jun., on the Management of Canals in England and America with other papers.
- Papers relating to Lands and Property in Canada, 1826 to 1844.
- Papers relating to Royal Military Canals in Canada, 1832 to 1842.
- Authorized Engineers' Estimates, 1845 to 1849.

Class G, Division E.

Establishment for His Majesty's Forces in the Plantations, 1728.

Class C, a 25.

Correspondence, &c., relating to disputes, regarding Ordnance Lands on the Rideau Canal, charges against Judge Draper, Mr. Derbishire and others, with defences. Most of the Canal papers (of which there are six bundles) might be found useful.

They contain full lists of Ordnance Lands, properties purchased, &c.. A number of them are accounts and returns.

Among memoranda in the War Office is the following title, (the Italics in the original), the volume being, as was supposed, deposited in the Tower.

Intelligence, &c., communicated to the Board from foreign parts, 1753, 1754, the following note being appended: This volume contains some very *interesting* particulars respecting Canada.

I made particular search for this volume, and the Chief Clerk of the War Office directed enquiry to be made in the Library in case it had been transferred from the Tower, but it could not be found.

I would recommend that the following be copied in full and tracings made of the maps:—

Report from Albany from Major Montresor, R.E., relative to the Campaign on the frontiers of Lake George, Canada, (several curious maps), 1757.

This volume was transferred from the Tower to the War Office after my visit, and there it will be found.

WAR OFFICE.

In the Records at the War Office are a great many papers relating to the internal affairs of the troops serving in Canada during the revolutionary war and also during the war of 1812. Very many of the letters included are of no historical value, being applications for promotion, complaints from officers, requisitions for stores, and details respecting troops detached for outpost duty. Mixed with these, however, which rendered the work of investigation the more tedious, are papers of historical value, which it would be desirable to have copied. In unsorted box marked 50 are.

1785.—Original letters delivered to Major of Brigade, Ekene, by Major Fraser, 25th June, 1785.

These include letters giving an account of negotiations entered into in 1784 and 1785 by the Americans with the Indians in British territory. Scattered through the letters are references to the state and condition of Canada, the want of communication, &c., besides facts which throw light on the state of the country at that time.

1778.—Military and Provincial Memoranda; Petitions to Sir Guy Carleton and General Haldimand (partly regimental), five from New York Volunteers requesting to be sent back to New York to serve against the rebels; Petitions from Royalists (marked 40); Petitions from Refugees, setting forth their services and distress.

1780.—Papers and returns respecting Royalists; lists of regiments; nominal returns of officers: lists of people arriving from the rebel Colonies, &c.

The larger portion of these papers would be valued by historians as throwing light on the settlement of the country.

1756.—*Vol. A. M Shirley* contains very interesting papers relative to the War with Canada; the charges against General Shirley and his defences.

1756 to 1761. Various documents on North America, partly papers relating to the internal affairs of the regiments, others of general interest. There is an account of the battle of Ticonderoga, 12th June, 1758, with list of killed and wounded; account of the taking of Fort William Henry by Montcalm, 12th July, 1758; letter in strong terms by General Wolfe to the Secretary of War, 6th June, 1759; engagement before Quebec by General Townshend, 10th September, 1759. There are also several letters of subsequent dates from Governor Murray of Quebec, remonstrating about the smallness of his pay, &c., and throwing some light on the habits of the times.

North America, 1773 to 1776.

1773 to 1776.—Letter from Newfoundland, 4th October, 1774, offering services of troops against Boston, and list of troops sent off by General Shuldham; account of engagement between troops and rebels at Boston, 22nd April, 1775, and fight at Boston, 17th June, 1775; Council of War at Quebec, 16th November, 1775; returns of prisoners taken by rebels at Chambly, 17th October, 1775, and at St. John's, 2nd November, 1775; letter from Colonel McLean that Quebec was the only part of Canada held by the British, and that the Governor had been taken prisoner at Montreal, 20th November, 1775; letter from Halifax, giving an account of the state of affairs there; state of affairs in Quebec, 15th May, 1776; series of letters from Sir Guy Carleton, May and June, 1776; Major-General Vaughan, from the Camp on Staten Island, 6th August, 1776; General Howe's letter, announcing the embarkation of troops from Boston for Halifax, 21st March, 1776, with letters from other General Officers; letter from an officer (in original *Captain Parke* is written, but the pen drawn through it and "An Officer" written over the obliterated name) of King's 8th Regiment, Montreal, 4th August, 1776.

Quebec and Canada, 1776 to 1780.

1776 to 1780.—This volume contains letters from Sir Guy Carleton from Quebec, 20th August, 1776; from Chambly, 20th August, 1776: account of the assassination of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, with other letters; from Colonel McLean, dated New York, 20th March, 1777; from Lieutenant Stewart, dated Valentia, Newfoundland, 18th June 1777, respecting the German Contingent; convention respecting the troops of the Convention of Saratoga, dated during 1780 and 1781; also letters dated in Quebec 1780, respecting the raising of recruits.

Generals Howe and Clinton.

1776 to 1780.—American letters, from August, 1776, to October, 1780. These consist almost wholly of lists of promotions, &c., and returns as to the internal economy of regiments and troops at different stations.

Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Guy Carleton and miscellaneous letters, from January, 1781, to 1782.

This volume includes memorials, complaints, &c. There are also papers relating to complaints of rebel prisoners on board the prison ship *Stanislas*, with other documents of more or less importance.

Sir Guy Carleton.

1782, 1783.—Papers from September, 1782, to November, 1783, chiefly made up of memorials for promotion, regimental returns, &c.; but also containing the history of the raising of the New York Dragoons, for British service, and other Colonial troops.

North America.

1784, 1785.—Report by General Haldimand of the requirements for garrison duty in Canada, 18th May, 1785. Thomas Carleton, New Brunswick, 4th August, 1785, reporting the encroachments threatened on the New Brunswick boundary. Letters on the resources of Cape Breton, by J. F. W. Desbarres, 6th June, 1785.

There are several volumes of the correspondence of the Secretary of State from 1756 down to 1789. It was necessary to examine these very carefully, as there were, apparently important papers to be found among them. In the volume, for instance, bearing the title "Secretary of State, 1770 to 1775," appears a resolution, carried in the House of Lords, for copies of all narratives of any disputes or disturbances between His Majesty's troops and colonists in North America, since 24th June, 1769. A close search was made for the returns asked for, but the papers in the volume were found to relate almost entirely to the state of Ireland and to the Spitalfields riots, the only reference to North America being lists of troops to be sent out in 1775.

Secretary of State, 1776.

1776.—Letter dated Whitehall, 5th February, 1776, referring to proposals received from various parts of North America for defence. These proposals follow, being dated from 15th April, 1775, to December of the same year. Orders relating to the dispatch of transports and troop-ships with re-inforcements, stores, and ammunition for North America, are scattered through the volume.

Secretary of State, 1777 to 1781.

1777 to 1781.—Minute of inquiry, ordered on 14th May, 1778, into the cause of failure of the expedition from Canada to Albany, under Burgoyne. There are, repeated references to internal riots.

Secretary of State, 1781 to 1784.

1781 to 1784.—Orders dated in January, 1783, to put various colonial regiments on the British establishment; also the orders for the division of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, dated 3rd August, 1784, with estimates of the establishments required.

Letter Books, Volume 1.

1814, 1815.—Expedition to the southern coasts of North America, 1814 and 1815, containing important correspondence regarding the American war ending in 1814. The correspondence ends with a letter dated 14th February, 1815, containing the announcement of the Treaty of Ghent, concluded 24th December, 1814.

Volume 2.

1814.—The first part is entirely taken up with details of the shipment of men and stores for "particular service." The letters on this subject extend to December, 1814. At the end are letters beginning October, 1814, relating to the neutralization of the Island of Nantucket, which are of great interest; the remainder being letters regarding the expedition against New Orleans, the "particular service" spoken of at the beginning of the volume. These are from June down to October, 1814. I would recommend that the latter part, at least, of the volume be copied, from the Nantucket letters onwards.

Volume 3.

1815.—Documents as to preparations for carrying out the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace; proclamations, reports on the treatment of refugees, and negotiations with the Indians. Nearly all the documents contained in this volume are of importance.

Volume 4.

1815.—Claims for compensation for negroes escaping on board of ships of war. Also correspondence relating to the treatment of Indians by the United States, and the attempts to dispossess the Indians of their lands under pretence of a treaty.

In this collection the Indian papers alone are of interest to Canada, those relating to the negroes not bearing, except very remotely, upon their settlements in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

1762.—Correspondence in 1762, containing details of the force in Canada, with returns of the troops employed.

Among the papers contained in the records of the War Office are muster rolls, pay lists, and adjutant's rolls of the numbered and unnumbered corps. Included in these are Canada, Quebec, muster-roll, 1815; Canadian Fencibles, called Volunteers, February, 1794, to December, 1795; Canadian Fencibles or Rifles, 1804, to March, 1867; Commissariat Staff Corps in Canada and at Montreal, 1861 to March, 1866; detachments of regiments in Newfoundland, 1803, 1804; detachments of regiments in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1808 to March, 1809; Glengarry Fencibles, 1794 to 1802; Glengarry, Fencibles, New Provincials, 1812 to 1816; General Depot at Halifax, January to June, 1862; King's American Regiment, 1783; New Brunswick Fencibles, 1793 to 1816; Newfoundland Fencibles, 1782 to 1816; Nova Scotia Fencibles, 1793 to 1816; St. John's Volunteers, 1795 to 1798; Newfoundland Veteran Company, 1824 to March, 1863.

In the records are also Canadian Militia Pay Lists, Accounts, &c., not yet arranged, and of which no inventory has been yet made. These I did not consider it desirable to

spend time in examining. They are believed to include dates between the years 1830 and 1850. There are also monthly returns from Canada, 1812 to 1870, and of the Expedition (Canada) under General Ross, 1814, and others relating to Nova Scotia, 1812 to 1871.

PUBLIC RECORDS' OFFICE.

By permission of the Master of the Rolls, obtained through the intervention of the Colonial Office, I was enabled to enter upon researches among the public records, which are very numerous and extend back to an early date. Every facility was given to make the searches required, and material assistance was rendered by the officer in charge of the records, amongst which were to be found the papers relating to North America. As the Government of Nova Scotia had in 1858, authorized the Lieutenant-Governor, to procure from the State Paper Office in London, copies of any despatches or documents that might be found necessary to complete their files, it was evidently important that care should be taken not to mark for transcription the same documents as those of which copies had been obtained by the Nova Scotian Government. The volume of Archives, published by the Government of Nova Scotia, in 1869, under a resolution of the House of Assembly, passed 15th March, 1865, and also the list, which I made in 1872, of documents in the Provincial Buildings at Halifax, still unpublished, were used as a check, and so far as these go it will be found that the list subjoined consists of documents not yet published, or copied for publication by the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia. The documents relating to the various Provinces I have classified and brought together for greater convenience.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Volume A 1.

- 1712.—Account of soil, climate, &c., by Colonel Vetch ; state of the military.
 1713.—Proposals by officers and others for settling the disbanded soldiery.
 1714.—Colonel Vetch's report on the boundary question, dated 4th August, 1714 ; also documents by the same, relating to settlements in Nova Scotia ; series of letters from Governor Vetch, relating to the settlement and defences of the country.
 1711, 1712.—Expedition from Boston to Quebec, and accounts, by Colonel Vetch, of attacks by Canadians on New England.
 1714.—Documents relating to the withdrawal of the French from Acadia to Isle Royale, (Cape Breton), with the terms agreed upon between the French and the Governor. Many of the papers are in French.
 1714.—Memorial from officers respecting settlement, with boundaries pointed out.
 1715.—Memorials regarding the treatment of the French in Annapolis Royal, from Count de Pontchartrain.
 1714.—2nd December, Proclamation of King George I., at Annapolis Royal, and the oath of allegiance to be taken in consequence ; also the obligation taken by the French in Acadia, to do nothing contrary to the welfare of the King.
 The latter part of the volume consists chiefly of signatures to the oath of allegiance and to the obligation.

Volume B 2.

- 1714.—Reports from Captain Nicholson of designs on Nova Scotia by the French in Cape Breton ; journal of a trading voyage to Gaspé, by Peter Aneneau.
 1715.—Letter from Captain Nicholson on the Indians in Nova Scotia, and the French in Cape Breton.
 1714.—Reports by the Brothers Godet, on the soil and capabilities of Cape Breton.
 1715.—Report of fortifications at Cape Breton ; state of Garrison at Annapolis Royal ; report on the soil and resources of Nova Scotia ; report by Governor Caulfield on Cape Breton.
 1716.—Colonel Vetch's report on Nova Scotia ; Governor Caulfield on the French encroachments on the fisheries.

1716, 1717.—Petition for settlement. Paper marked B 36, relates to the boundaries of Maine, and other documents on settlement refer to the same subject.

170₇^o.—Instructions for the Expedition against Port Royal.

1717.—Report on the state of Annapolis.

1718.—Report by Colonel Phillips on the settlement of Newfoundland.

Volume C 3.

1718 to 1720. —Papers connected with French inhabitants of Acadia. A number of these are in French.

1720.—Discussion as to Cape Breton and the boundaries of Nova Scotia, by Pulteney, Sir Robert Sutton and the Archbishop of Cambray; fishery disputes; report on Nova Scotia by Colonel Vetch; fresh incursions by French and Indians at Canso; depositions and statements as to encroachments on the fisheries; report by Mr. Mascarene, Engineer, on Nova Scotia, with remarks on its boundaries, &c.

Volume C 4.

1720.—Correspondence relative to Annapolis, &c.

This is a long correspondence, with affidavits and other documents, concerning charges against the Governor and officers.

1720.—Claims made by Governor Armstrong in respect to Canso fishing.

1722.—Reports on Indian outrages.

1723 to 1727.—Report to the Commissioners for trade and plantations, (C 87) by Colonel Phillips; on the situation and state of Nova Scotia.

This volume refers generally to the settlement of Nova Scotia, and contains many valuable documents relative to settlement and defence down to 1727.

Volume C 5.

1727.—Reports of the bad state of the fortifications and consequent dangers to the settlements in Nova Scotia; death of George I. and accession of George II., with the oaths of allegiance and conditions made by the French Roman Catholics.

In the published volume of Nova Scotian Archives are some documents relating to this latter subject, but those I have noted are additional.

1728.—Memorial from Thomas Coram as to the settlement of land between St. Croix and Kennebec (Maine boundary). Report on same boundary by David Dundas, Surveyor General.

In this volume are several full statistical reports concerning the fisheries.

Much of it is taken up with questions of settlement, and with disputes about the oath of allegiance to be taken by the French. The dates come down to 1730.

Volume D 6.

1730.—Enquiries respecting, and reports on, the fisheries at Canso and other parts of Nova Scotia. Disturbances caused by New Englanders: report as to their quarrelsome character; also their supplying the Indians with rum contrary to law. Important reports from David Dundas, Surveyor General, relative to the Province.

In this volume there are proofs of the growth of discontent in New England, especially Massachusetts.

1730.—Renewed disputes with the French, who are supported in their pretensions by assistance and advice from Canada. Governor Armstrong's reports.

Volume E 7.

1732 to 1737.—Claims for lands, reports on fisheries, proposals for settlement, with estimated expense; report by Mr. Dunbar on the state of the Province;

wreck of the *Baltimore* and plunder by Indians; discussion with the French Governor at Louisbourg respecting the terms of the Treaty as regards the French priests. Petition for land from artizans in London.

Volume E 8.

1736 to 1743.—Reports on the Indian outrages and on crimes by others; fishery statistics; minute report on the French fisheries at Cape Breton and report on the strength of the garrison; remonstrance against the weakness of the Nova Scotian garrison; memorials from various bodies and individuals to have reinforcements sent. Description of Cape Breton (here called Gaspy) and of Louisbourg, with fisheries and forts.

Much of the volume is taken up with disputes about land, and precedence of officers.

Volume F 9.

1748 to 1750.—Claims for war damages; plans by Colonel Cornwallis for systematic settlement; reports by the same on various subjects; proposals from the same to exterminate the Indians; French machinations among the Indians. Settlements of Swiss and Germans agreed to.

This volume contains also reports and correspondence relating to attacks by the French and abortive attempts to settle and colonize the Province.

Volume G 10.

1749 to 1750.—Reports respecting the expedition against Chignecto; details of Swiss; and German settlements; charges against officials; claims for property and official appointments; negotiations with the French.

Volume G 11.

1750 to 1751.—Further details respecting the expedition against Chignecto; accounts and documents relating to the settlement of the country.

QUEBEC.

1763.—There are eight volumes, marked 1 to 7 (2 A being interpolated); these I have gone over very carefully, and find them to contain important information on the state of Montreal and Three Rivers, and respecting boundaries, &c.

The greater proportion of these should, in my opinion be copied.

Volumes 8 to 14.

Minutes of Council, dates of which will be found below.

In the catalogue they are described as “original documents,” but prove on examination to be, as above stated, Minutes of Council.

Volumes 15 to 17.

Entry books from which a few extracts may be made.

The following are the dates of the Minutes of Council, the volumes beginning at 8 volumes 15 to 17 being entry books, are not included.

Minutes of Council.

Volume 8.....	1768 to 1781.
” 9.....	1778 to 1779.
” 10.....	1783 to 1797.
” 11.....	1786 to 1791.
” 12.....	1787 to 1794.
” 13.....	1799 to 1801.
” 14.....	1801 to 1807.
” 18.....	1764 to 1767.

Volume 19.....	1766 to 1776.*
” 20.....	1767 to 1780.
” 21.....	1786 to 1788.
” 22.....	1788.
” 23.....	1789.
” 24.....	1789 to 1790.
” 25.....	1790.
” 26.....	1790 to 1791.
” 27.....	1791.
” 28.....	1791 to 1792.
” 29.....	1792 to 1794.
” 30.....	1804 to 1807.

Journals of the Legislative Council.

Volume 31.....	1787 to 1791.
“ 32.....	1793 to 1796.
“ 33.....	1810.
“ 34.....	1812.
“ 35.....	1812.

Ordinances.

Volume 36.....	1764 to 1781.
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Reports.

Volume 38.—Reports on the population, state of agriculture, and other matters for the years 1786 and 1787.

Correspondence.

There is a great mass of correspondence, through a very considerable portion of which I have searched sufficiently to satisfy me that a large part of it should be copied. There is much, however, that is of very slight consequence, and, in fact, not worth the cost of transcribing. The selection will on this account be somewhat tedious, the valuable correspondence being mixed up with what is unimportant.

Volumes 1 to 21a.

1817 to 1829.—Twenty-two volumes, consisting for the most part of application for lands, papers relating to settlements, with lists of names, &c. There are also statistical tables for 1826 and 1827.

Volumes 22 to 24.

1764 to 1790.—Three volumes, relating to the old Province of Quebec before the Division into Upper and Lower Canada.

Volumes 338 to 391.

1761 to 1791.—Fifty-four volumes of Quebec correspondence from the cession of Canada to the division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces.

Volumes 25 to 129, 133 to 159.

1792 to 1829.—One hundred and thirty-two volumes full of important correspondence, copies of letters from both sides being given with accompanying documents. A considerable portion of these volumes should be copied.

UPPER CANADA.

Volumes 160 to 235.

1792 to 1829.—Seventy-six volumes of correspondence regarding Upper Canada.

* This also refers to St. John's, now Prince Edward Island.

Volumes 236 to 244.

1824 to 1829.—Nine volumes of correspondence relating to the Upper Canada Company:

CANADA.

Volumes 130 to 132.

1822 to 1823.—Three volumes containing correspondence respecting the union of Upper and Lower Canada.

Volumes 509 to 515.

1816 to 1829.—Seven volumes of correspondence respecting the boundary lines between British North America and the United States.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Volumes 301 to 337.

1784 to 1829.—Thirty-seven volumes of correspondence respecting New Brunswick from 1784; the date of the division from Nova Scotia, to 1829; also 4 volumes miscellaneous papers.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Volumes 245 to 306.

1762 to 1829.—Fifty-six volumes relating to Newfoundland from 1762 to 1829.

Besides the correspondence there are 32 volumes of miscellaneous papers.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

In 1857 a very large and interesting collection of papers was presented to the British Museum by the heirs of the late General Haldimand, whose name was for so many years connected with Canada. This collection includes what are known as the "Bouquet papers," being those belonging to Colonel Bouquet, consisting of his correspondence and military documents; and the "Haldimand papers," being the official correspondence and papers of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Haldimand, K.B., commanding various posts in North America, and afterwards Governor of the Province of Quebec. These are dated respectively, the "Bouquet papers" from 1757 to 1765, up to the period of the death of Colonel Bouquet; the "Haldimand papers" from 1758 to 1785. The numbers in the catalogue of the Museum begin at 21,631. The papers are of a very mixed character, many of them merely contain petty details of the internal economy of regiments, barracks and other accounts, and similar matter of little or no general interest; but even from such unpromising documents historians have been able to obtain valuable material for history, so that no determination should be hastily taken with respect to the copying of these portions of the papers. Others are, however, of a different kind and leave no doubt as to the propriety of their being copied in full. Many are in French. It has been a work of very considerable time to examine the papers, even superficially, and as it is necessary before copies are made that they should be carefully perused, so that proper instructions may be given, I have thought it better to make a list of the contents of the papers rather than to make any recommendation on the subject. It should be stated that the examination shows that there are to be found amongst the papers whose titles would indicate that they refer only to technical details, a considerable proportion containing information of general interest. It is this which has added greatly to the labour of investigation, as it was impossible to decide positively on the value of documents, simply from the description given of them in a catalogue. In recent works on the history of North America, it will be found that the "Bouquet" and "Haldimand" papers have been drawn upon for information, although only very partially, and so far as I can ascertain, and I have taken some trouble in the matter, no use has yet been made of them for Canadian history.

Bouquet Papers.

- 1757.—Letter-book of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bouquet, 62nd Royal American Regiment.
- 1757 to 1758.—Letter-book of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bouquet, 62nd Royal American Regiment.
- 1757 to 1758.—Accounts for the maintenance of troops in South Carolina. At the end is the muster roll of the 1st Battalion of the Royal American Regiment.
- 1759 to 1763.—Correspondence between Colonel H. Bouquet and General Sir Jeffery Amherst, K.B. (afterwards Lord Amherst), Commander-in-Chief in North America, comprising original letters, drafts and copies with enclosures, relating to military affairs from March, 1759, to November, 1763. Also several original letters from Colonel W. Amherst, Adjutant-General, and from Lieutenant-Colonel James Robertson.
- 1763.—Copies of Government instructions to General Sir Jeffery Amherst, K.B., Commander-in-Chief in North America, and of orders of Sir Jeffery Amherst to Colonel Henry Bouquet, for the reduction of the 42nd and 77th Regiments.
- 1763 to 1765.—Copies of letters from Major-General Honourable Thomas Gage, Commander-in-Chief in North America, to Colonel Henry Bouquet (in two parts), from November, 1763, to February, 1765.
- 1763 to 1765.—Copies of letters from Colonel Bouquet to Major-General Honourable Thomas Gage (in three parts), dated from October, 1763, to June, 1765. Amongst them are also a few letters to Colonel Sir W. Johnson, Baronet: to Broadstreet and Ried, and to (John) Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania.
- 1759 to 1765.—Correspondence of Colonel Henry Bouquet from 1759 to 1765 (original letters, drafts and copies) with the following persons:—Major-General John Stanwix, from March, 1759, to April, 1760, and January to April, 1765; Major-General Honourable Robert Monckton, from May, 1760, to February, 1763. (Many of the letters of this correspondence are written by Brigade-Major Horatio Gates). Major-General Honourable Thomas Gage, from November, 1763, to March, 1765, with enclosures. There is also an original letter from John Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania, to Colonel Bouquet, 16th August, 1764.
- 1758 to 1763.—Correspondence of Colonel Bouquet with Quarter-Master General Sir John Sinclair, and with Captain James Sinclair, Assistant Deputy Quarter-Master General, from May, 1758, to August, 1763. Originals and drafts with enclosures.
- 1757 to 1760.—Correspondence of Colonel Bouquet with (John Campbell) Earl of Loudoun, Commander-in-Chief in North America, from April to December, 1757, and with Brigadier-General John Forbes, from May, 1758, to February, (1760?). Several of the letters of General Forbes are written by Major Francis Halkett. The letters are in English and French. At the end of the volume is a short correspondence between Colonel Bouquet and Major (afterwards General) Horatio Gates, in September, 1759; also original letter from Major John Stanwix to General Forbes.
- 1758.—Correspondence of Colonel Henry Bouquet with Colonel George Washington, from July to November 1758. Nearly all the letters are original.
- 1758 to 1764.—Correspondence of Captain Lewis Ourry with Colonel H. Bouquet, from June, 1758 to September, 1764, with enclosures (French and English).

There are nine volumes of miscellaneous correspondence of various persons chiefly with Colonel Henry Bouquet, from 1754 to 1765. I have given the names of the correspondents to be found in the first volume, but have not thought it necessary to extend the list of names in the others. Many of the familiar letters contain information as to the social life of the time.

VOLUME I.

1754 to 1758—Letters addressed to Major Lewis Ourry at Jersey, most of them from members of his family between February, 1754, and July 1755. Letters to Colonel Henry Bouquet from the following persons:—John Hunter, New York, 8th September, 1757; Danlius, Poitiers, 1st November, 1757; Colonel John Calcraft, 30th December, 1757; Colonel John Armstrong, January to December, 1758; W. Henry Littlejohn, Governor of South Carolina, January, 1758; Major John Tulleken, January to December, 1758; Captain Paul Demere, Fort Loudoun, February, 1758, and others.

The following are the dates of the correspondence to be found in the remaining volumes:—

1759.....	Volume	2
1760.....	"	3
1761, January to June	"	4
1761, July to December.....	"	5
1762.....	"	6
1763.....	"	7
1764, January to September.....	"	8
1764, October.....	}	9
1765, May		

1757 to 1764.—Two volumes of drafts and letters from Colonel H. Bouquet to various persons on military affairs in North America.

1758 to 1765.—Miscellaneous papers chiefly relating to commissariat business at Forts Bedford, Cumberland, Pitt, Lignier, &c., and comprising the contractors' accounts and letters as well as returns and accounts of the Royal American Regiment.

1758 to 1765.—Papers relating to Indian affairs in America, consisting of Minutes of Conferences, copies of memoranda and speeches addressed to Indians of various tribes. There are also letters scattered through the volume most of them addressed to Colonel H. Bouquet by Captain A. Bosomworth, Colonel Hugh Mercer, George Croghan, Major William Walters, Colonel Adam Stephen, Colonel Sir William Johnson, and others.

1761 to 1765.—Copies of public orders issued by Sir Jeffery Amherst, K. B.; the Honourable Thomas Gage, Colonel H. Bouquet and others, from 1761 to March, 1765.

1759 to 1764.—General and regimental orders issued to the forces in North America from 1759 to 1764, signed by the following persons:—J. Appy, Judge Advocate; Major General Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief; Brigadier-General John Stanwix, Colonel H. Bouquet, William Amherst, Adjutant-General; J. Moncrieff, Major of Brigade; Major-General Honourable Thomas Gage; John Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania, and others.

1757 to 1765.—Miscellaneous papers for the years from 1757 to 1765, inclusive.

1757 and 1758.—Cash books for 1757 and 1758, giving accounts of five companies of the Royal American Regiment under Colonel Henry Bouquet, and of the 1st Highland Battalion.

The last bundle of the series contains copies of the effects and sales of sundry goods belonging to the late Brigadier General Bouquet, dated Pensacola, September and October, 1765, together with a copy of his Will, dated Philadelphia, 19th April, 1765, and a letter from Lieutenant Francis Hutcheson to Captain Thomas Varlo, administrator, dated 1st October, 1765.

Haldimand Papers.

These include the official correspondence and papers of Lieutenant-General Sir

- Frederick Haldimand, K. B., commanding various posts in North America, and afterwards Governor of the Province of Quebec, from 1758 to 1785.
- 1758 to 1777.—Correspondence of General Haldimand, with General Sir Jeffery (afterwards Lord) Amherst, K. B., Commander in Chief of the British forces in North America from 1758 to 1764; on military affairs from 1758 to 1777. There are also letters included in this volume from Brigadier-General John Stanwix and Major A. Monypenny, his Secretary, dated at Albany, 1758 and 1759; Colonel W. Amherst, New York, 1759; Captain James Loring, Onondaga, 1760; (Pierre Rigaud) Marquis de Vaudreuil, commanding at Montreal, to General Amherst, respecting the capitulation of that place 8th September, 1760. Original letters and drafts in English and French.
- 1758 to 1777.—Four volumes of letters from General Haldimand to General Gage.
- 1756 to 1775.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Brigadier-General John Stanwix, August, 1756, to March, 1758; with Lieutenant-Colonel James Robertson, December, 1757, to January, 1775; with Major-General James Abercromby, Commander in Chief in North America, March 1758, to May 1759; with General Honourable James Murray, January, 1762, to March 1775.
- 1762 to 1763.—Copies of reports on the state of the Government of Quebec in 1762, and of Three Rivers and Montreal in 1763; rendered by the respective Governors, viz.: General James Murray, Sir Ralph Burton and Honourable Thomas Gage.
- 1764 to 1766.—Copy of the statement of transactions of General James Murray's Administration during his Government of Quebec, drawn up in answer to complaints made against him.
- 1760 to 1765.—Correspondence of General Haldimand during his Government at Three Rivers with Brigadier-General Sir Ralph Burton, Governor of Montreal, from 1762 to 1765. At the beginning of the volume are a few letters from Major General Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander-in-Chief, to Governor Burton, 1760 to 1763.
- 1759 to 1774.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Colonel Sir William Johnson, together with other papers relating to Indian affairs from 1759 to 1774. There are also letters from Frederick Smyth, Chief Justice of New Jersey, dated Perth-Amboy, 5th August, 1773, and others.
- 1765 to 1774.—Two volumes of papers relating to Indian affairs.
- 1765 to 1774.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Governors of the Provinces of North America and other Colonies; drafts and copies of his letters; the replies are original.
- 1768 to 1770.—Letter-book of General Haldimand when commanding in Florida.
- 1765 to 1773.—Papers, accounts, returns, copies and original letters relating chiefly to Ordnance affairs at Pensacola during General Haldimand's command in Florida.
- 1767 to 1773.—Account books of disbursements made in the public service during General Haldimand's command at Pensacola and St. Augustine, Florida.
- 1763 to 1774.—Regimental returns, &c., during General Haldimand's command in Florida.
- 1760 to 1773.—General orders and letters addressed to the commanding officers at Niagara by General Sir Jeffery Amherst and Hon. Thomas Gage, Commander-in-Chief in North America, and by Deputy Adjutant-General Richard Maitland, Sir W. Johnson, Baronet, General Guy Carleton, &c.
- 1765 to 1778.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Hugh and Alexander Wallace of New York, and George Ross and Gray of London.
- 1775 to 1778.—Letters from Major Francis Hutchinson, of the 60th Regiment, to General Haldimand, relating to military affairs, dated from Boston, Halifax and Staten (spelt Statton) Island.

- 1760 to 1767.—Papers relating to Three Rivers, and to the iron works in that district.
- 1758 to 1779.—Proceedings of Courts Martial held by order of General Haldimand and others.
- 1763 to 1777.—General orders and instructions issued by General Gage and others.
- 1764 to 1777.—Copies of Government instructions to the office of Ordnance at Quebec, 1771; Treasury Minutes regulating Military expenses in America 1754 to 1767; and rules and regulations for the government and barracks in Canada, issued by General Haldimand, Governor of Quebec (1777?).
- 1776.—Copies of accounts and papers relating to the farm of Long Meadow, in Maryland, belonging to General Haldimand.
- 1750 to 1773.—Journals of voyages and exploring expeditions in various parts of North America, with very interesting maps and plans.
- 1756 to 1776.—Miscellaneous papers relating to the troops in North America.
- 1773 to 1774.—Ledger of contingent warrants granted by General Haldimand, Commander-in-Chief in North America.
- 1773 to 1774.—Two volumes containing lists of warrants granted by General Haldimand, and one volume receipts for orders granted by the same.
- 1773 to 1774.—Cash account of Major Francis Hutcheson, Paymaster to the Commander-in-Chief, New York.
- 1773 to 1774.—Copies of letters from General Haldimand as Commander-in-Chief of North America, from June, 1773, to September, 1774.
- 1773 to 1774.—Copies of letters from the same to John Robinson, Secretary to the Treasury, from July, 1773, to July, 1774.
- 1773 to 1775.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State.
- 1764 to 1777.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Viscount Barrington, Secretary of War.
- 1760 to 1778.—Correspondence of British Ministers with Generals Amherst and Gage, Commander-in-Chief in North America, and with Generals James Murray and Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Quebec, with other miscellaneous letters.
- 1777 to 1779.—Copies of letters from Ministers to General Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Quebec.
- 1776 to 1778.—Two volumes containing the Register of the official letters of General Carleton, Governor of Quebec.
- 1778 to 1779.—Copies of Orders and instructions issued to General Carleton.
- 1777 to 1779.—Copies of letters from General Haldimand and to Lord George (Sackville) Germain, Secretary to the Treasury; and Earl Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, with a few papers relating to Montreal.
- 1777 to 1782.—Two volumes, letters from Lord George Germain (Viscount Sackville), Secretary of State, and his Assistant Secretary to General Haldimand.
- 1782 to 1784.—Letters from British Ministers to General Haldimand, as Governor of Quebec.
- 1777 to 1786.—Two volumes, letters from the Treasury to General Haldimand.
- 1778 to 1786.—Letters from Secretaries at War to the same.
- 1778 to 1785.—Letters from Lords of the Admiralty to the same.
- 1777 to 1784.—Register of letters from British Ministers to the same.
- 1778 to 1785.—Register of letters from the Treasury, 1778 to 1782; from the War Office, 1778 to 1785; from General Haldimand to the War Office, 1778 to 1783.
- 1779 to 1786.—Register of letters to General Haldimand from the Treasury, 1783 to 1786; from the Board of Trade, 1780 and 1781; from the Ordnance, Navy and Admiralty Offices, 1779 to 1782.
- 1762 to 1786.—Copies of Ministerial letters of appointment to the various commands held by General Haldimand.

- 1778 to 1782.—Three volumes, register of letters from General Haldimand to the British Ministry. Volume 1, 1778 to 1780. Volume 2, 1780 to 1782. Volume 3, 1780 to 1782.
- 1778 to 1790.—Two volumes, register of letters from the same, when Governor, of Quebec 1778 to 1784 ; after his return to England, 1785 to 1790.
- 1778 to 1786.—Two volumes, register of letters to various Ministers from General Haldimand.
- 1779 to 1784.—Copies of letters written by Military Secretaries, and by the Adjutant General.
- 1783 to 1788.—Three volumes, register of miscellaneous letters from General Haldimand.
- 1784.—Copies of private letters from General Haldimand.
- 1762 to 1791.—Two volumes, copies and drafts of letters from the same, during his command at Three Rivers, Florida, New York and Quebec, and after his return to England.
- 1757 to 1777.—Four volumes of letters, from various persons to General Haldimand.
- 1778 to 1791.—Six volumes of letters from various persons to the same, after his appointment as Governor of Quebec.
- 1778 to 1784.—Minutes of Council at Quebec, from June, 1778, to July, 1784.
- 1779 to 1784.—Minutes of Council at Quebec, from January, 1779, to 29th April, 1784.
- 1778 to 1783.—Three volumes, register of letters from the office of the Adjutant-General, Quebec.
- 1776 to 1783.—General Orders issued by Generals Carleton and Haldimand, Governor of Quebec, May, 1776, to July, 1783.
- 1783-1784.—General Orders issued by General Haldimand, July, 1783, to November 1784.
- 1778 to 1784.—Register of Naval and Military Commissions granted by General Haldimand at Quebec.
- 1778 to 1784.—Three volumes, register and abstract of warrants issued for the ordinary services of the Army in Canada.
- 1778 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.
- 1777 to 1783.—Register of correspondence with officers commanding at Michilimackinack, 1778, 1779, and at Niagara, 1777 to 1783.
- 1778 to 1785.—Two volumes, correspondence of General Haldimand with the officers commanding at Michilimackinack.
- 1778 to 1782.—Letters and papers relating to the Upper Posts of Canada.
- 1777 to 1784.—Four volumes, letters from officers commanding at Niagara to General Haldimand.
- 1777 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with various officers, chiefly at Niagara.
- 1779 to 1783.—Register of the correspondence of General Haldimand with Colonel Guy Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
- 1778 to 1783.—Two volumes, correspondence with Colonel Guy Johnson.
- 1777 to 1784.—Nine volumes of papers and letters relating to Indian Affairs.
- 1777 to 1784.—Copies of directions to Mr. Pollycrow, how to conduct his enquiries into the manners and customs of the Indian nations, particularly the Choctaws.
- 1778 to 1784.—Reports of meetings, treaties, speeches, &c., relating to the Indian tribes of Canada.
- 1778 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with officers commanding at Oswegotchie.
- 1778 to 1784.—Register of the same.
- 1776 to 1783.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with officers commanding at Detroit and dependencies.
- 1781 to 1783.—Register of the correspondence of General Haldimand with officers commanding at Carleton Island, Oswego, and Cataragui.

- 1782, 1783.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Major John Ross, commanding at Oswego.
- 1783, 1784, 1786.—Correspondence of Major Samuel Ross, Surveyor-General; John Collins, Surveyor, and Major John Ross, commanding at Cataragui.
- 1778 to 1784.—Letters from officers commanding at Carleton Island.
- 1779 to 1783.—Copies of letters from General Haldimand to officers commanding at Carleton Island.
- 1778 to 1784.—Two volumes, letters to General Haldimand, from officers commanding at Montreal.
- 1778 to 1784.—Copies of letters from General Haldimand to officers commanding at Montreal.
- 1778 to 1783.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with officers commanding at Isle aux Noix.
- 1778 to 1784.—Two volumes, letters to General Haldimand from officers commanding at Fort St. John's.
- 1778 to 1784.—Copies of letters from General Haldimand to officers commanding at Fort St. John's.
- 1778 to 1784.—Three volumes to General Haldimand from officers commanding at Sorel.
- 1778 to 1783.—Copies of letters from General Haldimand to officers commanding at Sorel.
- 1778 to 1783.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with officers of the Royal Navy.
- 1778 to 1784.—Three volumes, letters from officers of the Provincial Navy of Canada, chiefly relating to affairs on Lake Champlain.
- 1778 to 1784.—Copies of letters from General Haldimand to officers of the Provincial Navy of Canada.
- 1755 to 1784.—Two volumes, miscellaneous papers, relating to the Provincial Navy of Canada.
- 1782 to 1783.—Copies of correspondence between General Haldimand and Sir Guy Carleton, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in America.
- 1777 to 1783.—Two volumes, correspondence of General Haldimand with General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., Lieutenant General Sir Guy Carleton and other officers serving in America.
- 1777 to 1784.—Letters from Governors of Nova Scotia and officers commanding at Halifax.
- 1778 to 1784.—Copies of letters from General Haldimand to Governors of Nova Scotia and officers commanding at Halifax.
- 1778 to 1784.—Two volumes of letters, principally in French, from officers of the German Legion in Canada.
- 1776 to 1783.—Copies of letters from General Haldimand to officers of the German Legion in Canada.
- 1777 to 1783.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with officers of Engineers in Canada.
- 1771 to 1784.—Returns from office of Engineers, Quebec.
- 1778 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with the Ordnance Department of Canada.
- 1779 to 1784.—Returns of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Canada.
- 1776 to 1783.—Letters from officers of King's Royal Regiment of New York.
- 1779 to 1783.—Copies of General Haldimand's letters to the same.
- 1779 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Lieutenant General Robert Rogers and Major James Rogers commanding the Royal Rangers in Canada and letters from other officers of corps.
- 1778 to 1784.—Two volumes, letters from officers of Loyalists in Canada and others chiefly to General Haldimand.
- 1779 to 1783.—Letters to officers of Loyalists in Canada from General Haldimand.
- 1778 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Conrad Gogy, Seigneur of Machiche relating to the Loyalists there.

- 1781 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Colonel Abraham Cuyler, M. de Coigne, Lieutenant Gersham French and Stephen de Lancy, Inspector of Loyalists in Canada.
- 1778 to 1785.—Returns, &c., relating to Loyalists in Canada.
- 1776 to 1784.—Muster rolls, returns, &c., relating to Loyalist and other Provincial corps serving in America.
- 1784.—Musters of Townships and Settlements of refugee Loyalists and disbanded soldiers in Canada.
- 1782 to 1784.—Surveys, Journals, Plans, &c., relative to the settlement of Loyalists in Canada.
- 1788 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Joseph Godfrey de Tonnancour, Colonel of Militia at Three Rivers, and others.
- 1775 to 1784.—Miscellaneous papers (including letters) relating to the Militia of Canada.
- 1774 to 1784.—Accounts of Thomas Dunn, Paymaster-General of the Marine Department of Canada.
- 1775 to 1784.—Military returns and papers relating to the British and German troops serving in Canada.
- 1778.—Letters from officers of the British army, prisoners of war, with returns.
- 1780 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with various officers and others, relative to exchange of prisoners, and to the State of Vermont.
- 1777 to 1784.—Three volumes, letters from Captain Justus Sherwood and Dr. George Smyth, Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, to General Haldimand.
- 1780 to 1783.—Copies of letters from General Haldimand to Captain Justus Sherwood and Dr. Smyth.
- 1781.—Register of letters of Captain Justus Sherwood on Secret Service.
- 1775 to 1782.—Papers of secret intelligence of the affairs of the United States, and documents relating to American prisoners.
- 1778 to 1783.—Papers and correspondence relating to rebel prisoners, comprising returns and petitions of prisoners, drafts of letters from General Haldimand, and various original letters.
- 1775 to 1784.—Two volumes, papers relating to State prisoners and suspected persons in Canada, comprising depositions, memorials, drafts, and various letters and papers taken from prisoners.
- 1779.—Journal of Colonel Augustin Mottin de la Balme, Inspector of Cavalry in the American service, made prisoner of war, dated 13th May, 1779.
- 1779.—Pocket book containing memoranda taken from a rebel prisoner.
- 1778 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Carleton, Quartermaster-General; Major Thomas Gamble, Deputy Quartermaster-General.
- 1778 to 1783.—Return of stores and other papers relating to the department of the Quartermaster-General, Quebec.
- 1777 to 1785.—Returns, accounts and other papers relating to the department of Captain Brehm, Barrack-Master, Quebec.
- 1778 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Nathaniel Day, Commissary General, Quebec.
- 1778 to 1784.—Returns of provisions in store at Quebec, or forwarded to the upper posts of Canada.
- 1778 to 1783.—Monthly returns of provisions issued and in store in the Commissariat Magazines of Canada.
- 1767 to 1785.—Two volumes, contingent and current accounts, with other papers relating to the Commissariat of Canada.
- 1779 to 1784.—Invoices of cargoes, and letters of advice of stores shipped to Canada.
- 1778 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Dr. Hugh Alexander Kennedy, Inspector, and W. Barr, Purveyor of Hospitals, in Canada, with

- returns and accounts of the General Hospital at Three Rivers and the Hospitals at Quebec, Montreal, &c.
- 1777 to 1778.—Two volumes, papers and accounts of the Receiver-General's Department, Quebec.
- 1777 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Hugh Finlay, Deputy Postmaster-General, Province of Quebec, 1778 to 1784, and with Thomas Ainslie, Collector of Customs, 1777 to 1782.
- 1776 to 1783.—Statistics of the mercantile trade of Quebec, with statements of the duties arising therefrom, &c.
- 1774 to 1786.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with Major Nicholas Cox, Lieutenant-Governor, and Felix O'Hara, Judge of Common Pleas of Gaspé and its dependencies, with enclosures and returns.
- 1778 to 1784.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with James Monk, Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec.
- 1777 to 1784.—Letters, &c., of Peter Levins, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, 1777, 1778; Correspondence of General Haldimand with Dr. Adam Mabane and Thomas Dunn (Judges of Common Pleas of Quebec), and Jenkins Williams (Solicitor-General,) Commissioner for executing the office of Chief Justice, in the Province, 1778 to 1784.
- 1776 to 1786.—Papers and letters relating to Pierre du Calvet and Boyer Pillon, imprisoned on a charge of corresponding with the rebels.
- 1771 to 1787.—Letters of Pierre Roubaud, a Jesuit, chiefly addressed to General Haldimand, with other papers relative to his claims against the British Government.
- 1778 to 1781.—Papers relating to a complaint made by Joseph Despin, of St. François, against Major De Barner, of the German Legion, serving in Canada, 1778; papers relating to the cartel sloop "Sally," from Boston, and to her passengers, 1778 to 1781.
- 1778 to 1784.—Five volumes, memoranda, correspondence and proceedings relative to the case of the Hon. John Cochrane, agent for the remitters of public money.
- 1776 to 1785.—Seven volumes, memorials addressed to General Haldimand, by different corps, Indians, civilians and French in Canada.
- 1778 to 1784.—Speeches of General Haldimand to the Legislative Council, Quebec, with addresses in reply; and addresses of the inhabitants of various towns of Canada, to General Haldimand, with answers.
- 1784.—Copies of letters of instruction left by General Haldimand to Brigadier-General St. Leger, upon his giving up to the latter the command of the forces in the Province of Quebec, 16th November, 1784.
- 1777 to 1785.—Forms of warrants, &c., used in Canada, 1777 to 1785; lists of officers employed in various departments, 1783, 1784.
- 1771 to 1784.—Papers containing the tenures of "Foy et Homage" in Canada, 1771 to 1784; papers relative to the Barony of Longueuil, and other seignories in Canada, with legal opinions, 1778 to 1782; memorials from Convents of Nuns at Montreal, Quebec, &c., concerning the "Foy et Homage" and the "Quint," 1781.
- 1781, 1782.—Valuation of the Fiefs and Seigneuries in Districts of Montreal and Quebec.
- 1777 to 1787.—Miscellaneous papers chiefly relating to Canada.
- Undated.—Lists of plans, principally of places in America, belonging to General Haldimand.
- Undated.—Two volumes; inventories of General Haldimand's Papers relating to Canada.
- 1756 to 1790.—Four volumes, private memorandum books, diaries, &c., belonging to General Haldimand.

Miscellaneous Papers.

- 1768.—Journal of J ——— L ———, Quebec, Merchant, of travels in Canada.

- 1766.—Captain Jonathan Carver, journal of his travels, with maps and drawings.
 Various.—Two volumes, papers relating to New England and the West Indies.
 1698 to 1705.—Papers relating to English Dominion in North America ; miscellaneous papers relating to America, 18th and 19th Centuries.
 1710 to 1746.—Mascarene's account of occurrences at Annapolis Royal, 1710 to 1725 ; with extracts of minutes of Council of Nova Scotia, 1745-6 to 1746-7. These papers are in two volumes, numbered in the Catalogue 19,069 and 19,070.
 1711 to 1713.—Letters, &c., relating to Annapolis Royal (Sloane Collection, 3,607).
 1718 to 1796.—Letters and papers relating to American affairs.
 1721 to 1726.—Report on the state of the American Colonies (King's Collection, 205.)
 1763 to 1769.—Original letters relating to the North American Colonies ; papers relating to New York, &c.
 1766 to 1768.—Papers relating to the state of manufactures, mode of granting land, fees of office, in America.
 1770 to 1780.—Letters of Sir W. Johnson, Sir J. Johnson and Colonel Guy Johnson, relating to Canada.
 1777 to 1781.—Two volumes, of papers relating to North America ; Dissertation sur les Côtes occidentales de l'Amerique septentrionale ; remarques sur les Côtes occidentale de l'Amerique la Terre de Jesso et la Californie ; 3 volumes, collection of Francis Place, of Westminster, notes on the discovery and history of America ; History and description of the English Dominion in America (Sloane Collection, 3861) ; An account of His Majesty's Plantations in America ; Etats des Territoires de Roy de France et de Roy d'Angleterre en Amerique, etc.
 1703.—Colonel Quarry's Memorials (Harleian Collection, 6,273).
 1703 to 1770.—Three volumes, relating to Councils and persons recommended for appointment, 1703 to 1711 ; descriptions of posts in the different Provinces of North America, their trade, &c., 1770 ; also an account of imports and exports for 1768 and 1769.
 1735 to 1754.—Papers relating to the boundary lines of Connecticut, with maps and surveys.
 1720 to 1724.—Encroachments by the General Assembly of Massachusetts, on the King's Prerogative ; papers relating to Louisbourg, numbered 6,807, 6,816, 6,825.
 1752 to 1762.—Papers relating to the case of the Kennebec River, Maine, between the Brunswick proprietors and the Plymouth Company ; a true relation concerning New England as it was presented to His Majesty.
 Various.—Papers relating to New England, but referring, more or less, to questions of boundary settlement, &c., of interest to Canada (Sloane Collection, 167. Catalogue, 14,034, 15,489).
 1622.—The manner how to bring in the Indians into subjection without making an utter extirpation of them, by Thomas Martin, 15th December, 1622.

Military Records at Halifax.

In the report which I had the honour to present last year, and which is published as Appendix 29 in the General Report for 1872, it was stated that there was a large number of records in the possession of the military authorities at Halifax. A tabulated list was made by me of such as especially bore on the history of the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, which is now among the records of the Department. It shows "that a large number of documents relate to Indian affairs ; to the raising of corps in various provinces ; to the planting of American refugees and military settlers ; to canals and internal communication ; and, generally, to the civil as well as military government of the Provinces during many years. The papers relating to the war of 1812 are numerous, and include, besides those on the war itself, many bearing on the restoration of peace ; mutual transfer of territory and forts. claims by the United States for war damages,

&c. The surveys of the navigable rivers, the Reports of Colonel Durnford and Colonel Bye, R.E., are of interest." At the date of the report containing the statement quoted, application had been made to the Imperial Government for the transfer of these documents to the Dominion, but no reply had been received to the application.

By letters from the War Office, London, addressed to the Lieutenant-General Commanding at Halifax, dated 27th February 1873, copy of which was transmitted to this Department from the Military Secretary's office, Halifax, in a letter dated 27th March, the determination of the Imperial Government was given. By that letter the Lieutenant-General Commanding was informed that Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary at War, had no objection to the transfer to the Dominion Government of such documents as refer exclusively to the civil affairs of Canada, provided that a list be furnished to the War Office of the papers transferred, and that the Dominion Government give an undertaking to furnish copies of any of them which the Imperial Government may hereafter require, and to allow search among them when applied for. The Department, upon receipt of this letter, took steps to have the documents removed to Ottawa; but the military authorities, taking the literal instructions from the War Office as their guide, declined to transfer any documents but such as referred *exclusively* to the *civil* affairs of Canada. Such an interpretation, taken in its strictest and narrowest sense, however justifiable it may be when regarded from the point of view of the officer charged with carrying out the instructions of the Minister, to whom he was responsible, would have the effect of keeping the Department out of the possession of many of the most valuable documents to be found in the records. Upon a report on the subject, presented to the Privy Council, an official communication has been made to the Imperial Government, praying that orders may be given to transfer to the Dominion Government the whole of the documents in possession of the military authorities, and "undertaking to furnish copies of any of them which the Imperial Government may hereafter require, and to allow search among them when applied for," in terms of the stipulation contained in the letter from the War Office to the military authorities at Halifax, already referred to. In the meantime, a selection has been received by the Department, consisting of 2,144 letters and other documents, extending from the year 1789 to 1843. As there are upwards of 80,000 documents altogether, it will be seen how small is the proportion that would be placed among the archives of the Dominion, should the rule laid down by the military authorities at Halifax be adhered to.

Scattered Papers.

In the report on Archives last year, it was stated that many documents bearing on the history of the various Provinces of the Dominion are believed to be in the hands of private individuals, but that there seemed to be an unwillingness on the part of those who are said to have them to let it be known. In order, if possible, to obtain information on the subject, between 400 and 500 circulars were issued, in the first instance, to residents in Ontario, and a number of answers have been received giving a certain amount of information, but not in such shape as can yet be reported on. Enquiries in this direction are still being prosecuted.

It is beyond doubt that there have been, and still are, collections of family papers in existence, the contents of which would throw much light on events in the history of the British North American Provinces. In Great Britain many valuable collections have been preserved carefully among the muniments of the old families, and from these, historians have drawn largely. But there every care has been taken for the preservation, safe-keeping and orderly arrangement of such collections, so that they are, as a rule, kept as safely as they would be in Government strong rooms. Here, on the contrary, owing to the shifting character of the population, to the restless disposition which tends to break up families, and to the changes of fortune met with in communities like ours, the prospect of keeping such collections beyond a few years, is exceedingly faint. The papers come to be regarded as lumber; many of them, in all probability, have already been burned, and others sold as waste paper. The task of collecting works of historical value,

whether these are of a public or private nature, having now been entered upon, and preparations having been made for their safe keeping and systematic arrangement, it is desirable that as many as possible should be obtained, and that those in possession of knowledge on the subject should give such assistance as may be in their power. The delay of a few years may involve the loss of papers which might be of the greatest service to the country.

Since the report was written a favourable reply has been received from the War Office, to the application respecting the documents at Halifax in possession of the Military authorities. They have, since then been transferred to Ottawa, and are now in possession of this Department and deposited in fire proof vaults.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER.

(No. 9.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th May, 1874;—For Copies of
all the Reports made by the Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.
OTTAWA, 6th May, 1874.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th May, 1874; For copies
of all the Reports made by the Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th May, 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 16th May, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that since my letter to you of the 6th inst., stating that the Reports of the Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition were published as Appendices to the Departmental Report for 1873, the Report of Mr. Fortin has been received, copy of which is enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. C. TACHÉ,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

E. J. LANGEVIN,
Under Secretary of State.

(Translation.)

REPORT OF ALDERIC FORTIN, ONE OF THE DELEGATES FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

SIR,—Having been instructed by you to examine the department of leathers and boots and shoes in the Exhibition at Vienna, as well as the tools employed in the working up and finishing of that article, with a view of ascertaining whether a profound study of that department, would place me in a position to offer suggestions which might improve that branch of industry, which is so flourishing here, I have the honor to make the following report of my proceedings.

I shall begin by stating that I found but little connected with this industry which is not known in Canada.

I experienced all possible difficulties in procuring the information which I required, because all the exhibitors were represented by agents, who were ignorant of the manufacture of the article, and who in consequence could give no information.

The express interdictory against handling the article exhibited, was a further reason why I could not exercise my judgment with all the freedom I could have desired. Nevertheless, these are the conclusions to which I came.

The sole-leathers of P. & S. Evans & Co., Avonside Tannery, Bristol, England, whose circular is hereto annexed, are the best that were examined by me.

The manufactory of John S. Deed & Son of London, exhibited the finest moroccos as well as the finest glossy and chamois-dressed sheep-skins.

The glazed calf-skins, manufactured in France and in Russia, are of a superior quality, and the price of them is the same in both countries.

The moroccos and kids of Russia surpass all productions of the same class from other countries, and the firm of B. Bictamoven, of St. Petersburg, 58, Great Masch-tachkaya, seemed to me to be the one which combined the best qualities.

I forward you the circular of this last named firm, as well as those of several others, both in France and in Russia, who are distinguished for the superiority of the sole-leather which they exhibit.

The leathers for carriage-maker's use, which the firm of Ledoux of Paris exhibited, were without equal in the Department, and it would be desirable that this article be introduced into Canada.

My attention has been specially directed to the manufacture of leather belting, by the firm of Sellos, Domonge and Co., 74, Boulevard Voltaire, Paris. This belting is manufactured in a special manner, the leather is cut in bands or thongs of three-quarters of an inch in width, which are placed on edge (side by side), and bound tightly together by means of round lace leather; it possesses great strength, and may be of great service in all factories where steam is employed as the motive power. I examined one of twelve inches in width, which was certified to have a strength equal to two hundred and fifty horse-power. As this article does not exist here, it would be desirable to have it introduced.

As to matters connected with tools and machinery employed in the making of boots and shoes, I observed nothing in this line superior to that which America produces; I even noticed tanners' and curriers' knives, which were known here, and were abandoned as useless almost thirty years ago.

Almost all the leathers which I had an opportunity of examining, had been tanned with oak-bark, except some which came from Australia, which had been tanned with wakle-bark, a kind of bark not found here.

The best oil-cloths and oil-skins are in my opinion produced by Italy; and the French and Belgians manufacture the best quality of drab and japanned leather for carriage purposes.

In conclusion, I need not remind you that I asked your permission to spend thirty days in a manufactory of moroccos and kids to study the processes followed in the manufacture of those articles, which are unknown in Canada, but as you did not think yourself authorised to incur the expense which this study would have entailed, I was compelled, with regret, to give up my scheme.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. FORTIN.

To H. B. WITTON, Esquire,
Chief of the Canadian Delegation
to the Exhibition at Vienna.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

ON THE

STATE OF THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

To the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

The Report of the Librarian of Parliament, respectfully sheweth :—

That the works upon the new Building intended for the reception of the Library are still in a very backward state; and it is to be feared that two years must elapse before the collection can be removed from the present inconvenient and over-crowded apartments. The Librarian trusts that, during the ensuing Session, efforts may be made to ensure the speedy completion of the Building, and to provide for the fitting up of the interior in a suitable manner. In this connection, he would respectfully invite the consideration of Members to the recommendations on this subject, which were submitted in his Report to both Houses on the 23rd of October last.

Considerable additions have been made to the Library within the past year. A brief Supplementary Catalogue of the new Books has been printed, for distribution to Members.

Many valuable Donations have also been received, a list of which, together with the titles of Books deposited under the Copyright law, is appended to this Report.

Amongst the Donations, the Librarian would specially advert to a beautiful Bronze Medal, lately issued by the Corporation of the City of *London*, to commemorate the National Service of Thanksgiving held in *St. Paul's Cathedral*, on the 27th of February, 1872, upon the recovery from illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. This Medal was presented to the Library through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Upon application to the Executive Government, the Librarian has been favoured with copies of the following works, for presentation to foreign and other public Libraries with which we exchange, viz :—

Statutes of Canada, for 1873.

Scadding, Toronto of Old.

Gray, History of the Confederation of Canada, vol. 1.

Lacroix, Canadian Guide Book.

Desbarats, Canadian Illustrated Portfolio.

Lovell, Gazetteer of British North America.

The presentation of a few Canadian Books, annually, to the Library Exchanges, is of great utility. It is not only a necessary and becoming response, on our part, to the liberal Donations we receive from abroad, but it is also the means of circulating far and wide meritorious publications by native authors, through which the Dominion itself is better known and appreciated.

The number of volumes in the Library, last year, was estimated at 69,500. Since then, about 3,050 volumes have been added, making a total of 72,550 volumes. All which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHEUS TODD,
Librarian.

Library of Parliament,
26th March, 1874.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, SINCE THE DATE OF THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT, PRESENTED ON 5TH MARCH, 1873.

- From the Imperial Government, through Col. *Dennis*, Surveyor-General of the North-West :
- Maps of Survey of the Boundary between *Canada*, and the *United States of America*, pursuant to the Treaties of *Ghent* in 1814, and of *Washington* in 1842; 2 vols. folio.
- From the Imperial Stationery Office :
- The Statutes Revised, vol. 4 (1801—1811).
- From the Secretary of State for *India* :
- Vols. 5 and 6, Photographs of the People of *India*.
- From the Royal Observatory, *Greenwich* :
- Astronomical, Magnetical, and Meteorological Observations made at the *Greenwich* Observatory, in the years 1845 to 1871, inclusive; 28 vols., 4to.
- From the Governor General :
- Hansard's* Parliamentary Debates for 1873, 4 vols.
Imperial Statutes, 1873.
British and Foreign State Papers, 1867-8, vol. 58.
Colonial Office List, 1874, and
Various Blue Books.
- From the Belgian Government :
- Dixième rapport sur la Situation des Etablissements d'aliénés du royaume. Années 1866 à 1871; Bruxelles, 1872.
- From the Kingdom of *Denmark* :
- The Transactions of the Norwegian Storting, for the years 1845 to 1872; 100 vols. bound.
- From the Dominion Privy Council Office :
- Copy of Chart of the *Haro* Channel, showing the Boundary line between the British Possessions on the North-west Coast of *America* and the *United States*, as defined by the Award of the Emperor of *Germany* upon the *San Juan* question; with copy of the Protocol signed at *Washington* on 10th March, 1873.
- From the *United States*' Patent Office :
- Patent Office Reports for 1870 and 1871, 4 vols.
Official Gazette of the Patent Office, for 1872, 2 vols. For 1873, in weekly numbers.

- From *Edward Young, Esq.*, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, *Washington* :
 Special Report on Immigration, with Information for Immigrants, by *Edward Young*, 1871.
- A French translation of the above work.
 Reports of Comptroller of the Currency for 1872 and 1873.
 Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances for 1872 (two copies) and for 1873.
 Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1872 and 1873.
 Monthly Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the *United States*, for the years ended June 30th, 1872 and 1873.
 Similar Monthly Reports in continuation.
 Annual Report on Commerce and Navigation of *United States* for 1872 (two copies).
- From the Department of the Interior, *United States* :
 Report of International Penitentiary Congress, 1872.
- From the *United States* Department of Agriculture :
 Annual Reports for 1870 and 1871.
- From the Treasury Department, *Washington* :
Raymond's Report on Mineral Resources, for 1871.
 Finance Report for 1873.
 Customs Regulations, 1874.
- From the *United States* Coast Survey Office :
 Report of the *United States* Coast Survey, for the years 1859, and 1865 to 1869.
- From the State of *New York* :
New York Reports, vols. 49, 50, 51, 52.
Lansing's Reports, vols. 6 and 7.
Regent's Reports for 1872.
 State Laws, 1873.
 Assembly Documents, 1872, 13 vols.
 Senate Documents, 1871, vol. 4 : 1872, 7 vols.
 Senate and Assembly Journals, 1872 and 1873, 6 vols.
 Cabinet of Natural History Reports, 1868, 1869 and 1870.
 Agricultural Report for 1871.
 Library Report for 1873.
- From the State of *Pennsylvania* :
Purdon's Digest of *Pennsylvania* Laws, 2 vols.
 State Law Reports, vol. 57 to 71.
 Laws for 1873.
 Journals of Senate and House of Representatives, 1873, 2 vols.
 Executive Documents, 1872.
 Legislative Documents, 3 vols. 1873.
 Catalogue State Library, 1873.
 Railroad Report, 1872.
 Third Annual Report on Public Charities, 1872.
 School Report, 1872, and Digest of School Laws.
 Legislative Handbook for 1873.
- From the State of *Michigan* :
 State Law Reports, vols. 24 and 25.
 Catalogue State Library, to January, 1873.

First, Second and Third Annual Insurance Reports, 1871, 1872, 1873, 4 vols.
State Agricultural Report, 1871.
Geological Survey of Michigan. Part 1, 1872.
State Laws for 1873, 3 vols.
School Laws, 1873.
School Report, 1872.
Pomological Report, 1872.
Joint Documents, 1872, 3 vols.
Statistic and Registration Reports, 1870, 2 vols.
Legislative Manual, 1873.
Proceedings on Laying Corner Stone of Capitol.

From the State of *Maine* :

Whitman, Report on Wealth and Industry of *Maine*, for 1873.
Maine Reports, vol. 60.
Report on Common Schools, 1872.
Report on "Paper Credits," 1870.
Wells, Report on the Water-power of *Maine*.
Statutes for 1873.
Legislative Documents, 1873.
Public Documents, 1873 ; and several pamphlets.

From the State of *Minnesota* :

Revised Statutes, 1866.
Executive Documents, 1872, 2 vols.
Journals of Senate and House, for 1873, 2 vols.
Laws for 1873.

From the State of *Indiana* :

Indiana Agricultural Report for 1872.

From the State of *Massachusetts* :

Acts and Resolves for 1873.
State Law Reports, vols. 105, 106, 107.
Thirty-sixth Report, Board of Education.
Report, Board of Agriculture, for 1872-73.
Ninth Report, Board of State Charities, 1871-72.
Fourth Report, Board of Health, 1873.
Registration Report, for 1871 ; and a pamphlet.

From the State of *Connecticut* :

Senate and House Journals, 1873.
Legislative Documents, 1873.
Public and Special Acts, 1873.
Colonial Records, 1726-1743, 2 vols.
Connecticut Reports, vols. 38 and 39.
Agricultural Report, 1872.
Journal of Convention, in 1818.

From the State of *Vermont* :

Senate and House Journals, 1872, 2 vols.
Legislative Documents, 1872, 3 vols.
Laws of *Vermont*, 1872.
Records of Governor and Council, 1775-1779.
State Law Reports, vol. 45.

From the State of *Kansas* :

Kansas Law Reports, vols. 8, 9.
State Laws, 1873.
State Library Catalogue, 1873.

From the State of *Ohio* :

State Law Reports, vol. 22.
Senate and House Journals, 1872, 2 vols.
Executive Documents, 1872, 2 vols.
Agricultural Report for 1871.
Report on Statistics for 1872.
Laws of 1873.
Railroad and Telegraph Report for 1872.
Ohio Geological Survey. Reports on Palæontology ; and on Geology, with Maps, 1873.

From the Corporation of the City of *London* :

A Bronze Medal, Commemorative of the Day of Thanksgiving, held on February 27th, 1872, for the recovery from illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and of the National Thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral on that occasion.

From the *Montreal* Historical Society :

Règne Militaire en *Canada*, ou Administration militaire de ce pays par les Anglais, 8 Sept., 1760, au 10 Août, 1764. *Montréal*, 1872. (3 copies.)

From the National Artillery Association of *England* :

Lectures on Artillery subjects, delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, 1873.

From the Secretary of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science :

Transactions of the Association in 1871.

From the University of *Toronto* :

Examination Papers, 1873.

From the Marine and Fisheries Department :

Statistics of the Trade and Shipping of *Hamburgh* in 1872, an unbound volume.

From *New Zealand* :

Parliamentary Debates of *New Zealand*, vols. 14, 15.

From *H. C. Thomson*, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural Association of *Ontario* :

Canada Short-Horn Herd Book, vol. 2.
Transactions of *Upper Canada* Board of Agriculture, vol. 6 (3 copies).

Rev. *W. S. Perry*, *Geneva*, *New York State* :

9 volumes of Journals of the General Convention, and of certain Diocesan Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the *United States*.

From Mrs. *Livingston*, *Barton* :

Complete Works of *Edward Livingston*, on Criminal Jurisprudence, 2 vols. Published by the National Prison Association of the *United States of America*. *New York*, 1873.

From Hon. *W. H. Odell*, Senator :

Translations from *Catullus*, *Horace*, &c., by *W. B. Bliss*. *Halifax*, *Nova Scotia*, 1872.

- From Lieutenant-Colonel *Bernard*. A.D.C. :
A Number of English Pamphlets.
- From *J. D. Edgar*, Esq., *Toronto* :
Genealogical Collections concerning the Scottish House of *Edgar*. Printed for private circulation by the *Grampian* Club. *London*, 1873.
- From *G. E. Desbarats*, Esq., *Montreal* :
Canadian Illustrated News Portfolio and Dominion Guide, 1873.
- From Messrs. *H. G. Stevens* and *R. W. Haynes*, *London* :
Spilsbury (*W. H.*), *Lincoln's Inn* and its Library. New edition, 1873.
Law Catalogues.
- From their respective Authors :
Commentaire sur les éléments du Droit Internationale, &c., by Honorable *W. Beach Lawrence*, vol. 3, 1873.
Canada and *Oxford*: by Dr. *Henry Scadding*, three Papers reprinted from "The Canadian Journal," *Toronto*, 1873.
Meteorology and its Professors: a Pamphlet by *Thomas D. King*. *Montreal*, 1873.
The Clergy Reserves: their history and present position, with an account of the Rectories, &c. By *Charles Lindsey*, *Toronto*, 1851. (2 copies.)
The Prairies of the *Western States*: Their advantages and their drawbacks. By *Charles Lindsey*, *Toronto*, 1860. (2 copies.)
Memoir of *William Madison Peyton*, of *Roanoke*: by Colonel *John Lewis Peyton*. 8vo. *London*, 1873.
McGill College and its Medals. By *Alfred Sandham*. *Montreal*, 1872.

LIST OF COPYRIGHTS RECEIVED SINCE THE 5TH MARCH, 1873.

385. The *Lady Macdonald* Waltz, by Mrs. *B. L. Doyle*, *Goderich, Ontario*, 1873. A piece of music.
386. *Notman* and *Fraser*, Portraits of the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, 1873. In an Album. Small 4to.
387. Temporary Registration of a Lecture by *Bret Harte*, entitled "The Argonauts of '49,'" for which no deposit is required.
388. Cours abrégé d'histoire ancienne, du moyen-âge, et moderne, par les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes. *Québec, E. Vincent*, 1873.
389. *Girdlestone, C. W.*, Fire Insurance Rates, published by *Hunter, Rose & Co.*, *Toronto*, 1872.
390. Four printed pages of a "Pictorial Advertizer," issued by *Beeman Brothers*, *Prescott, Ontario*, 1873.
391. Le Paroissien noté. *Québec*. Enregistré par *P. G. Delisle*, 1873.
- 392, 393, 394, 395. Four Photographs of Her Excellency Countess *Dufferin* and her children. By *W. J. Topley*, of the *Notman* Studio, *Ottawa*, 1873. On small cards.
396. *Emra* Lieut. *J. N.* The Question of the Day: A Temperance Lecture, delivered at *Montreal*, March 17, 1873. Printed by *John Lovell*, *Montreal*, 1873. A pamphlet.
397. *Smith, W. R.*, Mutual Guarantee and Endowment Plan of Life Insurance. Printed by *Copp, Clark & Co.* *Toronto*, 1873. A pamphlet.
398. Two Photographic Portraits of Rev. *W. J. Ancient*, Episcopal Clergyman, and of *John Hindley*, aged 12, saved from the wreck of the steamship *Atlantic*, 1st April, 1873. Photographed by *W. D. O'Donnell*, 1873. In a small case.
399. La Revue Critique de Législation et de Jurisprudence du *Canada*. 3me année, Avril, 1873. No. 1, Enregistré par *W. H. Kerr* et *D Girouard*, *Montréal*.
400. *E. Bulwer*; *Lord Lytton*; *Kenelm Chillingly*; his adventures and opinions. *Hunter, Rose & Co.* *Toronto*, 1873.

401. Photographic Portrait of Monsgr. *E. C. Fabre*, Coadjutor Bishop of *Montreal*. Registered by *L. E. Desmarais*, 1873. On a large card.
402. *La primauté et l'infaillibilité des Souverains Pontifes*.
403. Photographic Portrait of the Rev. *John Geddie*, D.D. Deposited by *W. D. O'Donnell*, 1873. On a card.
404. Portrait of the Rt. Rev. *T. L. Connelly*, Archbishop of *Halifax*. Photographed by *W. D. O'Donnell*, 1873. On a card
405. Photographic Portrait of Mrs. *Geddie*. By *W. D. O'Donnell*, 1873. On a card.
406. *McNally, J. S.*, Examiner of Masters and Mates for the Local Marine Board Examinations in *Canada*. *St. John, N.B.*, 1873.
- 407, 408. Three Photographic Portraits of Monsgr. *E. C. Fabre*, Bishop of *Montreal*. By *L. E. Desmarais*, 1873. On card-board. One large size, and two Cartes-de-visite size.
410. A Bust of the late Hon. *J. L. Papineau*, of which no deposit is required by the Act.
411. *Le Grand Catéchisme de Québec*, 1873. Copie déposée par *J. A. Langlais*, Québec.
412. *Ross, A. M.* The Butterflies and Moths of *Canada*. Printed by *Rowsell and Hutchinson*. *Toronto*, 1873.
413. Lectures and Sermons, by *Wm. Morley Puncheon*, LL.D. Published by *Adam, Stevenson & Co.* *Toronto*, 1873.
414. The New Magdalen, by *Wilkie Collins*. *Toronto, Hunter, Rose & Co.*, 1873.
415. *Lacroix's Canadian Guide and Book of Reference*. By *Henry Lacroix*. *Montreal Witness* Printing House, 1873.
416. An English Grammar for the use of Schools. By *J. A. MacGabe*. *Halifax, N. S.* Printed by *A. and W. Mackinlay*, 1873.
417. *Wilkes' British and Foreign Importing House*, Wholesale Trade Catalogue. *Toronto, and Montreal* Registered by *Robert Wilkes*, 1873.
418. Temporary Registration of a Novel published in the *Montreal Gazette*, entitled "The Parisians," by *Lord Lytton*.
- 419, 420, 421. Three Copies (in different positions) of a Photographic Portrait of the Earl of *Dufferin*, by *Notman and Topley*. *Ottawa*, 1873. On small cards.
422. *Darveau, L. M.* Nos Hommes de Lettres, vol. 1. Imprimé par *A. A. Stevenson*. *Montréal*, 1873.
423. Grand Requiem March in memory of the late Sir *George E. Cartier*, Bart. A Piece of Music. Arranged by *A. Koch*, and published by *A. and S. Nordheimer*. *Toronto*, 1873.
424. Fair *Canada*: a patriotic song, by *A. H. Winfield*. Set to music by *G. F. De Vine*. Published by *A. and S. Nordheimer*. *Toronto*, 1873.
425. *Smith, W. H.* Family Physician. Printed for the author by *John Lovell*, *Montreal*, 1873.
426. Map of part of the Province of Ontario, prepared by *W. J. S. Howell*, P. L. S., and copyrighted by *Hunter, Rose & Co.* *Toronto*, 1873. On a sheet.
427. Photograph, on a small card, of the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes. *Montreal*, registered by *H. N. Grenier*, 1873.
428. *Scadding, Henry*. *Toronto* of Old; Collections and Recollections. Published by *Adam, Stevenson & Co.* *Toronto*, 1873.
429. *Ross, Mrs. Alexander*. Legend of the Grand Gordons. Published by *A. A. Stevenson*. *Montreal*, 1873.
430. *Neuvaine à Sainte-Anne*, enregistré par *A. Coté*. *Québec*, 1873. Brochure.
431. *Oliphant, Mrs.* Innocent: a Tale of Modern Life. *Montreal, Dawson Brothers*, 1873.
432. Loan and Valuation Tables for the use of Building Societies, &c. *Hunter, Rose & Co.* *Toronto*, 1873.
433. *Cooper, C. W.* Equity Digest: Supplement to 1873. Published by *R. Carswell*. *Toronto*, 1873.

434. *Cherrier's Quebec Directory, 1873-74.* A. B. *Chevrier*, Editor and Proprietor, *Quebec*.
435. *Longueuil Directory, 1873-74.* *Narcisse Marchand*, Editor and Proprietor. (In French and English). A small Pamphlet.
436. Photograph by *W. J. Topley*, Photographer, *Ottawa*, of a Bust of the Right Hon. Sir *John A. Macdonald*, K. C. B., by *Marshall Wood*. On a card board.
437. Table of Advance on Sterling Money, reduced by *G. C. Graham*. *Montreal, 1873.* On a small card.
438. The *Clandeboye Galop*, by *W. T. Vale*. Copyrighted by *J. Anderson*. *Guelph, Ontario, 1873.* A piece of music.
439. *Morrison, Dr. J.* The Computation of the Transits of Venus for 1874 and 1882, and of Mercury for 1878, &c. Published by *Rowse & Hutchinson*. *Toronto, 1873.* A Pamphlet.
440. *Clarke, S. R.* On the Law of Insurance. Published at the office of the Monetary Times. *Toronto, 1873.*
441. *Loranger, Judge T. J. J.* Commentaire sur le Code Civil du *Bas-Canada*, tome premier. *Montréal, 1873.*
442. *Cloutier, J. B.* Eléments de la Grammaire Française de *Lhomond*. *Québec, H. Vincent, 1873.*
443. *Lacasse, N.* Eléments de la Grammaire Française de *Lhomond*. *Québec, C. Darveau, 1873.*
444. *Reade, Charles.* A Simpleton : a story of the day. *Toronto, Hunter, Rose & Co., 1873.*
445. *Clarke's, (Dr. W. S.)* Pulpit Diary, for the use of ministers of all denominations, *Toronto, 1873.*
446. *Nugent.* Nouveau Dictionnaire Français-Anglais et Anglais-Français. *Montréal, Beauchemin et Valois, 1873.*
447. *Taylor, T. W.* The Investigation of Titles to Estates in Fee Simple. Second Edition. *Toronto, Willing and Williamson, 1873.*
448. Ye Ballad of Lyttle *John A.* Fytte ye Firste. A poem in three Fyttes. Printed on a slip of paper. 1873.
449. *Johnson, Frank.* Lashed to the Mizen; or, a Night off the Cape; a poem. *Montreal, John Lovell, 1872.* A pamphlet.
450. *Loudon, James.* Elements of Algebra for the use of Schools. Part I. *Toronto. Adam, Stevenson & Co., 1873.*
451. *Gagnon, Ephrem.* Leçons de géographie à l'usage des Ecoles Chretiennes; Géographie du Cours élémentaire ou inférieur. *Montréal. Beauchemin et Valois, 1873.*
452. *Clark, Daniel.* Pen Photographs of Celebrated Men and Noted Places, &c. *Toronto. Flint, Morton & Co., 1873.*
- 453, 454. Arbre historique du Canada : avec un petit Questionnaire pour faciliter l'étude de l'arbre. *Montréal.* Enregistré par la congrégation de Notre-Dame, 1873. On rollers, with a small letter press Catechism.
455. *Staples, B. F.,* Progressive System of Penmanship. Published by *A. & W. Mackinlay, Halifax, N. S., 1873.* Eleven copybooks.
- 456, 457. *Harris, John.* Centrifugal Force and Gravitation; a lecture; with Supplement A thereto. *Montreal. John Lovell, Publisher, 1873.* Two pamphlets.
458. *Lemoine, J. M.,* Maple Leaves; New Series. *Quebec. A. Coté & Co., Printer, 1873.*
459. *Alcott, L. M.* Work; A Story of Experience. *Montreal. Dawson Brothers, 1873.*
460. Portrait of Rev. *M. Millier*, Curé de *Sorel*. Photographed on a small card, by *A. Denis & Cie. St. Hyacinthe, 1873.*
461. A colored Lithograph of the Celebrated "Paris Crew" of *St. John, New Brunswick.* Copyrighted by *Louis D. Clark, 1873.*
462. *McMurray, Thomas.* Temperance Lectures. *Toronto. Hunter, Rose & Co., 1873.*
463. *Cooper, T.* Maple Leaf Quadrille, composed and arranged for the Piano-forte. *A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, 1873.* A piece of music.

464. *Mountain, A.* "A Wreath of Rue," for Lent; and the Sacred Lake. *Rowsell & Hutchinson, Toronto, 1873.*
- 465, 466. *Smith, W. R.* Mutual Guarantee and Endowment Plan of Life Insurance, with Rates and Tables. *Montreal and Toronto, 1873.* Two small pamphlets.
467. *Laverdière, C. H.* Histoire du Canada, à l'usage des maisons d'éducation, Québec. *A. Coté, 1873.*
468. *Lucasse, N.* Exercices orthographiques, Québec. *C. Darveau, 1873.*
469. *Watson, S. J.* Constitutional History of Canada, Vol. I. *Adam, Stevenson & Co. Toronto, 1874.*
470. *Whitcombe Charles.* Two Volumes of Ruled Blank Account Books for Farm Sales and Current Expenses, 1873.
471. *Cozzens, S. W.* The Marvellous Country of Arizona and New Mexico. *Toronto, W. Warwick, 1873.*
472. *Gregg, Wm. R.* The Parslow Scale: a long strip of card-board with Tables printed on the back, 1873.
473. Is a temporary registration by *Adam, Stevenson & Co., Toronto,* of a novel, entitled "The Dead Alive," by *Wilkie Collins,* for which no deposit is required.
474. Prospectus of a circular to be issued by Messrs. *Ford & Cable,* Patent Brokers, *Montreal,* to persons requiring their services. A printed sheet.
475. La vraie Politesse et le Bon Ton. Ouvrage Canadien Enregistré par *J. A. Langlais, Montréal. E. Sénécal, 1873. Brochure.*
476. Housekeeper's Companion; with a Diary for the year 1874. Published and copyrighted by *Sharratt & Davidson, Toronto, 1874.*
477. *Wilkie Collins.* The Dead Alive: a story. *Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1874.*
478. Is a temporary registration for which no deposit is required.
479. *Lytton, Lord.* The Parisians. *Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, 1874.*
480. Agents' Instruction Book of The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company. *Montreal.* Printed at the "Gazette" Office, 1874. A Pamphlet.
481. Biographies de l'Hon. *Barthélémi Joliette* et de M. le Grand Vicaire *A. Manseau.* *Montreal, E. Sénécal, 1874.*
482. *Kingsford, William.* A Canadian Political Coin. A Pamphlet: Reprinted from the *Montreal Canadian and Antiquarian Journal.* *Ottawa, E. A. Perry, 1874.*
483. The Excelsior Time Book. Copyright by *Robert Smith, 1874.* A small Pamphlet of blank forms.
484. Stay, Angry Tide. A song, set to music. Words by *J. Davids.* Music by *E. Gledhill.* *Toronto, 1874.*
485. *Butler, Capt. W. F.* The Wild North Land. Canadian Edition. *Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1874.*
486. A number of the Canadian Illustrated News. Containing "The Unspecific Scandal." *Montreal.* Published by *G. E. Desbarats,* January 3rd, 1874.
487. Portraits, in Chromo, of their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of *Dufferin.* *G. E. Desbarats,* Publisher. *Montreal, 1874.* On a thick card board.
488. Prices of Grains, Roots, and Products. Showing their weights to the bushel, and their equivalents per one hundred pounds. *Toronto, Dredge & Co., 1874.* Small pamphlet.
489. *Hamilton Schottische.* By *Isabella M. Bray.* A piece of Music for the Piano. Published by *T. W. White, Hamilton, Ontario.*
490. *Sheppard, M.* Tables for reducing Saw-logs to the various standards in use. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. *Quebec, 1874.*
491. *Cloutier, J. N.* Devoirs grammaticaux. Québec, *F. Vincent, 1874.* Brochure.
492. *Dixon, F. E., and Smith, F. L.,* Manufacturers of pure Bark, Tanned Leather, Belting and Fire Engine Hose. A Little Treatise on Machine Belting. Second Edition. *Toronto, 1874. 15 pages.*

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493. Renewable Term Insurance, originally introduced by the Ætna Life Insurance Company of *Hartford, Conn.* Prospectus. Printed at *Montreal*, 1874. A folded sheet.
494. *Matté, N.* Interest Tables, at four to ten per cent. *Quebec*, 1874.
495. Exercices de calcul sur les quatre opérations fondamentales de l'arithmétique. *Par P. P. B. Enregistré par E. Gagnon.* *Montréal*, 1874. Brochure.
496. *Fisher and Taylor's Toronto Directory*, for the year 1874. *Toronto*.
497. Fables in Song, by *Robert Lord Lytton.* *Hunter, Rose & Co.* *Toronto*, 1874.
498. *Gray, R. H.* Specimen of a design for a Black-border Show Card. *Toronto*, 1874.
A written paper.

(No. 11.)

GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURNS

OF

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS

IN CERTAIN

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Statement and Returns are not printed.]

(No. 12.)

REPORT OF PROGRESS

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA,

BY

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, F. G. S., DIRECTOR,

FOR 1872-73.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Report is not re-printed in Sessional Papers.]

(No. 13.)

LIST OF THE SHAREHOLDERS
OF THE
SEVERAL CHARTERED BANKS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

(Submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Act 34 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 12.)

(No. 14.)

ELECTION COURTS.

General Rules of the Election Court for the Montreal Division under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., Cap 28, Sec. 32.

General Rules of the Election Court for the Quebec Division under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., Cap 28, Sec. 32.

General Rules of the Election Court for the Province of Nova Scotia, under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., Cap. 28, Sec. 32.

General Rules of the Election Court for the Province of New Brunswick, under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., Cap. 28, Sec. 32.

Correspondence respecting the establishment of an Election Court in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Writ of Prohibition, with Petition annexed which have been served upon Mr. Justice Johnson, Mr. Justice Torrance, Mr. Justice Beaudry, acting under the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, as Election Judges.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 15.)

STATEMENT

Of distribution of Dominion Statutes of Canada of last Session submitted to the House of Commons, as required by 31st Victoria, chapter 1, section 14.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1874.

(No. 16.)

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of all allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 Victoria, chapter 4, intituled: "An Act for better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases."

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Statements are not printed]

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1873.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, and 33 RIDEAU STREET.
1874.

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable The Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to transmit for the information of Your Excellency, the Report of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the year ended the 30th June, 1873.

As the Report relates to transactions which occurred when the Indian Branch of the Department was connected with the late Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, prior to the establishment of the Department of the Interior, and many months before I assumed the management of that Department, I do not feel that it is necessary for me to make any comment on the Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

DAVID LAIRD,

Minister of the Interior.

INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

March 16th, 1874.

SIR,—I have, in accordance with the usual practice, the honor to submit the Annual Report on Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1873.

The details in tabular form, placed in the appendix, will be found to show the condition of the accounts with the various Indian Bands, with the different special funds, and with the Government, and likewise the receipts and expenditure during that period. The appendix likewise contains details of the educational institutions among the Indians, and established for their benefit; and also population returns, exhibiting the relative increase or decrease in numbers of the various Bands.

The gradual additions made to the funds, in the hands of the Government, on Indian account, has permitted, from the revenues derived therefrom, the extending of many advantages to those Indians, from the sales of whose lands and timber the capital has been created.

The capital derived from these sources was, on the 30th June, 1873.....	\$2,105,382 17
To which is to be added the capitalization of Annuities payable for cessions of Territory	704,765 66

And making a total of..... 2,810,147 83

The interest and annuity monies divided among the numerous Bands entitled to participate in them (and separately altogether from the transactions with the Indians of Manitoba and the North West Territories, growing out of the Treaties of 3rd and 21st August, 1871, which will appear elsewhere), amounted to, combined with salaries, surveys and incidental expenses, \$190,339.53.

The amount received during the year on account of land and timber, was.....	\$65,246 77
Interest on Investments.....	150,972 62
Grants in aid of Indians of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and for blankets for aged Indians of Ontario and Quebec.....	8,300 00
Total.....	\$224,519.39

The quantity of land sold during the year was 27,282 acres.

The amount divided among the Indians, between July, 1872, and 30th June, 1873, exceeded, by the sum of \$5,832.04, that divided during the year which ended 30th June, 1871.

The annuities paid to the Indians of Manitoba and the North West during the year ending 30th June, 1873, was \$16,745.00.

It will be interesting, as respects the progress of education among the Indian people, to furnish in this place some particulars. In the Province of Ontario the pupils number according to recent returns, 1,307; in the Province of Quebec, 471; in the Province of Manitoba, 120. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, offers made by the Department to give support to Indian Schools, appear to have been ineffectual. The one at Bear River, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, at one time sustained with Indian Funds, seems to have been discontinued. We are unwilling to ascribe this to apathy on the part of the Local Agents.

In British Columbia, it is believed that the leading Religious Societies, who it was shown in my Report of last year were engaged in educating and civilizing the Indians, are continuing the same laudable efforts.

The intelligence of the Indians of that Province gives encouragement to the expectation, that with liberal encouragement, the Indians, who form so large a proportion of the population, may, as they are not deficient in enterprise, be transformed into valuable members of the community. Superintendent Powell's General Report of last year will be found worthy of a reperusal; it discloses the evils of past systems, portrays the capabilities of the Indians, and the inducements which exist for a great effort to advance their condition.

The fact cannot be disguised that in too many quarters an intolerance of Indians as a race is continually manifested, and the limited number of acres which a humane care of them demands, are begrudged them; and efforts to effect their removal from the reserves guaranteed them by solemn treaty and contract are not infrequent. The knowledge which reaches them of attempts made to transfer them from their reserves to remoter localities, is to them both harrassing and prejudicial. Fortunately, they are protected by Statute. But they are not unaware that law does not always remain the same.

A persevering effort has for a number of years been made to prevail with each head of an Indian family to establish a homestead, to be transmitted to those who succeed him as its head. The plan is now finding increased acceptance among those people. Its tendency is to elevate them in the social scale. Each has or can have the boundary of what thereby becomes his property defined by lines of survey. He acquires, which he had not before, a species of freehold; and he learns to attach to his position a respect which it had not previously, and thus an important step is taken towards assimilating the condition of the Indian people to that of those of other origins.

The transactions for acquiring the Indian title to lands in Manitoba and the North West were moulded on those which preceded them in the late Province of Upper Canada, and thus the inconvenience and danger of attempting to pass over the territorial rights of numerous bands, who might (had justice been withheld from them) have become formidable, has been avoided. Thanks to the Missionary Societies, the work of education had already been initiated, and the assurances given in the Treaties that the work of education would be sustained by the Government, has been to the required extent verified.

With reference to the promotion of agriculture among the Indians of that part of the Dominion, the supplies of Ploughs, Harrows, Spades, Hoes, Scythes and Axes, and Farming Stock, delivered to such as were prepared to take proper care of them, testify to the Indians, the fidelity with which all agreements will be carried out, and will enable them, from the produce of the soil, to subsist their families, independently almost of the game which formerly was almost their entire dependence and support.

In addition to those tribes of Indians with whom treaties in Manitoba were made, there was found to be a migratory Band of Sioux Indians, for whom it was deemed very advisable to make provision. Their case being reported upon, locations of 80 acres to each family were authorized. They have proved themselves to be expert hands at harvesting, when employed as they have been by the White settlers. They, as a roving Band, with no rights of soil (for such was a few months since the case), were becoming an object of anxiety, and their's would soon have become a sort of gipsy life, but for the timely grants of land which have been authorized by Order in Council. They have now strong inducements to conduct themselves well.

In regard to the Indian Affairs of British Columbia, it was hoped that the plans formed and concurred in by Order in Council for assigning to each Indian family a location of eighty acres, would have been carried into effect. Difficulties in the way of doing this have however interposed, but which it is trusted may ere long be removed. For until the Indians are satisfactorily located on lands, and they are judiciously collected into communities, schools for their instruction and other ameliorative arrangements cannot properly be proceeded with. And further, that by limiting, as heretofore, the land to each family to a minimum quantity, agriculture can be nothing else than a mere farce, and it is in vain to tell those people to support their families by farming, unless land enough be allotted to each, out of which to make a farm.

It is with considerable satisfaction we can refer to the continued successful management of the Industrial School near Brantford, conducted under the auspices and at the expense of the New England Society of London; and of that at Mount Elgin, sustained in a principal degree from Indian funds, and conducted by the Wesleyan Methodist Society. The Pupils from these and some other schools, exclusively for Indians, are qualifying the young people of both sexes for the useful avocations of life; and the extension of such establishments to other Provinces of the Dominion could not but prove an important boon to the different Bands for whose benefit they may be brought into existence.

It seems to my mind, that the training of some considerable number of young Indian people to industrial pursuits, and the following systematic processes for realizing objects

to be attained, are necessities to be supplied, if it be accepted as a duty that the Indian population are not to be left to stagnate, but must be improved, by introducing among them some such educational machinery, as public opinion everywhere proclaims must be provided for those who have a whiter skin than the Indian.

The claims of the Indians to liberal consideration, as respects their condition and their rights, and the obligation to promote their welfare, has now-a-days few advocates, and not a year passes but that attempts are made to acquire from them the little remnants of reserved lands which they occupy. There is among the Indians, it is to be admitted, as among many people of other origins, a great drawback to be contended with, and that is, with many of them an indifference about the future. The providing the necessaries of life only just as they are required, seems to be their main concern. The tendency of agriculture, and in the pursuits of it, we are from time to time offering all the encouragement in our power, is to counteract those habits of improvidence; and by increasing the number of Industrial Institutions among them, and fostering those already established, the cultivation of the soil will, it is hoped, be intelligently carried on upon all the principal reserves. As one of the results of the Industrial Schools, the number of Indians who are occupied in handicraft employment is evidently increasing.

With regard to social and moral improvement, I believe that with the exception of some localities, where the Indians are specially exposed to injurious influences, owing to their proximity to towns where the laws which prohibit the sale or barter of intoxicating liquors to Indians are not respected, they are becoming more conscious of their responsibilities as members of society, decidedly orderly in their conduct, more industrious in their habits, and less addicted to crime; And with regard to the commission of crime, probably there are fewer instances of it than among an equal number of persons who are not of Indian blood.

From the population returns it will be observed that the sanitary condition of the larger proportion of the Bands is very satisfactory. These returns dispel the idea which did prevail very generally, that the Indian race was dying out. With better habitations, a sufficiency of the necessaries of life, proper clothing, and suitable medical attendance, their physical condition is an improvement upon what it used to be. The amelioration of their state is doubtless also largely owing to the Christianizing influences brought to bear upon them.

In the disposal and management of the lands, which have been given up for sale, and nearly all of which is disposed of upon the express condition of actual occupation and improvement, there has been a fair degree of success, and the Local Agents and Superintendents have performed their duties relating thereto, satisfactorily.

The closing up of land transactions of many years, and the adjusting special claims, occupy unavoidably much time. The transfers of purchases, the management of the Timber business, and the apportioning of moneys for the various objects to which they are devoted, entail much correspondence, and render the business of the Indian Office increasingly onerous. But I can claim for myself and for the gentlemen serving under me, the merit of all being animated by a sense of duty, and of having faithfully acquitted themselves.

The Land and Timber business of the current year afford promise of ample receipts from them. And the construction of Roads, through the instrumentality of those entrusted with the management of affairs, proceeded with in the Saugeen Peninsula, and on the Great Manitoulin Island, affording access to the lands still unsold, and the erection of two Flouring Mills and two Saw Mills on that Island, have conferred great benefit on the settlers.

It is trusted that the construction of the Road which has been surveyed throughout the length of Batchawana Bay Reserve, to the North of Sault Ste. Marie, will be proceeded with during the approaching season, and that thereby the settlement of that extensive tract will be facilitated. This road must form an important link in a great highway between the Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay, and the intervening Mining Districts, and will open the way to any such lands of fertile quality as may be traversed in its course.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

WM. SPRAGGE,

Dep. Supdt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

RETURN A

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per annum.	When Appointed.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment of Provincial Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent General	Hon. Joseph Howe	\$ cts.				
Deputy Superintendent General	William Spragge	2,200 00	March 17, 1862	Governor in Council	Jan. 1829	Held this office, combined with that of Secretary of State for the Provinces, up to the 1st of May, 1873.
Late Accountant	C. T. Walcott	1,400 00	Dec. 1, 1859	Gov. General and O. C. 17th March, 1862	October, 1854	In Surveyor General's Department, of U. C.
Accountant	Robert Sinclair	1,400 00	June 1, 1873	Governor General	April, 1859	In C. I. Department. Mr. Walcott died 21st May, 1873.
Corresponding Clerk	L. Vankorjmet	1,200 00	Feb. 13, 1861	Gov. General and O. C.	Feb. 13, 1861	Succeeded Mr. Walcott by transfer from Post Office Department, 1st June, 1873.
Draughtsman	J. P. M. Lecourt	1,100 00	April 10, 1862	Hon. A. Campbell	April 10, 1862	
Clerk and Translator	J. V. de Boncherville	950 00	Jan. 1, 1869	Sir E. Taché	May, 1864	
Clerk	Frederick Smith	700 00	Oct. 13, 1870	Hon. Joseph Howe	Oct. 13, 1870	In Registrar's Branch of Department of Secretary of State for Canada.
Assistant Accountant	J. Butler Butler	750 00	Oct. 30, 1871	do	June 12, 1869	O. C. of Oct. 13, 1870. In P. O. Department, Halifax, N. S.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH.

RETURN B.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid, and allowances and Pay nents made to individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Province, during the year ended 30th June, 1873, for services at the Outposts and Stations.

Local Superintendent or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amounts Paid	For what period paid.	Out of what fund paid.	Authorities under which Appointments were made.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.	
Toronto Superintendent	W. R. Bartlett	V. S. & Commr.	\$ cts. 1,344 00	1st April, '72, to 31st March, '73	Indian Land Management Fund.	Governor General	July 1, 1858	Stationed at Toronto, do	
	R. G. Dalton	Clerk	768 00	do	do	Supt. General	July 1, 1864	do	
	Rev. Thos. Stanton	Missionary	400 00	do	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.	Nominated by Bd & approved by Dept.	May 16, 1870	do	
	Thomas Green	Chief	24 00	do	do	do	do	do	
	Jos. Penn	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	do	
	Sampson Green	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	do	
	Wm. J. W. Hill	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	do	
	Seth W. Hill	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	do	
	John Loft	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	do	
	A. Cuthbertson	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	do	
	C. Maracle	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	do	
	John Claus	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	do	
	W. P. de Lavoche	School Teacher.	185 00	do	do	do	do	April 1, 1870	do
	Miss S. Green	do	109 00	do	do	do	do	Jan. 1, 1872.	do
	Cornelius Maracle	Sexton of Lower Church.	40 00	do	do	do	do	April 1, 1872	do
	Jos. B. Hill	Sexton of Upper Church.	20 00	do	do	do	do	do	do
	Oronhyatalka, M. D.	Physician	125 00	1st Jan., '73, to 31st Mar., '73.	do	do	do	do	do
Geo. McCue	Chief	41 66	do	Chippewas, of Snake Island.	do	do	do	do	
Wm. Law	School Teacher	50 00	1st April, '72 to 31st Mar., '73.	do	do	do	do	do	
John Assance	Chief	50 00	do	Chippewas of Beau-soliel.	do	do	do	do	
Miss A. B. McLean	School Teacher.	160 00	do	do	do	do	April 1, 1872	{ 3-5ths of sal- ary paid by Management Fund. { 3 of salary, paid from In- dian School Fund.	

ky.....	Interpreter.....	12 50	1st April, to 30th Sept., 1872.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	
J. Monague.....	do.....	12 50	30th Sept., '72, to 31st Mar., '73.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	Sept. 20, 1872
Philip Spohn, M.D.....	Physician.....	150 00	1st April, '72, to 31st Mar., '73.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	Mar 31, 1871
J. B. Naningshikung.....	Chief and Interpreter.....	50 00	do	Chippewas of Rama.....	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Rev. W. H. Peske.....	For School Teacher.....	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
G. H. Corbett, M.D.....	Physician.....	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Jno. Kehagewon.....	Chief.....	125 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
H. H. Madwayosh.....	do.....	125 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
John George.....	Sexton and wood for church.....	40 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Henry S. Jones.....	Interpreter.....	125 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Dr. Erickleton.....	Physician.....	200 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Mary Ann Jones.....	School Teacher.....	200 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
David Root.....	Messenger.....	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Geo. A. Tabigwon.....	Chief.....	50 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Wm. McGregor.....	do.....	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
P. J. Kegedonce.....	do.....	50 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
F. Lamorandiere.....	Interpreter.....	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
David Cradlock.....	School Teacher.....	200 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Peter Keeshrick.....	do.....	75 00	1st Oct., '72, to 31st Mar., '73.....	Mississaguas, of Rice and Mud Lakes.....	do	do	do	do	do	Oct. 1, 1872
Joseph Whetung.....	Chief.....	25 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
M. G. Pandash.....	do.....	25 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
John Rice.....	Secretary.....	20 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Robert Pandash.....	Messenger.....	6 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Jeremiah Crow.....	do and wood for church.....	20 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Thomas Johnson.....	Messenger.....	10 00	1st April, '62, to 31st Mar., '73.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
John Johnson.....	Chief.....	50 00	do	Mississaguas of Sengowick.....	do	do	do	do	do	.....
John Sunday.....	do.....	112 00	do	Mississaguas of Alnowick.....	do	do	do	do	do	.....
John Sunday, jun.....	Secretary.....	48 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Wm. Noden, M.D.....	Physician.....	150 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Rev. J. A. Ivison.....	For Sexton and wood.....	7 50	1st April, '72, to 30th June, '72.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Geo. Blaker.....	do.....	22 50	30th Jan., '72, to 31st Mar., '73.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Mitchell Chubb.....	Councillor.....	12 00	1st April, '72, to 31st Mar., '73.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Francis Beaver.....	do.....	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
John Beaver.....	do.....	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Robert Franklin.....	do.....	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Robert McKenzie.....	V. S. & Comm'r.....	960 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Feb. 10, 1865 Stationed at Sarnia.

RETURN B.—SCHEDULE of Salaries paid, and Allowances and Payments made to individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended 3rd June, 1873, for services at the Outposts and Stations.—Continued.

Local Superintendent or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amounts Paid.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities under which Appointments were made.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Western Superintendent	Rev. A. J. Jackson.	Missionary	\$ 400 00	1st April, '72, to 31st March, '73	Indian Land Management Fund.	Governor General.	June 5, 1845	At Walpole Island.
	Rev. H. P. Chase.	do	400 00	do	do	do		
	Joseph Wawanush.	School Teacher.	200 00	do	Chippewas of Thames	Nominated by Band, approved by Dept.		
	Joseph Fisher	do	30 00	do	do	do		
	Peter Bogart.	Messenger	30 00	do	do	do		
	J. Maskinonge.	do	30 00	do	do	do		
	Wm. Albert.	do	15 00	do	do	do		
	John Henry	Councillor	12 00	do	do	do		
	Joseph Wawanush.	do	12 00	do	do	do		
	Joseph Fisher	do	12 00	do	do	do		
	John Henry	Interpreter	100 00	do	do	do		
	Wm. Wawanush	do	100 00	do	do	do		
	Alfred A. Jones.	School Teacher.	250 00	do	do	do		
	F. Greenhalgh	do	137 00	do	do	do		
	Nicholas Plain	Messenger	30 00	do	do	do		
James Carnevan.	do	100 00	do	do	do			
Grand River Superintendent	Wm. N. Fisher.	Councillor and Interpreter	70 00	do	do	do		Teacher at Kettle Point.
	Charles Kyooshk.	Councillor	20 00	do	do	do		
	Alex. Johnson	do	20 00	do	do	do		
	Fred. Jacob.	Chief.	100 00	do	do	do		
	Johnna Jacob.	Councillor	12 00	do	Moravians of Thames.	do		
	C. M. Stonefish.	do	12 00	do	do	do		
	John Pheraunt.	do	12 00	do	do	do		
	J. G. Bryson.	School Teacher.	300 00	do	do	do		
	J. H. Maguire.	do	200 00	do	do	do		
	W. Lander, M. D.	Physician	80 00	do	do	do		
J. T. Gilkison.	V. S. & Coroner	1,500 00	do	Indian Land Management Fund.	do	May 1, 1868	Stationed at Beauford.	
Henry Ardhears.	Clerk.	1,000 00	do	do	Governor General.	Jan. 1, 1855		

R. H. D. or, M. D.		Physician.	1,575 00	do	Six Nations	Nominated by Band & approved by Dept.	Stationed at
W. McGregor, M. D.	do	do	250 00	do	do	do	do
G. H. M. Johnson	Interpreter.	do	400 00	do	do	do	do
James McLean	Warden	do	200 00	do	do	do	do
David Hill	Caretaker.	do	20 00	do	do	do	do
George King	Chief.	do	100 00	do	Mississaguas of the Credit.	do	do
James Checock	Messenger.	do	50 00	do	do	do	do
Thos. Pyne, M. D.	Physician.	do	200 00	do	do	do	do
A. R. Pyne	School Teacher.	do	400 00	do	do	do	do
James Tubico	Sexton	do	25 00	do	do	do	do
Jas. McLean	Forest Warden.	do	100 00	do	do	do	do
W. Plummer	V. S. & Commr.	do	1,152 00	1st April, '72, to 31 March, '73.	Indian Land Management Fund.	Supt. General	May 18, 1868
McGregor Ironsides	Interpreter	do	700 86	do	do	do	Stationed at Manitowaning do
Thos. Simpson, M. D.	Physician	do	75 60	1st April, '72, to 26th Oct., '72.	do	do	Aug. 5, 1863
do	For Vaccination School Teachers.	do	38 00	do	do	do	do
Rev. J. Jemiseau and assistants.	School Teacher.	do	300 00	1st April, '72, to 31st March, '73	do	do	Teachers at Manitowaning Teacher at Shaganandah. Teacher at Fort William. Teacher at Little Current. Teacher at Garden River.
Miss Martin	do	do	300 00	do	do	do	do
T. B. Reid	do	do	100 00	do	do	do	do
Miss E. Penny	do	do	125 00	do	do	do	do
W. S. Frances, M. D.	Physician	do	430 06	26th Oct., '72, to 31st March, '73	do	Nominated by Band and approved by Dept.	do
Rev. F. Boucher	R. C. Missionary.	do	225 96	1st April, '72, to 31st March, '73	Lower Canada, Indian Fund.	do	do
Rev. F. Marcon	School Teacher.	do	203 32	do	do	do	At Lorette.
Mrs. M. G. Powell	do	do	206 00	do	do	do	At St. Regis. Teacher at St. Regis.
Miss S. Fortin	do	do	100 00	do	do	do	Teacher at St. Francis.
Sisters Gertrude and Margaret Mary.	do	do	150 00	do	do	do	At River Deser.
Miss E. McTomney	do	do	150 00	do	do	do	Teacher at Mission Point.
Rev. A. Audet	For Teacher	do	150 00	do	do	do	For teacher at Marie.
E. R. A. Fletcher	do	do	250 00	do	do	do	Teacher at Caughnawaga.
Mrs. E. R. A. Fletcher	do	do	100 00	do	do	do	do
Miss Connelly	do	do	150 00	do	do	do	Teacher at Golden Lake.

Not returned
Superintendent



RETURN B.—SCHEDULE OF SALARIES PAID, AND ALLOWANCES AND PAYMENTS MADE TO INDIVIDUALS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 3RD JUNE, 1873, FOR SERVICES AT THE OUTPOSTS AND STATIONS.—*Concluded.*

Local Superintendent or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amounts Paid.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities under which Appointments were made.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
	Jos. Laurent	do	\$ cts. 120 00	do	do	do		Teacher at St. Francis, Yamaska.
	H. J. Martin, M.D.	Physician	100 00	do	do	do		At Restigonche Quebec.
	Wm. Wakeham, M.D.	do	80 00	do	do	do		At Gaspé Basin.
	Rev. L. Trahan	R. C. Missionary.	235 00	do	do	do		St. Francis, Yamaska.
	Rev. A. L. Fortin ..	Protestant Missionary.	140 00	do	do	do		do

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH OTTAWA.

RETURN C.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, contingent and incidental expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended the 30th June, 1873.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Nature of Disbursement.	Amount.	Total.	From what Fund Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Head Quarters	F. Talford, retiring allowance	400 00		
	H. Bernard, salary as solicitor	400 00		
	Medicines	525 48		
	Advertising, printing, &c . . .	367 90		
	Sundries, rent, telegrams, &c.	257 60		
	Blankets	1,542 17		
	Travelling expenses	65 65		
	Contingencies	502 65		
	Grant for school house at Wal- pole Island	327 00		
	Repairs to interpreter's house, Manitowaning	300 00		
	Surveys, roads, inspection, &c	2,488 95		
	Refund	18 00		
	Distribution	573 01		
	Percentage on receipts	263 60		
	Insurance	59 10		
	Transfers to other accounts . . .	2,784 59		
	N. Usher, salary as temporary clerk	82 00		
	Legal expenses	50 25		
	Relief	141 22		
			11,149 17	Indian Land Management Fund.
Western Superintendency	Medicines and medical attend- ance	304 78		
	Vaccination	123 15		
	Sundries	98 08		
	Allowance to chapel steward . .	75 00		
	Surrenders	150 00		
	Percentage on receipts	499 85		
	Pensions	325 00		
	Funeral expenses and coffins . .	370 48		
	Distribution	5,821 89		
	do	2,638 59	7,768 23	Chippewas of Sarnia.
	Vaccination	58 89		
	Medical attendance	8 00		
	Coffins	96 00		
	Repairs to bridge	224 00		
	Percentage on receipts	3 36		
	Transfer to Oneidas on Thames	1,480 36	3,008 75	Chippewas of Walpole Island.
	Distribution	2,997 43		
	Pensions	40 60		
	Coffins	97 50		
	Vaccination	52 60		
	Distribution		4,667 29	Chippewas of the Thames.
	do	6,421 16	135 98	Munsees of the Thames.
	Repairs to school-house	44 00		
	Wood for do	20 00		
	Percentage on receipts	366 20		
			6,851 36	Moravians of the Thames.

RETURN C.—STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure, by the Indian Branch, &c.—Continued.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Nature of Disbursements.	Amonnt.	Total.	From what Fund Paid.
Western Superintendency (Continued)		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Distribution	2,809 62		
	Travelling expenses	12 00		
	Percentage on receipts	42 18		
	Interest on Trust Funds		2,863 80	Wyandotts of Anderdon.
	do do		101 92	Wm. Wabuck.
	do do		76 43	James Manace.
	do do		127 38	Nancy Maiville.
	Distribution		135 28	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
	Central and Eastern Superintendency	Distribution	2,176 08	
Purchase of oxen		200 00		
Percentage on receipts		32 21		
Construction of roads		2,604 62	2,408 29	Chippewas of Beausoliel.
Repairs to do		50 00		
Pension		30 00		
Inspection of timber		28 00		
Revaluation of land		120 00		
Survey of Mill site		43 00		
Fishing license, Salt Bay		20 00		
Repairs to wharf at Colpoy's Bay		75 00		
Refund		47 92		
Percentage on receipts		551 07		
Distribution		8,717 72	12,287 33	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Construction of roads		2,754 63		
Repairs to do		100 00		
Pensions		100 50		
Inspection of timber		28 00		
Valuation of lands		170 00		
Improvements		738 00		
Survey of Mill site		43 00		
Repairs to wharf at Colpoy's Bay		75 00		
Refund		47 92		
Removal expenses		100 00		
Percentage on receipts		687 12		
Distribution		10,615 64	15,459 81	Chippewas of Nawash.
do		2,367 56		
Percentage on receipts		24 22		
Distribution	1,046 12	2,301 58	Chippewas of Rama.	
Vaccination	40 00			
Percentage on receipts	11 70			
Distribution	7,748 38	1,097 82	Chippewas of Snake Island.	
Percentage on receipts	534 41			
Pensions	30 00			
Rents	2,524 07			
Musical instruments, &c	185 00			
Lumber for church yard fence	98 88			
Transfer from principal to interest	1,301 00			
Synod delegation	30 00			
Provisions	35 25			
Repairs to school house	9 40			

RETURN C.—STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Nature of Disbursement.	Amount.	Total.	From what Fund Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Central and Eastern Superintendency (<i>Con.</i>)	Roads	70 00		
	Insurance	109 00		
	Improvements	232 50		
	Travelling expenses	48 70		
	Transfers	19 92		
	Advance of annuity to Sampson Green	147 18		
	Repairs to church	328 05		
	Forest Bailiff	39 00		
	Distribution	3,358 82	13,990 74	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte
	Percentage on receipts	216 27		
	Law expenses	964 75		
	Improvements	150 00		
	Forest Warden	74 75		
	Fence round cemetery	120 00		
	Distribution	660 54	4,884 59	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
	Percentage on receipts	9 60		
	Distribution	2,489 43	674 14	Mississaguas of Scugog.
	Percentage on receipts	12 70		
	Loan to James Miller	130 00		
	Grand River Superintendency	Distribution	44,394 78	2,632 13	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
Percentage on receipts		659 92		
Pensions		275 00		
Bridges		360 00		
House Rent		50 00		
Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday		220 49		
Chiefs' board money		800 00		
Refund		303 75		
Deputation		175 00		
Relief		16 40		
Maintaining boy Ogle		96 00		
Travelling expenses		40 00		
Transfer		470 00		
Sundries		127 50		
Medical comforts		97 71		
Fire losses		525 00		
Improvements		255 00		
Contingencies		259 98		
Advertising		26 40		
Distribution		4,615 09	49,152 93	Six Nations of Grand River
Percentage on receipts		15 44		
Supplies		323 35		
Roads, &c.		142 25		
Sundries		204 79		
Fire losses		150 00		
Family of John Checkock		72 25		
Repairs to school-house		2 72		
Painting Church	44 00			
Pensions	218 75			
Contingencies	34 95			
Stoves and repairs to Mission house	30 00			
		5,853 60	Mississaguas of the Credit.	

RETURN C.—STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, &c.—Continued.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Nature of Disbursement.	Amount.	Total.	From what Fund Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Northern Superintendency.....	Distribution (Chief Dokis and Band).....	42 20		
	Distribution (Shawanegan Band).....	203 20		
	Distribution (general).....	2,217 32		
	do	416 40	2,462 72	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.
	Percentage on receipts.....	112 54	1,946 84	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior
Cornwall Superintendency.....	Distribution.....	3,100 00		
	Survey.....	9 00		
	Percentage to W. Colquhoun.....	257 94		
	Deputation expenses.....	10 00		
	Fencing grave-yard.....	48 85		
	Chief's allowance.....	50 00		
	Fuel for school-house.....	22 00		
	Legal expenses.....	20 00		
			3,517 79	528 94	Batchewana Indians.
Lake of Two Mountains.	Distribution.....	6,421 16		
	Percentage on receipts.....	366 20		
	Repairs to school-house.....	44 00		
	Fuel do.....	20 00		
		6,851 36		Iroquois of St. Regis.
St. Francis.....	Percentage on receipts.....		13 24	Lake of Two Mountains Indians.
Isle Verte and Viger.....	do do.....		41 88	Abenakis of St. Francis.
General Fund, Provisional Account.....	Refunds.....		2,691 17	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger.
Garden River.....	Distribution.....	204 29		Suspense Account.
	Percentage on receipts.....	197 43		
	Medicines.....	28 42		
	Examining timber.....	15 50		
	Transfer.....	36 75		
		482 39		Garden River Indians.
Caughnawaga, Eastern Division.....	Distribution.....	1,142 98		
	Missionary services.....	225 85		
			1,368 83		Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Western Superintendency	Grants.....	80 00		
	Education and board.....	2,148 00		
	Insurance.....	33 50		
		3,261 50		Indian Schools.
Lake Huron, Mississagua River.....	Distribution.....	172 07		
	Percentage on receipts.....	4 69		
		176 76		Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River.
Lake St. John.....	Refund.....	7 58		
	Improvements.....	75 00		
	Percentage on receipts.....	2 10		
	Transfer.....	510 16		
	Interest transferred to principal.....	248 09		
		842 93		Lake St. John Indians.
Lake Nipissing.....	Distribution.....	83 13		
	Percentage on receipts.....	78 93		
		162 06		Lake Nipissing Indians.
Nishiquanga and his Band.	Refund.....		148 00	Nishiquanga and his Band.

RETURN C.—STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure, by the Indian Branch, &c.—*Concluded.*

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Nature of Disbursement.	Amount.	Total.	From what Fund Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Manitoulin Island.....	Distribution.....	746 85	1,383 56	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.
	Percentage on receipts.....	495 81		
	Refund.....	40 90		
	Transfers.....	100 00		
River Desert.....	Distribution.....	1,209 11	1,583 08	River Desert Indians.
	Percentage on receipts.....	195 97		
	Travelling expenses.....	48 00		
	Improvements.....	130 00		
Spanish River.....	Distribution.....		37 50	Spanish River Indians.
Thessalon River.....	do.....		100 40	Thessalon River.
Whitefish River.....	do.....	33 63	35 31	White Fish River Indians.
	Percentage on receipts.....	1 68		
Fort William, Lake Superior.....	Refund.....	241 00	316 15	Fort William, Lake Superior Chief Tetemonais and Band
	Percentage on receipts.....	75 15		
Chief Tetemonais and band.....	Distribution.....		100 00	Nipissingues, Algonquins, and Ouataouais.
	Percentage on receipts.....		51 01	
Upper Ottawa.....				
Parry Island.....	Distribution.....		1,326 40	Parry Island Indians.
French River.....	do.....		49 10	French River Indians.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

RETURN D.

STATEMENT of Sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1873.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount.
Lower Canada.....	Salaries to sundry Roman Catholic Missionaries	804 28
	do School Teachers.....	1,370 00
	Grants to relieve distress	4,761 25
	Travelling expenses	512 30
	Medical attendants	180 00
	Survey	222 50
	Commission paid to Indian Agent at Caughnawaga	219 24
	Repairs to Caughnawaga School House	198 50
	Compensation to J. B. Parent.....	23 00
	Fishing nets.....	150 00
	Grant towards School Building at Lorette.....	100 00
	Compensation to Charles Ouimet, removing squatters from Caughnawaga Reserve.....	28 00
	Vaccination	100 00
		<u>8,669 07</u>

ROBT. SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,

OTTAWA, March 31st, 1874.

RETURN E.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended 30th June, 1873, from Nova Scotia Funds.

Station, Superinten- dency or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts.		Nature of Office or Service.	From what Fund Payable.
		\$	cts.		
	<i>Salaries.</i>				
Nova Scotia...	John Harlow.....	100	00	Indian Agt., Dist. 1.	Indians of Nova Scotia.
	Rev. P. M. Holden.....	100	00	do 2.	
	Rev. Peter Danaher.....	100	00	do 3.	
	Rev. B. McDonald.....	100	00	do 4.	
	J. J. McKinnon, jun.....	100	00	do 5.	
	Rev. J. McDougall.....	100	00	do 6.	
	Joseph B. McDonald.....	100	00	do 7.	
	Miss Rosanna McLaughlin.....	50	00	School Teacher.....	
			750 00		
	<i>Distribution.</i>				
	District No. 1.....	200	00		
	do 2.....	270	00		
	do 3.....	200	00		
	do 4.....	250	00		
	do 5.....	266	20		
	do 6.....	350	00		
	do 7.....	250	00		
			1,786 20		
	Ploughing.....		43 76		
	Building house, District 2.....		80 00		
	Supplies to Indians.....		26 50		
	Relief to sick Indians, District 3.....		50 00		
	Repairing school-house, District 1.....		150 00		
	Medical relief.....		281 28		
			3,167 74		

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1874.

RETURN E (1)

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1873, from New Brunswick Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts.		From what Fund payable.
	<i>Salaries.</i>	\$	cts.	
New Brunswick...	Rev. J. J. O'Leary	100	00	
	Rev. J. C. McDevitt	200	00	
	Dr. J. S. Benson	30	00	
	Rev. Jos. Theberge	88	18	
	Rev. William Morrissey	88	18	
	Charles Sargeant	465	93	
	William Fisher	465	93	
	Medical attendance		1,438 22	Indians of New Bruns- wick.
	Distribution		132 87	
	Seed, Grain Co., Kent	115	00	
	do Westmoreland	130	00	
	do Northumberland	150	00	
	do Restigouche	60	00	
	do Gloucester	55	00	
	do Victoria	150	00	
	do Carleton	55	00	
	do York	125	00	
	do Charlotte	100	00	
	do St. John	60	00	
	Supplies		1,000 00	
			145 35	
			3,716 44	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st March, 1874.

RETURN E (3.)

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended the 30th June, 1873, from British Columbia Funds.

DR.

	1872.	1873.	CR.
To Balance from last year			2,549 56
To the following payments made in the year ended this date, viz :—			20,000 00
P. O'Reilly, Chilcooten, expedition		130 06	
do supplies		151 69	
do donations to Indian Chiefs		851 62	
do travelling expenses		1,023 60	
do purchase of food for Quasnel Indians		63 00	
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, expenses in connection with his visit to the North-West Coast on Indian affairs		276 45	
W. Duncan, expenses while with Lieut.-Governor		19 40	
W. R. Spalding, do		24 25	
Lieut.-Governor, telegrams		5 25	
Sundry persons, cab hire		5 00	
Loug & Co., printing		20 50	
Dr. Carrall, professional services		150 00	
Dr. Powell do		397 75	
E. Stephens, C. E. do		300 00	
H. Moffatt, copying reservations		30 00	
Hibben & Co., stationery		101 11	
Muirhead and Bruce, office furniture		38 50	
R. T. Williams, bookbinding		9 00	
Elder Marwin, agricultural implements for prizes at Cowichan Exhibition		16 80	
D. W. Higgins, printing		27 00	
F. G. Claudet, superintending quarantine of Indians at New Westminster		25 00	
G. M. Nelson, canoe hire		25 00	
A. Buller, Indian curiosities		24 50	
Moore & Co., medicines		136 63	
G. Wilson, supplies to destitute Indians		19 75	
Sir John Rose, payment for 20 silver medals		254 48	
A. T. Bushby, expenses of celebration of Queen's Birthday		500 00	
E. Marwin, supplies		57 24	
Jay & Co., seeds		61 37	
Canadian Express Co., flags		19 70	
J. Cooper, piloting H. M. S. Bozer, with commissioners		90 00	
By cash received during the year on account of the sales of reserves, &c.	556 95		
Legislative grant			2,549 56
			20,000 00

H. Moffatt, services rendered to commissioners	105 00
E. Marvin, garden implements	15 99
A. R. Robertson, Q. C., fees as Counsel	143 75
J. B. Saunders, copying tracings	43 00
Hudson's Bay Co., shirts	49 75
J. T. Dunlop, horse hire	18 00
J. T. Baker, copying field notes	25 00
McLamont, Union Jacks	256 25
L. W. Powell, telegrams	8 75
do postages	21 42
do blankets	10 00
do expenses to Cowichan Exhibition	25 50
do relief of destitute Indians at Fort Alexandria	75 00
do medicines and seeds for Indians	20 25
do biscuits for Indians	17 96
do expenses on H. M. S. <i>Bozer</i> , up the coast	277 25
do salary as agent from 1st December, 1872, to 30th June, 1873	1,450 00
do contingencies	66 25
Balance	7,485 77
	14,506 81
	22,549 56

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA.

--STATEMENT and condition of the Indian Fund, showing the Balance at the year ended 30th June, 1873, and the

Dr. Balance on 30th June, 1872.	RECEIPTS.					Total.
	Interest.	Special Grants.	Land Rents and Timber.	Transfers.	Total Receipts.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
228 72	11 82		350 49		362 31	591 03
3,897 48	91 79		418 83		510 62	2,318 10
8,026 27	429 24		998 20		1,427 44	9,453 71
48,776 60	2,523 31		412 47		2,935 78	51,712 38
70,920 19	3,561 01		408 50	200 00	4,259 51	75,179 70
141,674 54	7,540 71		4,998 50		12,539 21	154,213 75
227,805 75	12,025 35		8,660 78		20,686 13	248,491 88
189,676 41	10,138 80		6,401 51		16,540 31	206,216 72
56,546 15	2,881 88		61 77		2,943 65	59,489 80
49,884 86	2,586 46		401 09		2,987 55	52,872 41
22,608 34	1,171 06		152 97		1,234 03	23,932 37
935 56	47 50				47 50	983 06
715 08	39 24				39 24	754 32
287 68	35 61		1,053 00		1,088 61	1,376 29
782 40	40 02		8 00		48 02	830 42
7,270 98	379 13		1,925 04		2,304 17	9,575 15
2,363 63	116 75		298 00	114 00	528 75	2,892 38
348 26	18 60		72 00		90 60	438 86
192,595 31	10,599 59	1,400 00	644 91	5,389 64	18,034 14	210,629 45
42,422 72	2,343 13				2,343 13	44,765 85
3,168 15	144 37		1,872 85	7 76	2,024 98	5,193 13
32,166 46	1,853 90		833 95		2,687 85	34,854 31
938 10	47 64		46 94		94 58	1,032 68
1,745 08	82 70		611 29		693 99	2,439 07
1,112 75	55 40		584 28	0 31	639 99	1,752 74
.....	1 40		62 00		63 40	63 40
1,094 70	59 10				59 10	1,153 80
116,129 02	5,884 45	400 00	19 04		6,303 49	122,432 51
2,532 04	126 99				126 99	2,659 03
1,519 22	76 20				76 20	1,595 42
39 27	2 00				2 00	41 27
604 76	31 73		27 00		58 73	663 49
75,103 20	3,999 59		2,364 50		6,364 09	81,467 29
116,372 66	6,421 23		182 24		6,603 47	122,976 13
54,241 75	2,719 79		127 00		2,846 79	57,088 54
10,199 10	506 47		192 00		698 47	10,897 57
95,717 15	5,234 38		9,551 88	50 14	14,836 40	110,553 55
135,825 01	7,034 81		3,786 34		10,821 35	146,646 36
2,694 51	136 38		32 25		168 63	2,863 14
752 10	61 87	3,200 00	28 41		3,230 28	4,042 38
2,486 20	147 93	3,300 00	19 50		3,467 43	5,953 66
410 54	32 32				599 68	1,010 22
48,031 00	2,454 72				2,454 72	50,485 72
37,969 14	1,941 16				1,941 16	39,910 30
14,153 36	832 84		6,450 74	123 25	7,406 83	21,560 19
.....	34 26		11 87	1,498 36	1,544 49	1,544 49
24,438 90	1,228 12		56 00		1,284 12	25,723 02
2,689 05	154 86			1,285 68	1,420 54	4,109 59
22,300 11	1,145 58		2,082 12		3,227 70	25,527 81
911 62	46 33		160 00		206 33	1,117 95
843,919 59	48,575 01		7,802 06		56,377 07	900,296 66
937 88	47 64				47 64	985 52
1,011 27	58 20				58 20	1,069 47
690 26	35 05				35 05	725 31
.....	21 01		555 65		576 66	576 66
2,025 64	101 60				101 60	2,127 24
254 64	12 92		28 16		41 02	295 66
56,101 81	2,971 67		492 50	240 00	3,704 17	59,805 98
2,775,967 97	150,972 62	8,300 00	65,246 77	9,476 50	233,995 89	3,009,963 86

Credit thereof on the 30th of June, 1872, the Receipts and Payments during the Credit Balance at the date last mentioned.

NAME OF TRIBE OR FUND.	EXPENDITURE.			Balance on 30th June, 1873.
	Warrants.	Transfers.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
.... Abenakis of St. Francis		13 22	13 24	577 79
.... Amalictes of Isle Vert and Viger		41 88	41 88	2,276 22
.... Batchewana Indians	416 40	112 54	528 94	8,924 77
.... Beausoleil Indians	2,701 08	32 21	2,733 29	48,979 09
.... Chippewas of the Thames	3,797 93	1,480 36	5,278 29	69,901 41
.... do Sarnia	7,764 88	499 85	8,264 73	145,940 02
.... do Nawash	15,347 19	687 12	16,034 31	232,457 57
.... do Saugeen	12,633 26	508 07	13,141 33	193,075 39
.... do Walpole Island	3,215 39	1,289 04	4,504 43	54,985 37
.... do Rama	2,567 36	24 22	2,591 58	50,280 83
.... do Snake Island	1,177 88	11 70	1,189 58	22,742 79
.... Clench, J. B., payments in liquidation of his deficits				983 06
.... Durham Indians				754 32
.... Fort William Band, Lake Superior	241 00	75 15	316 15	1,060 14
.... French River Reserve	49 10		49 10	781 32
.... Garden River Indians	248 21	234 18	482 39	9,092 76
.... General Fund	298 00	86 50	384 50	2,507 88
.... Hurons of Lorette		2 16	2 16	436 70
.... Indian Land Management Fund	18,714 33	488 53	19,202 86	191,425 59
.... Indian Schools	2,353 50		2,353 50	42,412 35
.... Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,368 83		1,368 83	3,824 30
.... do St. Regis	3,561 79		3,561 79	31,292 52
.... Lake Huron Indians on Mississaga River	172 07	4 69	176 76	855 92
.... Lake Nipissing Indians	83 13	78 93	162 06	2,277 01
.... Lake St. John Indians	82 58	512 26	594 84	1,157 90
.... Lake Temiscamingue Reserve		63 40	63 40	
.... Lake of Two Mountain Indians				1,153 80
.... Lower Canadian Indian Fund	8,681 57	7 76	8,689 33	118,743 18
.... Maiville (Nancy)	127 38		127 38	2,531 65
.... Manace (James)	76 43		76 43	1,518 99
.... Manitoulin Island (unceded)				41 27
.... Meganattewan and Naiscouteyong Reserves				663 49
.... Mississaguas of Alnwick	5,056 32	218 77	5,275 09	76,192 20
.... do Cr�dit	6,675 31	15 44	6,690 75	116,285 38
.... do Rice and Mud Lakes	2,754 43	12 70	2,767 13	54,321 41
.... do Scugog	710 54	11 52	722 06	10,175 51
.... Mohawks of the Bay of Quint�	12,671 41	564 33	13,235 74	97,317 81
.... Moravians of the Thames	6,921 16	366 20	7,287 36	139,359 00
.... Munsees of the Thames	135 95		135 95	2,727 19
.... New Brunswick Indians	3,716 44		3,716 44	325 94
.... Nova Scotia Indians	3,187 24		3,187 24	2,766 39
.... Nipissinques, Algonquins and Outouais of Upper Ottawa		51 01	51 01	959 21
.... Ojibbewas of Lake Huron	2,462 72		2,462 72	48,023 00
.... do Lake Superior	1,946 84		1,946 84	37,963 46
.... do Manitoulin (ceded portion)	787 75	497 81	1,285 56	20,279 63
.... Oneidas of Thames	532 50	1 18	533 68	950 81
.... Parry Island Indians	1,326 40		1,326 40	24,396 62
.... Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	135 28		135 28	3,974 31
.... River Desert Indians	1,387 11	195 97	1,583 08	28,944 73
.... Serpent River Reserve	79 56		79 56	1,038 39
.... Six Nations of Grand River	50,573 21	1,242 92	51,817 13	818,479 53
.... Spanish River Reserve	37 50		37 50	948 02
.... Tetemonais and his Band	100 00		100 00	969 47
.... Thessalon River Reserve	100 40		100 40	624 91
.... Tobique, N. B., Reserve				576 65
.... Wabuck, William	101 92		101 92	2,025 32
.... White Fish River Reserve	33 63	1 68	35 31	260 35
.... Wyandotts of Anderdon	3,166 82	42 18	3,208 80	56,597 18
	190,339 53	9,476 50	199,816 03	2,810,147 83

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs,

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion for the Year ended 30th June, 1873.

Indian Reserve or Band to which School belongs.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.					
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							
Caradoc Reserve—Mount Elgin Industrial School	* Ephraim Evans, D. D .....	.....	Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Funds and Indian Funds	19	15	34	This is a Boarding School for Indian children: towards the support of 30 of whom \$60.00 per annum for each is contributed from Indian Funds.
Moravians of the Thames	John G. Bryson	300 00	Funds of the Tribe	8	6	14	
Wyandots of Anderton	J. E. Maguire	250 00	do	8	6	14	
Chippewas of Sarnia	Alfred A. Jones	250 00	do	10	6	16	
do Kettle Point	Joshua Greenbird	200 00	do	7	7	14	
do Walpole Island	James Cameron	300 00	Church Society and Indian Funds	16	15	31	
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Indian Funds	16	11	27	
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	Joseph Wancunsh	200 00	do	17	12	29	No return received.
Chippewas of Sauguen	Mary Ann Jones	200 00	do	22	12	34	
do	Alice A. Hinds	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society	13	23	36	
do Cape Croker	D. Craddock	250 00	Funds of Band and Church of England Missionary Society	23	13	36	
do	Peter Keghick	300 00	Funds of Band and Congregational Missionary Society	11	10	21	
do Christian Island	S. J. Dowling	250 00	Funds of Band and Wesleyan Missionary Society	17	16	33	
do	E. A. DeLong	200 00	Funds of Band and Wesleyan Missionary Society	20	15	35	
do Snake Island	Wm. Law	300 00	Funds of Band and Wesleyan Missionary Society	13	10	23	
do Georgina Island	Charles Grylls	200 00	Funds of Band and Wesleyan Missionary Society	9	8	17	
Mississaugas of Mud Lake	George Crook	400 00	New England Company	27	21	48	
do Ice Lake	Lizette Sanderson	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society	11	8	19	
do Scugog	E. A. Barrett	200 00	do	30	20	50	No school in 1873.
do Alnwick	William J. Wilson	370 00	Indian Funds and by White Settlers	24	19	43	
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	T. B. McShea	400 00	New England Company and by assessment of land	14	18	32	
do	Susan Hill	150 00	Indian Funds	18	32	50	

<i>Six Nation Indians.</i>							
Mohawk Institution	Isaac Barefoot	400 00	New England Company	35	28	63	Children taught to do house-work and farming; and are boarded and clothed by the Company.
At Brantford	J. M. Fisher	200 00	do	39	30	69	
2. On the Grand River	Miss H. Crombie	200 00	do	24	22	46	
3. do	James H. Powles	200 00	do	18	16	34	
4. do	Miss M. Diamond	200 00	do	27	16	43	
5. do	Miss S. Carpenter	200 00	do	16	14	30	
6. do	Mrs. Osborne	200 00	do	31	10	25	
7. do	Nelles Monture	200 00	do	16	16	47	
8. do	Miss Herchner	200 00	do	16	16	32	
9. do	Miss Stewart	200 00	do	27	15	42	
10. do	Mrs. Millard	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society	14	14	28	
11. do	B. Carpenter	200 00	By parents and White people	18	9	27	
12. do	* Miss C. Barning	400 00	Funds of Band	28	15	43	Two other schools connected with this Band have been closed since 1871.
Missionaries of the Credit, on the Grand River	A. R. Payne	300 00	Indian Funds	85	59	144	
Maitoulin Island, Wikwemikong	Jos. Jenneaux and Assistant	300 00	do and Church Society	25	21	46	
do	William Stinson	350 00	do and Poor-School Fund	6	6	12	School discontinued.
do	Little Current	300 00	do	32	17	49	do
do	Jennie Ross	300 00	do	23	13	36	An Industrial home for Indian children was erected during the year; but almost immediately after its completion it was destroyed by fire.
do	Sucker Creek	300 00	do	19	25	44	Six of the children boarded at the school for several months.
do	Sheshesquaming	150 00	do and from Great Britain	40	24	64	Children are instructed in domestic work, as well as in the ordinary branches of education in the English and Indian languages.
do	Fred. Frost	300 00	do	10	7	17	
do	* Miss C. Barning	300 00	do	42	42	82	
do	Christopher Kottmann	160 00	Indian Funds	40	24	64	
do	Rev. J. P. Choué and Miss J. Martin	150 00	do	10	7	17	
do	Miss Isabella McTomney	350 00	Seminary of Montreal	40	35	60	
do	Miss Louise Cyr	160 00	do	25	8	39	
do	Sister Ste. Dorothée	200 00	do	31			
do	Sister Ste. Claude	200 00	do				
do	Brother Philipp	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society				
do	Miss A. Cousins	20 00	Indian Funds				
do	Michael White	20 00	do				
do	Books, &c.	350 00	do				
do	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher	350 00	do				

* Salary not given.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Micmacs of Restigouche

do Maria

Lake of Two Mountain Indians

do

Inhabitants of Caughnawaga

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion for the Year ended 30 th June, 1873.—
Continued.

Indian Reserve or Band to which School belongs.	Name of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
<i>Continued.</i>							
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	Joseph Laurent	\$ cts. 163 00	Indian and Provincial Funds	14	25	39	
do do	Miss J. Tucker	200 00	Indian Funds and Church Society	18	12	30	
Iroquois of St. Regis	Mrs. Powell	200 00	Indian Funds	19	21	40	
River Desert Indians	Sisters Ste. Gertrude and Michel	150 00	do	46	51	97	
Hurons of Lorette	Miss L. Dubuc	150 00	Bureau of Education	23	24	47	
Abenakis of Bécancour	O. Thibaut & M. E. Rivard, teachers of French-Canadian School	485 00	do	1	1	2	There is no special school for the Bécancour Indians.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
Indians of Annapolis County, near Bear River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report received from this or from any schools for Indians in Nova Scotia.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK (No Schools.)							
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.							
St. Peter's Reserve.....	W. H. Prince.....	350 00	Provincial and Indian Funds, and from contributions by Indians ..	29	31	60	
Henry Pétit, Chief do	John Sinclair	350 00	Provincial and Indian Funds, and from contributors by Indians ..	28	32	60	

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. (No School Returns.)	243	33	Provincial Funds,	12	28
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
LITCHON Island			Martin Francis		

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 20th, 1874.

CENSUS RETURN of the different Indian Tribes or Bands in the Dominion of Canada,
by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1872.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.	Population by Provinces in 1872.	Population by Provinces as last heard from.	Remarks.
Oneidas of the Thames	633	633					
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	609	609					
Moravians do	278	273		5			
Wyandotts of Anderdon	72	72					
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	817	841	24				
Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Sarnia	548	553	5				
Chippewas of Snake Island	126	127	1				
do Rama	261	261					
do Christian Island	183	181		2			
Odahwabs and Pottawattamies of Christian Island	38	37		1			
Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes	313	305		8			
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	757	759	2				
Mississaguas of Alnwick	194	205	11				
Ojibways of Sandy Island	184	179		5			
Chippewas of Saugeen	331	335	4				
Do Cape Croker	360	370	10				
Christian Island Band on Manitoulin Island	84	85	1				
Six Nations of the Grand River	2,952	2,992	40				
Mississaguas of the Cr�dit	208	215	7				
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,312	1,312					
Do Lake Huron	1,072	1,647	575				
Manitoulin Island Indians	1,566	1,582	16				
Carlton County do	21	21					
Indians of South Lanark	17	17					
do North do	13	13					
do South Renfrew	79	79					
do North do	94	94					
do South Nipissing	75	75					
do North do	312	312					
					13,509	14,184	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Iroquois of Sault St. Louis	1,351	1,491	140				
do St. Regis	(in 1871) 896	911	15				
Nipissingues, Algonquins and Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains	416	515	99				
River Desert Indians	347	427	80				
Indians of Temiscamingue	198	198					
do South Pontiac	68	68					
do North do	520	520					
do Hull	66	66					
do Picanock	21	21					
do Hincks	15	15					
do Eagle River	22	22					
do Kensington	1	1					
do Bouchette	9	9					
do Tomasine	198	198					
do Kaksbouga	92	92					

CENSUS RETURN of the different Indian Tribes or Bands.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1872.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.	Population by Provinces in 1872.	Population by Provinces as last heard from.	Remarks.
Indians of Bowman	8	8					
do Lievres West	54	54					
do Mulgrave	20	20					
do Ste. Angelique	3	3					
do Petite Nation	1	1					
do Ripon	4	4					
do North Nation	44	44					
do North Rouge	75	75					
do Argenteuil	6	6					
do Doncaster	8	8					
do Montcalm	12	12					
do Joliette	5	5					
do Berthier	6	6					
do Richelieu	3	3					
do Iberville	7	7					
do Mississquoi	8	8					
do Shefford	1	1					
do Maskinongé	20	20					
do South St. Maurice	9	9					
do North do	175	175					
Abenakis of St. Francis	294	316	22				
do Becancour	68	68					
Indians of Stanstead	2	2					
do Compton	5	5					
do Portneuf	3	3					
Hurons of Lorette	264	295	31				
Abenakis and Montagnais of Point Bleu, Chicoutimi and Roberval	423 (in 1871)	283		140			
Montagnais of the Moisiq, Seven Islands, Betsiamits, and Mingan	1,309	1,309					
Amalecites formerly of Viger	79	79					
Micmacs of Maria	70	67		3			
do Restigouche	412 (in 1871)	451	39				
Indians of Gaspé Basin	84	84					
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860	2,860			10,560	10,843	

The causes of the decrease are that many of the Abenakis have left this section for the Lower St. Lawrence, and some Montagnais have gone North. There have also been a number of deaths.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Indians of Annapolis	63	90	27				
do Digby	224	200		24			
do Yarmouth	20 (in 1871)	30	10				
do Shelburne	28	42	14				
do Lunenburg	50	50					
do King's	61	61					
do Queen's	83	83					
do Halifax	115	115					
do Hants	168	168					
do Cumberland	44	44					
do Colchester	31	31					
do Pictou	192	174		18			
do Guysborough	48	48					
do Antigonish	151	156	5				
do Cape Breton	188	188					
		31					

CENSUS RETURN of the different Indian Tribes or Bands.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1872.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.	Population by Provinces in 1872.	Population by Provinces as last heard from.	Remarks.
Indians of Richmond.....	78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Inverness.....	138	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Victoria.....	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
					1,751	1,765	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Indians of Restigouche.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Northumberland.....	435	435	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Westmoreland.....	105	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Gloucester.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Charlotte.....	52	57	5	.....	.....	.....
do Kent.....	309	309	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Victoria.....	148	160	12	.....	.....	.....
do St. John.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Sunbury.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Kings.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Queens.....	30	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
do Carlton.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do York.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	261	268	7	.....	1,362	1,386	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Lake Manitoba Indians.....	160	195	35	.....	.....	.....
Pembina Band.....	312	309	.....	3	.....	.....
Fort Garry Indians.....	233	362	29	.....	.....	.....
Waterhen and Crane River Indians.....	176	204	28	.....	.....	.....
Portage La Prairie Band.....	447	573	126	.....	.....	.....
Riding Mountains and Dauphin Lake Indians.....	113	115	2	.....	.....	.....
Fairford Band (No. 1).....	107	90	.....	17	.....	.....
do (No. 2).....	192	277	85	.....	.....	.....
Broken Head River Indians.....	93	90	.....	3	.....	.....
Fort Alexander Indians.....	329	394	74	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Band.....	1,493	1,746	253	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Rainy Lake and Rainy River.....	386	346	.....	40	.....	.....
do Lake of the Woods.....	346	325	.....	21	.....	.....
do Shoal Lake.....	111	102	.....	9	.....	.....
do Fort Francis.....	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cree Indians estimated at.....	7,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet do do.....	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood do do.....	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peagin do do.....	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lurcees do do.....	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboine do.....	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood Crees do.....	425	425	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. M. Assiniboine do.....	225	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux do.....	600	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assabaocah Indians.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	} Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians.
Rat Portage do.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
English River do.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungry Hall do.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....

CENSUS RETURN of the different Indian Tribes or Bands.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, &c.—Continued.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1872.	Population when last heard from.	Increase	Decrease	Population by Provinces in 1872.	Population by Provinces as last heard from.	Remarks.
Pickerele Lake do		113					} Salteaux and Swamp Cree Indians.
Flower and Eagle Lake Indians		93					
Sturgeon Lake Indians		52					
Mille Lac Indians		77					
Riviere la Seine Indians		66					
Indians of the Arthabuska and Mackenzie District, together with white inhabitants		8,000			22,488	23,808	} This District extends to the confines of Alaska.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cowichan Indians	7,000	7,000					
Comox do	120	120					
Aht do	3,500	3,500					
Quackewelths, with sub-tribes	2,000	2,000					
Enclataws	1,500	1,500					
Millbanks Bella-Coolas	2,500	2,500					
Tsimsheans	5,000	5,000					
Hydahs	2,500	2,500					
Tahelies	1,000	1,000					
Sieccannies	500	500					
Shushwaps	2,500	2,500					
Kootemays	400	400			28,520		
						28,520	

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island Indians		323				323	
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RUPERT'S LAND.

Indians of Rupert's House	400	400					Rupert's River.
Indians of Fort George, Great Whale River	450	450					Eastmain.
Indians of Little Whale River	50	50					do
do Nitchequon	180	180					do
do Osnaburgh	350	350					Albany River.
do Martin's Falls	300	300					do
do Long Lake	250	250					do
do New Brunswick	150	150					Moose River.
do Albany	700	700					do
do Mattamagamingue	120	120					do
do Flying Post	100	100					do
do Mettatchewan	50	50					do
do Abittibi	450	450					do
do Long Portage Post	50	50					do
do Moose Factory	420	420					do
do Waswanapee	200	200					Rupert's River.
do Mistasine	150	150					do
						4,570	

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated 31st March, 1874; For a Return of Mill and Factory Machinery imported into Canada with Duty paid thereon since 1867.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 7th April, 1874.

STATEMENT shewing the Value of Mill and Factory and other Machinery Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also the Amount of Duty collected thereon during the fiscal years ending on the 30th June, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 respectively.

Fiscal Year ending 30th June.	Description of Machinery.	Free.	Dutiable.	Duty Collected.
		\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	Mill and Factory Machinery	254,519		
1868.....	Other do		182,630	26,988 71
1869.....	Mill and Factory do	306,197		
1869.....	Other do		247,324	37,090 59
1870.....	Mill and Factory do	191,034		
1870.....	Other do		252,536	37,880 23
1871.....	Mill and Factory do	15,218		
1871.....	Other do		508,895	76,330 24
1872.....	Mill and Factory do	259,021		
1872.....	Other do		570,547	85,584 26
1873.....	Mill and Factory do	419,853		
1873.....	Other do		816,422	122,463 18
	Total	\$ 1,445,842	2,578,354	386,346 21

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 4th April, 1874.

(No. 19.)

RETURN

(Under 31st Victoria, chapter 73, section 6,) of the average number of Dominion Police employed during each month of the fiscal years 1872-73; and of the cost of Pay and of the Travelling Expenses expended in respect thereof.

(No. 20.)

RETURN

Of Sums paid and charged to Unforeseen Expenses under Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1873, to date, in accordance with Act 36 Victoria, chapter 26, Schedule B.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 21.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874;—For Comparative Statement of Duties paid on Imports at the Port of St. John New Brunswick, for the first fifteen days of the month of April of the years 1873 and 1874, showing description of Goods, whether out of Vessel or in Bonded Warehouse, and the name of the Importer.

| By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 9th May, 1874.

(No. 21.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Shewing the Quantity and Value of the principal articles of Merchandize imported and entered for consumption, with the Duty collected thereon, at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, in March, 1873, and March, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return and Statement are not printed.]

(No. 22.)

RETURN

AND SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st April, 1874:—For Copies of Proclamation dated on the 6th December, 1869, having reference to the difficulties which existed in the North-West in 1869-70; and of all Correspondence and Communication between the Dominion Government, the Government of the Province of Manitoba and the Imperial Government, and all other communications in the possession of the Government having reference to the Amnesty mentioned in the said Proclamation

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 29th April, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the CONSOLIDATED FUND EXPENDITURE of the
DOMINION OF CANADA for the nine months ended 31st March, in the years
1873 and 1874.

Service.	1873.	1874.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on Public Debt.....	2,646,832 16	2,813,476 78
Charges of Management.....	94,741 90	143,820 32
Sinking Fund.....	369,379 31	200,020 00
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	2,919 35	111,584 79
Civil Government.....	517,440 76	590,105 92
Administration of Justice.....	197,231 72	270,745 77
Police.....	36,484 61	40,949 85
Mounted Police.....		66,495 25
Penitentiaries.....	179,910 33	269,021 28
Legislation.....	255,954 41	342,699 36
Geological Survey and Observatories.....	42,342 14	65,017 67
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	44,172 54	40,324 66
Immigration and Quarantine.....	169,052 67	238,303 56
Marine Hospitals and Mariners' Fund.....	39,505 46	47,527 86
Pensions.....	34,606 09	38,092 96
Superannuation.....	34,210 98	36,926 51
Militia and Enrolled Forces.....	990,062 94	600,235 46
Dominion Forces in Manitoba.....	96,045 30	124,879 24
Public Works and Buildings.....	1,032,261 36	1,255,605 64
Ocean and River Steam Service.....	387,692 11	299,530 60
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	309,212 42	372,532 58
Fisheries.....	56,706 32	47,098 99
Steamboat Inspection.....	8,188 28	5,526 64
Subsidies to Provinces.....	2,921,399 87	3,951,575 09
Boundary Surveys.....		33,837 86
Miscellaneous.....	118,510 74	152,850 87
CHARGES ON REVENUE.		
Customs.....	449,223 60	516,185 02
Excise.....	126,371 95	141,384 56
Culling Timber.....	58,905 18	70,375 88
Public Works.....	310,134 73	385,796 67
Railways.....	791,326 92	1,488,607 89
Post Office.....	795,690 45	1,002,389 98
Minor Revenues.....	13,303 52	3,656 56
Territorial.....	133,165 04	203,253 91
	\$ 13,262,985 16	15,970,405 98

STATEMENT

MADE BY

INSURANCE COMPANIES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE

ACT 31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 14.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET.

1874.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 10th April, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of Insurance Companies, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 31st Victoria, cap. 48, section 14.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANGTON,

The Honorable

Auditor.

RICHARD JOHN CAETWRIGHT,

Minister of Finance.]

STATEMENT

MADE BY

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT 31 VICT., CAP. 48, SEC. 14.

STATEMENT OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD,
CONNECTICUT

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and re-insurances		183,929	63
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	8,242		
3. Amount of said policies		16,268,820	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		14,528,848	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	154		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year		182,368	66
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		4,600	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted		1,800	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and per cent of the premium receipts of the current year		174,362	96
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz:— per cent of the year's receipts		173,572	47
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities			None.
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	5,070	69	
Deposit in Canada Chartered Banks	48,510	00	
		53,580	69
GENERAL BUSINESS.			
13. Assets of the Company		5,735,925	79
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks		214,876	65
15. Amount of total policies in force			None.
16. Amount of Capital Stock		3,000,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon		3,000,000	00
25. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada		183,929	63
Less 25 per cent	45,982	40	
Less also amount of losses paid—Fire loss	105,021	43	
" " " Marine loss	31,364	83	
		182,368	66
26. Balance to be deposited in conformity with sec. 6 of the Act		1,560	97
27. Interest " " " " "			304 26

ROBERT WOOD,
General Agent.

MONTREAL, 16th January, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS			
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		331,549	42
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	1,862		
Number of policies not taken out	172		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		2,786,187	00

	\$	cts.
Amount of policies not taken out.....	274,312	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	8,474,004	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the the year in Canada 37		
6. Amount of the said policies.....	76,786	50
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	71,616	32
8. Amount of claims not due Dec. 31st, in Canada, since paid.....	25,556	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		None.
10. Deposit in 5-20 U. S. Bond.....	140,000	00

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company.....	19,204,787	02
15. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve.....	1,068,648	80
16. Amount of premium reserve, N. Y. standard.....	15,753,977	73
17. Reserve at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent based on table of American experience.....		
18. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company.....	150,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon.....	103,056	00
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	4,818,512	90
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	10,659	
22. Amount of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	17,333,108	00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries..		
24. Amount of said policies become claims during the year in all countries.....	1,613,335	72
25. Amount of policies in all countries.....	98,864,149	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c.....	533,900	65

WM. H. ORR,
Manager.

MONTREAL, 26th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
WATERTOWN.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada—deducting cancellations and reinsurances.....	64,641	59
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year, in Canada.....	11,708	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	7,520,030	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	14,341,781	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	190	
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year paid.....	28,204	26
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	2,772	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....		None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	70,024	43
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz.: per cent. of the year's receipts.....	38,784	96

	\$	cts.
9. Deposit in United States 5-20 Registered Bonds	85,500	00
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	14,500	00
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	7,778	64

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company	826,470	46
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks ..	26,400	19
15. Amount of total policies in force	223,747,890	00
16. Amount of Capital Stock	200,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon	200,000	00
18. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries	514,635	22
19. Number of policies, new or renewals, issued by the Company in the year in all countries	59,834	
20. Amount of the above policies	96,460,000	00
21. Amount of the year's losses, viz. :—		
Losses paid (all countries)	300,000	34
Losses due and unpaid	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due	4,107	15
Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof	10,485	28
Losses resisted	14,586	04
22. All other claims against the Company	222	00
23. Amount of premiums earned during the year	497,130	51
24. Amount of premiums unearned during the year	308,779	93

ISAAC MUNSON,
Secretary and Manager for Canada.

WATER TOWN, 3rd February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

Amount of premium notes received during the year	51,153	72
Amount of premiums received during the year	73,614	88
Received for interest on deposits	1,392	36
Total receipts during the year	126,160	96
Number of policies issued during the year	13,066	
Amount of the said policies	11,980,962	00
Total number of policies in force	36,897	
Total amount at risk	32,295,396	00
Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year ..	256	
Amount of losses paid during the year	47,272	73
Amount of losses in suspense (say)	3,500	00
Amount of losses resisted	None.	
Deposit in Dominion Stock	25,000	00
Real estate, furniture, &c.	5,000	00
Cash in Molson's Bank, and in hand	10,199	76
Amount required to insure all outstanding risks estimated at	80,000	00
Total assets of the Association	251,370	12

D. C. McDONALD,
Secretary.

LONDON, 30th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ALBANY, N. Y.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	36,892	84
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	166	
Number of policies not taken out and lapsed.....	296	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	212,764	00
Amount of policies not taken out and lapsed.....	463,240	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,164,000	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	7	
6. Amount of said policies.....	12,665	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	7,665	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	5,000	00
10. Deposit in foreign securities.....	None.	
12. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	80,292	60

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company.....	1,159,197	69
15. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve.....	27,500	00
16. Amount of premium reserve.....	956,711	00
17. Reserve at the rate of 4½% based on American experience table.....		
18. Amount of capital stock of the Company.....	110,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon.....	110,000	00
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	394,589	46
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	605	
22. Amount of said policies.....	998,420	00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries	51	
24. Amount of said policies.....	120,415	00
25. Amount of policies in all countries.....	7,607,302	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c.....	62,263	37
27. Amount of premiums received during the the year in Canada.....	36,892	84
Less also the amount of losses paid.....	7,665	00

WALTER BROWN,
Secretary.

ALBANY, February 20th, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

FIRE BUSINESS.

1. Total net preminms received during the year in Canada deducting cancellations and re-insurances.....	191,035	41
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada.....	9,545	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	17,256,795	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	14,540,474	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	254	

	\$	cts.
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	117,970	77
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	5,290	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....		None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year and 60 per cent of the premium receipts of the current year.....	193,935	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz :—40 per cent of the year's receipts.....	75,622	24
9. Deposit in foreign securities.....		
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock with interest.....	50,750	00
11. Other Canadian investments :—		
Municipal debentures, including interest.....	122,312	66
Mortgages on Real Estate in Canada.....	58,866	56
Real Estate owned in Canada.....	13,079	09
Miscellaneous in Canada.....	52,890	02
Cash in bank and in hand in Canada.....	36,815	53
GENERAL BUSINESS.		
13. Assets of the Company.....	334,713	86
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks...	44,710	76
15. Amount of capital stock.....	400,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon.....	200,000	00
INLAND MARINE BUSINESS.		
Amount of losses paid during the year.....	81,887	77
Amount of losses due and unpaid.....		None.
Losses adjusted and not due.....		None.
Losses in suspense and waiting further proof.....	25,168	55
Losses, the payment of which is resisted.....		None.
Amount of premiums earned for the past year.....	165,476	40
Amount of premiums unearned for the past year.....	15,072	64
Number of policies issued during the year.....	4,123	
Amount " " " ".....	11,881,897	00
Amount at risk at date of Statement.....	773,797	00

P. PATERSON,
Governor.

F. A. BALL,
Manager.

TORONTO, 11th February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Limited.)

TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

INLAND MARINE BUSINESS.

Greatest amount at risk on total policies in force in Canada at any time during the year.....	44,560	00
Least amount at risk on total policies in force in Canada at any time during the year.....	31,665	00
Amount at risk at date of statement.....		None.
Losses in Canada paid during the year (one).....	15	40
Losses in Canada adjusted and not due.....		None.
Losses in Canada in suspense and waiting further proof (one).....	100	00

	\$	cts.
Losses the payment of which is resisted.....	None.	
All other claims against the Company.....	None.	
Premiums received in Canada during the year.	1,713	11
Premiums earned in Canada during the year.....	1,713	11
Premiums unearned in Canada during the year.		
Amount of premiums received during the year on risks effected in Canada	1,713	11
Less twenty-five per cent.....	428	28
Less the net amount of losses actually paid.....	15	40
Deposit in conformity with the second section of the Act.....	50,000	00

S. C. DUNCAN, CLARKE & Co.,
Per W. CAMPBELL, Manager.

TORONTO, 6th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	45,681	13
290 proposals for assurance were received covering \$414,528 67.		
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	234	
Number of policies not taken out.....	2	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	332,187	82
Amount of policies not taken out.....	1,973	33
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,629,885	56
5. Number of policies become claims during the year, on 8 lives.....	9	
6. Amount of the said policies.....	20,934	50
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	16,509	52
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada, not due in 1873 (admitted for payment in 1874).....	14,581	16
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None.	
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	100,343	33
12. Other Canadian Investments, viz :—		
Mortgages on real estate.....	9,260	00
13. Cash in bank and in hand in Canada.....	8,901	25

GENERAL BUSINESS UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

14. Assets of the Company.....	3,179,890	30
15. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve.....	190,948	59
16. Amount of premium reserve (Assurance Fund).....	2,816,564	38
18. Amount of capital stock of the Company.....	973,333	33
19. Amount paid thereon.....	172,377	33
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	1,092,337	10
21. Number of policies issued by do do.....	2133	
22. Amount of policies issued by do do.....	2,855,991	86
23. Number of policies become claims, on 433 lives.....	489	
24. Amount of the said policies.....	791,972	33
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c. &c.....	189,809	33

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN,
Manager.

MONTREAL, 16th April, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY.

To 31ST OCTOBER, 1873.

	\$	cts.
Total premiums received	24,064	85
Number of policies issued.....564		
Amount of policies issued	1,679,900	00
Amount of risk on all policies now in force	1,504,550	00
Number of policies become losses.....2		
Amount of said losses.....	1,518	56
Deposit with Government.....	16,666	66
Investments—Montreal Corporation Bonds.....	9,000	00
Cash in Bank, in hand, &c.....	5,784	04
Assets of the Company	30,309	04
Liabilities (unearned premiums)	9,245	00
Capital stock (double liability)	100,000	00
Amount paid thereon, at present date..		20 per cent.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Manager.

MONTREAL, December 27th, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 30TH APRIL, 1874.

Assets of the Company.....	1,772,791	48
Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium and annuity reserve	185,479	37
Amount of capital stock	1,000,000	00
Amount paid thereon.....	125,000	00
<hr/>		
Of what the assets of the Company consist, viz. : ...		
Cash on hand \$160 55, and in banks \$23,625 76	23,786	31
Agents' and other balances since accounted for	85,054	61
Mortgages on real estate	342,882	92
Real estate	46,125	00
Municipal and other debentures, Dominion and other stock, and accrued interest.....	816,921	47
Loans on policies, debentures, stocks and bonds	210,119	64
Half yearly and quarterly premiums secured on policies payable within nine months.....	77,673	42
Deferred half payments on half credit policies.....	168,059	11
Office furniture.....	2,169	00
	<hr/>	
	1,772,791	48
<hr/>		
Total premiums received during the year.....	364,227	00
Interest received during the year	110,726	20
	<hr/>	
	474,953	20
<hr/>		
Number of policies issued during the year.....	1,651	
Amount of said policies	2,267,013	50
Number of claims from death during the year	47	
Amount of said claims	81,800	00

	\$	cts.
Amount paid on claims from death during the year in Canada	72,800	00
Expenses of management agency, &c.....	77,016	52
<hr/>		
Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	364,227	00
Interest received during the year.....	110,726	20
<hr/>		
	474,953	20
<hr/>		
Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	1651	
Amount of said policies.....	2,267,013	50
Amount at risk on total policies issued in Canada	11,066,092	54
Number of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year by death.....	47	
Amount of said policies.....	81,800	00
Amount of claims (not due) in Canada, but all since paid	35,200	00
Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		None.

A. G. RAMSAY,
Manager.

HAMILTON, 11th August, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT
COMPANY OF CANADA.

No return.—License issued 14th July, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS, FIRE.

	\$	cts.
1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and reinsurances	29,782	37
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	1,466	
3. Amount of the said policies	4,699,384	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	4,038,016	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	34	
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year paid	31,765	57
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	800	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted		None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent of the premium receipts of the current year	41,501	51
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. : 40 per cent of the year's receipts	12,379	87
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities		None.
10. Deposit in Canadian Government Securities	50,613	00

LIFE BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	23,726	36
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	15	
Number of policies not taken out	3	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	40,000	00
Amount of policies not taken out	9,500	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	780,425	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	7	
6. Amount of said policies	12,167	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	11,680	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada (since paid)	487	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	100,343	00

JAS. ROSE, MORELAND WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

MONTREAL, 24th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

To 31st OCTOBER, 1873.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	48,689	25
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	494	
Number of policies not taken out	27	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	719,300	00
Amount of policies not taken out	70,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,798,630	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	2	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	2,000	00

	\$	cts.
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	1,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.	
9. Amount of claims or policies in Canada resisted.....	None.	
10. Deposit in Foreign Securities.....	None.	
11. Deposit in Municipal Debentures.....	50,000	00
12. Other Canadian investments, viz. :—		
Municipal Debentures (including No. 11).....	73,320	00
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	4,766	67
Miscellaneous, including loans secured by debentures and other collaterals.....	16,373	14
13. Cash in banks and in hand in Canada.....	2,929	19
14. Assets of the Company.....	113,293	69
15. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve and capital..	1,234	79
16. Amount of premium reserve.....	44,679	39
17. Reserve 4½ per cent., based on Table of Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain.....	None.	
18. Amount of capital stock of the Company.....	500,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon.....	50,000	00
Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.....	16,336	73

LEOPOLD GOLDMAN,

Accountant of the Company.

TORONTO, 26th December, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HARTFORD.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	189,083	81
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....243		
Number of policies not taken out.....8		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	541,589	00
Amount of policies not taken out.....	13,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada, estimated about...	4,750,000	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada....11		
6. Amount of the said policies.....	28,100	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	27,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada, not due.....	10,100	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	2,000	00
10. Deposit in U. S. Bonds.....	140,000	00

JACOB L. GREENE,

Secretary.

MONTREAL, 5th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st MARCH, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	26,265	93
Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....19		
Amount of the said policies.....	40,588	35

	\$	cts.
Amount at risk on total policies in force in Canada.....	843,092	42
Number of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year...4		
Amount of the said policies.....	9,454	96
Amount of claims in Canada paid during the year.....	9,454	96
Amount of claims in Canada in suspense and waiting further proof.....		None.
Claims in Canada, the payment of which is resisted.....		None.

DAVID HIGGINS,
Chief Agent in Canada.

TORONTO, 27th January, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	172,796	12
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	993	
Number of policies not taken out.....	220	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	3,038,300	00
Amount of the said policies.....	783,500	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	5,592,610	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada... 15		
6. Amount of said policies.....	41,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	35,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	6,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		None.
10. Deposit in foreign securities.....		
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities, cash.....	100,000	00

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company.....	22,878,418	85
15. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve.....	637,637	00
16. Amount of premium reserve.....	19,379,798	98
17. Reserve at 4½ per cent based on American experience table.....		
18. Amount of capital stock of the Company.....	100,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon.....	100,000	00
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	8,541,694	91
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	13,403	
22. Amount of policies become claims during the year in all countries..	53,452,578	00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries 545		
24. Amount of the said policies.....	2,224,560	00
25. Amount of policies in all countries.....	184,282,130	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c.....	1,261,788	58

R. W. GALE,
General Manager.

MONTREAL, 9th March 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

This Company commenced business on the 16th June, 1873. \$ cts.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	43,529 66
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 145	
Number of policies not taken out..... 46	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	1,353,500 00
Amount of policies not taken out.....	318,000 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,035,500 00
10. Deposit in U. S. 10-40 Bonds.....	100,000 00

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company.....	4,167,276 52
15. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve.....	157,136 40
16. Amount of premium reserve.....	3,570,542 00
17. Reserve at the rate of 4½ per cent., based on American experience..	
18. Amount of capital stock of the Company.....	100,000 00
19. Amount paid thereon.....	100,000 00
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	1,181,918 77
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries..... 3,500	
22. Amount of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	8,786,103 00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries, 147	
24. Amount of said policies.....	399,871 49
25. Amount of policies in all countries.....	
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., during the year	328,071 92

JAMES M. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

C. S. LEWIS, JOHN CONVERSE,
Managers.

MONTREAL, 12th February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31st DECEMBER.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada, less cancellations and reinsurances.....	54,387 13
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada..... 1,704	
3. Amount of said policies.....	5,647,383 55
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	4,501,958 00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada..... 22	

	\$	cts.
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	77,859	44
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	4,000	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....	None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	45,811	18
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz.: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	21,754	85
9. Deposit in Dominion Stock	100,343	68

NOTE.—This Company is doing fire business only in the Dominion.

GEORGE DENHOLM.

MONTREAL, 24th February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873,

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and reinsurances.....	103,685	82
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.—Estimated.....	10,500	
3. Amount of the said policies.—Estimated.....	3 000,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.—Estimated.....	11,250,000	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	45	
6. Amount of losses in Canada, during the year, paid	16,646	97
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	8,159	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted	4,000 00	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.—Estimated.....	100,000	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz.: per cent. of the year's receipts	42,000	00
9. Deposit in U. S. Bonds.....	55,000	00
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	45,000	00
11. Other Canadian investments.....	None.	

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company, December 31st, 1873.....	2,418,707	30
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks....	187,459	47
15. Amount of total policies in force	None.	
16. Amount of capital stock	1,000,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon	1,000,000	00
18. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries	2,247,530	53
21. Amount of the year's losses, viz:	1,080,204	56
Losses paid (all countries) during the year 1873	1,207,348	34
Losses due and unpaid	}	186,959 47
Losses adjusted and not due		
Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof		
Losses resisted		
22. All other claims against the Company—unpaid dividends.....	500	00

ROBERT WOOD,
General Agent.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year.....		134,710	67
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year.....	4,585		
3. Amount of said policies.....		12,422,815	33
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force.....		9,921,809	99
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year.....	83		
6. Amount of losses paid during the year.....		71,295	15
do do in suspense.....		5,318	19
do do resisted, (fraud and want of interest of claimant in subject insured).....		7,200	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year, being unearned premiums of previous year and 60 per cent of the premiums of current year.....		121,926	41
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent of the years receipts		53,884	26

W. H. RINTOUL,
General Agent.

MONTREAL, 23rd March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE ISOLATED RISK AND FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

To THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1873.

1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada deducting cancellations and re-insurances.....		55,623	63
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada.....	5,956		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		5,816,689	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		10,500,000	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	70		
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year, paid.....		20,249	56
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....			None.
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....			None.
11. Deposit in municipal debentures.....		100,904	00
Subscribed capital.....		540,000	00
12. Cash in bank and in Agent's hands in Canada.....		23,850	58

J. MAUGHAN, JUNR.,
Secretary.

TORONTO, 12th January, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS—FIRE.

1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and re-insurances.....		66,733	80
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	3,223		

	\$	cts.
3. Amount of the said policies.....	5,535,137	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	4,624,547	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....		97
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year, paid	46,802	40
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.	6,852	20
Amount of losses in Canada resisted—fraud.....	2,000	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	57,627	16
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. :—40 per cent. of the year's receipts	26,693	52

WILLIAM HOBBS,
General Agent.

MONTREAL, 30th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5TH APRIL, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	139,983	94
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	203	
Number of policies not taken out.....		None.
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	291,703	14
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	4,241,352	28
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada....	21	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	51,594	68
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	52,324	66
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	21,170	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		None.
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	150,000	00
12. Other Canadian investments, viz. : real estate.....	43,000	00
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	85,997	04

ROBERT RAINIE,
Secretary, Head Office.

MONTREAL, 5th February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS ONLY.—FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada.....	258,632	04
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada.....	11,129	
3. Amount of said policies.....	23,549,017	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	22,331,200	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	230	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	136,608	56

	\$	cts.
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	5,647	65
Amount of losses in Canada resisted (cause fraud)	10,800	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	292,368	92
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. : 40 per cent of the year's receipts	103,452	81
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities	None.	
10. Deposited with Receiver General, under insurance Act		
Dominion Stock	50,000	00
Government Bonds (6 per cent. interest)	26,800	00
Montreal Corporation Bonds	61,000	00
Montreal Investment Association Bonds	25,000	00
Total Government deposit	162,800	00
11. Other Canadian investments :—		
Montreal Corporation Bonds	5,000	00
Ottawa and Prescott Railway Bonds (first mortgage)	24,333	33
Montreal and Champlain Railway Bonds (first mortgage)	7,300	60
Montreal Corporation Permanent 7 per cent. Stock	12,000	00
Mortgages on real estate	144,400	00
Real estate owned in Canada	60,000	00
Loans on Collateral Security	43,000	00
Cash in bank and in hand in Canada	60,732	30
Balance in hand of Agents (in course of transmission)	10,326	07
Total investments in Canada	367,091	70
Total investments in Canada	529,891	70

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Total premiums received during the year in Canada	10,667	53
Number and amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	46,000	00
Amount at risk in total policies in force in Canada	412,301	11
Number and amount of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year	2,038	90
Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year	2,038	90
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	None.	
Losses in Canada resisted	None.	

G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secy. and Chief Agent.

MONTREAL, 9th February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and reinsurances	79,368	91
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	2,450	
3. Amount of the said policies	8,843,188	00

	\$	cts.
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	6,692,531	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....		39
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year paid.....	43,875	14
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		None.
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....		None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	74,575	42
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz.: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts.....		31,747 56
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	99,873	
Deposit in Canada 5 per cents.....	50,127	150,000 00

NOTE.—In life business the Company has taken only one risk during the past year.

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
General Agent.

MONTREAL, 7th February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873..

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	16,559	56
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		172
Number of policies not taken out.....		15
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	305,900	00
Amount of policies not taken out.....		26,000 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	684,886	67
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....		3
6. Amount of the said policies.....	8,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	9,625	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada admitted but not due.....		1,000 00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		None.
12. Deposit in Dominion stock.....	100,000	00
13. Cash in bank and in hand in Canada.....		239 40

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Manager.

MONTREAL, 3rd February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

(Commenced business in Canada, October 24th, 1872.)

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	50,699	09
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		667
Number of policies not taken out.....		47

	\$	cts.
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	1,501,500	00
Amount of policies not taken out.	99,000	00
4. Amount of risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,926,000	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada		1
6. Amount of the said policy	1,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	1,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in U. S. Gold Bonds, for Canadian policy-holders only	100,000	00
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities.	None.	

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company	1,750,080	59
15. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve	39,294	00
16. Amount of premium reserve and all other liabilities	1,384,804	00
17. Reserve at the rate of 4½ per cent., based on table of American experience		
18. Amount of capital stock of the Company	200,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon	200,000	00
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	932,088	89
21. Number of policies issued by do do		12,242
22. Amount of policies issued by do do	17,753,399	00
23. Number of policies become claims do do		170
24. Amount of do, death \$182,385.60, matured endowments \$15,179.29	198,550	00
25. Amount of policies in all countries	26,383,865	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c.	272,516	55

B. R. CORWIN,

Manager.

St. JOHN, N.B., 17th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

Total premiums received during the year	45,497	20
Number of policies issued during the year	921	
Number of policies not taken up	146	
Amount of policies issued during the year	1,181,350	00
Amount of policies not taken up	220,500	00
Amount at risk on all policies in force	1,398,175	00
Number of policies become claims		4
Amount of the said policies	4,000	00
Amount paid on claims	2,000	00
Amount of claims in suspense	2,000	00
Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
Cash deposit with the Government	39,198	00
Municipal debentures do	13,520	00
Cash on hand and in bank	1,083	59
Other assets	32,184	26
Interest received	2,560	89
Re-assurances premiums paid	137	50
Assets	84,138	10

	\$	cts.
Guarantee Fund	50,000	00
Preliminary, written off.....	1,282	44
Office Furniture, do	51	73
Establishing agencies, agents' balances, commissions, &c.....	12,380	77
Physician's fees	2,162	30
Expense account	9,099	32
Interest on Guarantee Fund	2,208	60
Paid Mrs. Waggoner	500	00
Policy values refunded, withdrawing members.....	390	00

WM. POWIS,
Actuary and Manager.

HAMILTON, 11th April, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	47,391	96
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	478	
Number of policies not taken out.....	100	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	708,038	00
Amount of policies not taken out.....	130,700	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,693,816	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	10	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	11,200	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	12,200	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	4,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	1,000	00
10. Deposit in United States Bonds, 10-40	60,000	00

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company	3,293,531	61
15. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve	109,728	77
16. Amount of premium reserve.....	1,929,399	00
17. Reserve at the rate of 6 per cent., based on American Table of Mortality.....	.	
18. Amount of capital stock	1,000,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon	1,000,000	00
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	1,215,878	91
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	5,031	
22. Amount of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	11,929,729	00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries	126	
24. Amount of said policies	296,359	00
25. Amount of policies in all countries.....	27,884,753	00
26. Expenses of management. Agencies, Commissions, &c	233,313	30
27. Amount of premiums received during the year.....	47,391	96

	\$	cts.
Less, 25 per cent	35,543	97
Less, also the amount of losses paid	12,200	00
28. Balance to be deposited in conformity with sec. 6.....	23,343	97

E. A. ROLLINS,
President.

PHILADELPHIA, 27th February, 1874.

JOHN M. BUTLER,
Secretary.

LIVINGSTON, MOORE & Co.,
General Agents.

HAMILTON, 16th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	225,342	48
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	465	
Number of policies not taken out.....	44	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	1,715,500	00
Amount of policies not taken out.....	221,500	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada (estimated).....	6,700,000	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	19	
6. Amount of said policies.....	32,915	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	15,535	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None.	
10. Deposit in U. S. Bonds, gold.....	100,000	00
11. Deposit in Canadian Government Securities	None.	
12. Other Canadian investments.....	None.	
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	None.	

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company.....	24,518,004	36
15. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve.....	688,000	57
16. Amount of premium reserve, per certificate of Insurance Commissioner, State of New York.....	20,228,096	00
17. Rate per cent. $4\frac{1}{2}$, based on American Table.....		
18. Amount of capital stock of the Company (purely mutual no capital stock).....	None.	
19. Amount paid thereon.....	None.	
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	6,058,468	80
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	8,834	
22. Amount of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	26,621,000	00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries	518	
24. Amount of said policies.....	1,511,870	28
25. Amount of policies in all countries	123,672,386	85
26. Expenses of management, Agencies, Commissions, &c	820,522	15

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
President.

NEW YORK, 12th February, 1874.

THEODORE M. BANTA,
Cashier.

WALTER BURKE,
Manager.

MONTREAL, 30th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts
1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and reinsurances	309,234	31
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	12,458	
3. Amount of the said policies	29,882,829	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	24,282,988	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	195	
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year paid	110,154	86
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense	19,002	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted	None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	283,059	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	123,693	00
9. Deposit in foreign securities	None.	
10. Deposit in Dominion stock	50,000	00
Municipal Debentures	100,000	00
11. Other Canadian Investments :—		
Dominion 6 per cents	16,000	00
Municipal debentures	73,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada	85,000	09
12. Cash in bank and in hand in Canada	66,595	06

LIFE BUSINESS TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	30,106	25
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	15	
Number of policies not taken out	1	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	32,068	00
Amount of policies not taken out	2,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	998,025	44
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	5	
6. Amount of the said policies	19,712	00
7. Amount paid in claims during the year in Canada	14,116	37
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada (waiting proof)	5,965	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	

NOTE—For deposit, other investments, cash in Bank and in hand, see Fire Department.

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

One of the Managing Directors.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF ABERDEEN
AND LONDON.

FIRE BUSINESS TO DECEMBER 31st, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts*
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and reinsurances		72,350	58
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada	3,456		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		7,920,467	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		6,464,602	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	74		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		67,722	30
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		3,650	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted		None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent of the premium receipts of the current year		75,240	90
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 40 per cent. of the year's receipts		31,519	04
10. Deposit in Canadian Dominion stock and bonds.....		100,000	00

J. W. TAYLOR,
One of the Agents for Canada.

MONTREAL, 3rd February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		17,368	26
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	232		
Number of policies not taken out	22		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		363,000	00
Amount of policies not taken out		30,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		491,400	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada		None.	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada		None.	
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		None.	
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada		None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		None.	
10. Deposit in U. S. 5.20 bonds, registered.....		100,000	00
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities.....		None.	
12. Canadian Investments.....		None.	
13. Cash in bank and in hand in Canada.....		None.	
GENERAL BUSINESS.			
14. Assets of the Company.....		14,093,579	16
15. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve.....		74,495	14
16. Amount of premium reserve.....		12,339,353	00
17. Rate 4 per cent. based on actuaries' table.....			
18. Amount of capital stock of the Company		None.	

	\$	cts.
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	2,952,464	36
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	4,660	
22. Amount of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	11,061,361	00
23. Number of policies become claims by the Company during the year in all countries.....	221	
24. Amount of policies become claims by the Company during the year in all countries.....	705,156	87
25. Amount of policies in all countries.....	64,692,003	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., including taxes.	471,075	61

JOHN H. VANDYKE,
President.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Secretary.

MILWAUKEE, 22nd January, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON ENGLAND.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and reinsurances.....	158,403	32
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada.....	4,022	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	15,359,670	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	12,391,647	25
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	44	
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year, paid.....	53,009	16
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	4,039	16
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....	None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	140,187	29
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts.....	63,361	73
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities.....	None.	
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	50,171	00
11. Deposit in Canada 5 per cents.....	50,126	00

A. T. PATERSON.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT, & Co.,
General Agents.

MONTREAL, 22nd January, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	192,504	52
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	1,502	
Number of policies not taken out.....		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	2,289,298	00

	\$	cts
Amount of policies not taken out		
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	5,000,578	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	18	
6. Amount of the said policies	37,200	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year, including \$1,000 of previous year	35,200	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	3,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted		
10. Deposit in U. S. Gold Bonds	130,000	00
GENERAL BUSINESS.		
14. Assets of the Company	9,074,861	34
15. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve	196,788	00
16. Amount of premium reserve	7,997,025	00
17. Rate at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., based on table of American experience		
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all Countries	2,965,441	66
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	9,522	
22. Amount of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	18,660,289	00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries	363	
24. Amount of said policies	957,018	00
25. Amount of policies in all Countries	75,694,331	00
26. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.	511,741	20

THOMAS SIMPSON,
One of the General Agents for Canada.

MONTREAL, 27th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Limited.

No return. Licensed issued 19th December, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1873.

FIRE AND MARINE.

\$ cts.

1. Total premiums of the year	192,328 71	
Less reinsurance	1,470 77	
2. Number of policies, issued during the year in Canada		190,857 94
New 6,205 ; renewals 4,934	11,139	
3. Amount of the said policies		10,589,098 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		10,853,771 00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year	268	
6. Amount of losses paid during the year		106,512 33
Amount of losses in suspense		11,728 39
Amount of losses resisted		13,000 00
(3. Arson for \$4,200 ; balance difference as to amount payable ; all but one since settled)		
7. Amount of premiums earned, being unearned premiums of previous year	48,347 56	
45 per cent. of premium receipts of current year	85,886 07	
		<hr/>
		134,233 63
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 30 per cent of the year's receipts		57,257 38

FUNDS AND PROPERTY.

Cash in hand, in Banks, in course of transmission 17,231 97

IN HANDS OF RECEIVER-GENERAL.

Dominion Stock	24,547 37	
Trust "Home" Insurance Company	8,260 47	
		<hr/>
		32,807 84
Toronto Debentures	4,400 00	
Montreal Debentures	5,000 00	
Quebec City Debentures	1,500 00	
		<hr/>
		10,900 00
		<hr/>
		60,939 81
Mortgages		4,646 01
Office premises \$30,000 ; furniture \$860 07		30,860 07
Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Companies' Stock		6,250 00
Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Stock and Bonds \$12,700 valued at		825 00
Bills receivable viz : Marine premium notes \$10,852 77, sundries \$3,249 68		19,102 45
Agents, and Companies' balances		27,517 86
Suspense account, &c		18,439 53
Calls on Stock in process of payment		255,986 20
		<hr/>
		424,566 93

MARINE.

Premiums received during the past year	48,199 64
Losses paid	89,012 24

ARTHUR HARVEY,
Manager.

TORONTO, 31st January, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

	\$	cts.
1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and reinsurances.....	75,169	71
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	3,546	
3. Amount of the said policies	6,764,498	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	6,609,256	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	78	
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year, paid.....	57,606	72
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	None.	
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....	None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	73,548	50
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	30,067	88
9. Deposit in Foreign Securities	None.	
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock	100,000	00
11. Other Canadian investments	157,150	00
Municipal debentures	25,200	00
Mortgages on real estate	3,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada	40,000	00
Miscellaneous, owned in Canada.....	None.	
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	8,459	00
GENERAL BUSINESS.		
13. Assets of the Company.....	325,000	00
16. Amount of Capital Stock	1,000,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon	325,000	00

W. L. FISHER,
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 10th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ENGLAND.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and reinsurances.....	179,562	88
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	6,981	
3. Amount of said policies	15,445,859	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	11,955,582	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	134	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	99,558	41
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	11,217	99
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....	8,000	00

	\$	cts.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year	167,879	80
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	782	1 44
10. Deposit in Canadian Government securities, viz. :—		
Dominion Stock	100,000	00
Canada 5 per cent.	51,100	00
11. Other Canadian investments :—		
Mortgages on real estate	31,356	24
Miscellaneous	75,510	93
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	8,303	46

LIFE BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	12,175	00
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	13	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	32,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	386,960	43
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada....	3	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	6,211	06
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	8,214	31
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities :—		
Dominion Stock	100,000	00
Canada 5 per cent.	51,100	00
12. Other Canadian investments :—		
Mortgages on real estate	31,356	24
Miscellaneous	75,510	93
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	4,577	77

A. M. FORBES.

General Agent.

MONTREAL, 5th February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	18,883	31
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	165	
Number of policies not taken out		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	176,233	34
Amount of policies not taken out		
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	498,345	66
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	3	
6. Amount of said policies.....	5,433	33
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	4,433	33
8. Amount of claims in Canada not paid, not being due on 31st December, 1873	1,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in Foreign securities		
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock	100,000	00

E. & O. E.

JAMES GRANT,

Manager.

MONTREAL, 27th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire business from the 12th August, 1873, to 31st December, 1873.

(4 months and 18 days.)

	\$	cts.
Premiums of 4 months and 18 days	97,147	05
Number of policies	2,536	
Amount at risk	10,129,332	66
Number of policies become claims	14	
Claims paid	6,425	15
Claims in suspense	None.	
Claims resisted	None.	

ARTHUR GAGNON,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, 2nd February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year (less re-insurances)	371,045	09
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year	13,523	
3. Amount (<i>i. e.</i> , sum insured) of the said policies	35,687,177	98
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force	34,153,739	65
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year	218	
6. Amount of losses paid during the year	167,858	05
Amount of losses in suspense	2,635	55
Amount of losses resisted	None	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year, being 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the year 1872, and 60 per cent. of premium receipts for 1873	353,449	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, being 40 per cent. of the receipts of the year 1873	141,239	67
9. Deposits in Canadian securities (for Fire and Life Departments) viz.: \$96,982 cash and \$53,533 Canada 5's, according to Act 31 Vict. Cap. 48	150,515	00

LIFE BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year	35,674	01
2. Number of policies issued during the year	15	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year	24,435	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force	1,158,611	09
5. Number of policies become claims during the year	3	
6. Amount of policies become claims	7,806	16
7. Amount paid on claims	5,496	16
8. Amount of claims in suspense	2,310	00
9. Amount of claims resisted	None.	
10. Deposited in Canadian securities (for Fire and Life Departments), cash \$96,682, Canada 5's \$53,533	150,515	00

H. L. ROUTH,
One of the Chief Agents.

MONTREAL, 23rd February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Company retired.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF GLASGOW.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		15,231	09
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	50		
Number of policies not taken out.....	6		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		110,935	66
Amount of policies not taken out		5,109	93
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		561,886	91
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada....	1		
6. Amount of said policy		486	67
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....		4,379	97
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada			None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....			None.
1. Deposit in Canadian Government Securities.....		150,000	00

ED. RAWLINGS,
Resident Secretary.

MONTREAL, 13th April, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada.....		59,050	91
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	3,432		
3. Amount of said policies.....		7,538,200	00
4. Amount at risk upon all policies in force in Canada		6,243,400	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada	56		
6. Amount of losses paid during the year in Canada, net.....		60,811	33
7. Amount of losses in Canada in suspense		3,470	41
8. Amount of losses in Canada resisted		1,500	00
9. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts for this year.....		57,507	67
10. Deposit in Canadian Securities, viz.: Canada 6's (cash)		71,067	62
11. Cash in bank in Canada		15,356	20
12. Balances in hand of agents		[3,867	79

13. Miscellaneous	989 00
Additional statement in consideration of deposit being under \$100,000.	
14. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada (net)	59,050 91
15. Less 25 per cent for expenses.....	14,762 73
16. Less losses paid	60,811 33
	75,574 06

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT.—GENERAL BUSINESS, 1872.

17. Assets of the Company, 31st December, 1872	440,730 18
18. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks....	142,349 47
19. Amount of capital stock	4,866,666 67
20. Amount paid thereon.....	243,333 33
21. Total net premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries.....	297,324 45
22. Amount of losses paid during the year	142,622 98
23. Amount of losses in suspense	41,492 10
24. All other claims against the Company	100,857 25
25. Amount of premiums earned during the year	264,771 00
26. Amount of premiums unearned	118,927 00

H. J. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, 11th February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	7,728	00
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada		
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	285,978	26
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	None.	
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	None.	
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities.. ..	100,346	68
12. Other Canadian investments, viz :—		
Mortgage on real estate	6,000	00

NOTE.—This Company is not at present canvassing for new business.

JAMES CROIL,
Agent.

MONTREAL, 21st April, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE BUSINESS TO 31ST JANUARY, 1874.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received and receivable during the year in Canada		67,034	36
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada 48			
Number of policies not taken out 5			
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		57,531	67
Amount of policies not taken out		6,119	84
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		1,569,992	80
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada 14			
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada (including bonuses)		32,974	50
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada (including bonuses)		33,594	97
8. Amount of claims in Canada outstanding, as at 31st January, 1874, but not due at that date inclusive of bonuses		6,957	90
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted			[None.
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock		112,343	68
Deposit in Canada 5 per cents stg.		38,446	66
11. Other Canadian investments, viz :—			
Municipal Debentures		24,000	00
Mortgages on real estate		22,716	00
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada		2,844	71

GEORGE WM. FORD,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, 20th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
SCOTLAND.

TO 15TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada		144,396	58
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada 221			
Number of policies not taken out 45			
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada		324,832	50
Amount of policies not taken out		59,373	32
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada		4,810,453	50
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada 23			
6. Amount of said policies		48,907	56
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada		34,448	69
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada (not due)		14,458	87
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted			None.
10. Deposit in foreign securities			
11. Deposit in Canadian Government stock		150,000	00
12. Other Canadian investments, viz :—			
Municipal debentures		170,907	50
Real estate owned in Canada		60,000	00
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada		17,564	98

W. M. RAMSAY
Manager.

MONTREAL, 26th February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

No return received.

STATEMENT OF THE SUN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MONTREAL.

To 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	52,822	40
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 452		
Number of policies not taken out.....		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	724,550	00
Amount of policies not taken out.....	None.	
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	1,514,300	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	6	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada	6,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	6,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None.	
10. Deposit in foreign securities.....		
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities (cash).....	50,000	00
12. Other Canadian investments, viz:—		
Mortgages on real estate	12,101	63
Miscellaneous.....	45,840	00
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	9,103	84

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company	129,959	97
15. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve	None.	
16. Amount of premium reserve.....	Not calculated.	
18. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company	500,000	00
19. Amount paid thereon	50,000	00
26. Expenses of management, Agencies, Commissions, &.....	11,426	95

M. H. GAULT,
Managing Director.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

LIFE DEPARTMENT TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	69,539	36
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	686	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	729,748	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	2,636,325	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	10	
6. Amount of the said policies	29,196	43

	\$	cts.
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	22,196	43
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	7,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in U. S. 5-20 Bonds	140,000	00

GENERAL BUSINESS.

	\$	
13. Assets of the Company	1,723,389	27
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve	63,196	01
15. Amount of premium reserve	1,475,329	09
16. Reserve at 4½ per cent. based on American experience		
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company	500,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon	500,000	00
19. Total premiums received by the company during the year in all countries	477,408	78
20. Number of policies issued by do do		
21. Amount of policies issued by do do		
22. Amount of policies become claims do do	138,478	82
23. Amount of policies in all countries		
24. Expenses of management, Agencies, Commissions, &c., &c.	94,706	94

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	108,024	53
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada	10,537	
3. Amount of the said policies	12,256,796	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	Unknown.	
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada	839	
6. Amount of the said policies	57,899	90
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada	50,499	90
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	7,700	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in U. S. 5 20 Bonds	140,000	00
12. Canadian investment in mortgages on real estate	2,400	00
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	364	86

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company	940,500	78
14. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve	85,700	00
15. Amount of premium reserve	183,628	94
16. Reserve of 4½ per cent., based on company's own table		
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the company	500,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon	500,000	00
19. Total premiums received by the company during the year in all countries	703,511	12
20. Number of policies issued by do do	35,897	
21. Amount of policies issued by do do	115,728,250	00
22. Amount of policies become claims do do	237,143	32
23. Amount of policies in all countries	122,715,499	00
24. Expenses of management, Agencies, Commissions, &c.	383,906	16

J. G. BATTERSON, President.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

T. E. FOSTER, General Agent.

MONTREAL, 1st April, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MAINE.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada	113,222	63
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 568		
Number of policies not taken out.....49		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada	1,363,955	00
Amount of policies not taken out.....	104,500	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	3,285,775	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....5		
6. Amount of said policies.....	6,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	5,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted	None.	
10. Deposit in United States 6s., 1881	100,000	00
11. Deposit in Canadian Government securities	None.	
12. Other Canadian investments, viz. :—		
Mortgages on real estate	4,174,865	89
13. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada	None.	

GENERAL BUSINESS.

14. Assets of the Company.....	7,828,057	62
15. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve.....	154,187	00
16. Amount of premium reserve.....		
17. Reserve at 4 per cent. based on combined experience table		
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	1,670,205	13
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	4,308	
22. Amount of the said policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	10,925,225	00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries...207		
24. Amount of policies become claims during the year in all countries....	478,487	00
25. Amount of policies in all countries	42,900,255	00
26. Expenses of management, Agencies, Commissions, &c., &c.....	363,107	74

HENRY CROCKER,

President

Boston, 24th January, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the last quarter of the year in Canada 1873	2,410	89
2. Number of policies issued during the above period in Canada... 30		
Number of policies not taken out..... 2		
3. Amount of policies issued during the last quarter in Canada.....	115,500	00
Amount of policies not taken out.....	4,000	00

4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	111,500 00
10. Deposit in U. S. 6's, 1881.....	50,000 00
GENERAL BUSINESS.	
14. Assets of the Company.....	4,219,813 68
15. Liabilities of the Company, excluding premium reserve.....	140,062 22
16. Amount of premium reserve.....	3,164,308 00
17. Reserve at 4½ per cent., based on table of American mortality.....	
18. Amount of capital stock of the Company, and scrip stock....	37,500 287,500 00
19. All paid thereon.....	
20. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries	1,148,624 92
21. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries	2,311
22. Amount of said policies.....	6,667,145 00
23. Number of policies become claims during the year in all countries	139
24. Amount of the said policies	317,252 00
25. Amount of policies in all countries.....	23,003,316 00
26. Expenses of management, Agencies, Commissions, &c.	267,843 00
27. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....	2,410 89
Less 25 per cent	602 72
Less also the amount of losses paid.....	None.
28. Balance to be deposited in conformity with section 6.....	1,808 17
29. Interest do do	1,500 00

JOHN E. DEWITT, President.
JOHN RHYNAS, Agent.

MONTREAL, 26th February, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

	\$	cts
FIRE BUSINESS.		
1. Total net premiums received during the year in Canada, deducting cancellations and reinsurances.....	256,598	53
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada	11,738	
3. Amount of said policies.....	19,367,910	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada	16,233,290	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	220	
6. Amount of losses in Canada during the year paid.....	138,039	80
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense (waiting proof)	5,919	10
Amount of losses in Canada resisted (supposed fraud).....	4,600	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	258,841	11
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz.: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	102,639	42
9. Deposit in foreign securities.....	None.	
10. Deposit in Canadian securities, viz.:— Municipal debentures, par value (\$55,200, market value).....	51,502	50
11. Other Canadian investments, viz.:— Municipal debentures, par value (\$182,553 34, market value).....	157,760	29

Mortgages on real estate	85,820	94
Building society stocks and deposits	35,166	50
Bank stocks	51,674	00
Bills receivable (marine premiums)	37,600	00
Company's Office, (cost \$27,763 15), entered in books at	21,763	15
Miscellaneous.....	52,298	96
12. Cash in Bank.....	66,377	79

GENERAL BUSINESS.

13. Assets of the Company.....	559,964	13
14. Liabilities of the Company (excluding liability on current risks) on fire account and unclaimed dividends	7,030	93
15. Amount of total policies in force.....	20,643,271	00
16. Amount of Capital Stock	600,000	00
17. Amount paid thereon and called in	210,000	00
18. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries	340,649	83
19. Number of policies, new, or renewals issued by the Company in the year in all countries	14,060	
20. Amount of the above policies	24,987,807	00
21. Amount of the year's losses, viz. :—		
Losses paid all countries	158,550	71
Losses due and unpaid	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due	None.	
Losses in suspense awaiting further proof	6,144	10
Losses resisted	4,600	00
22. All other claims against the Company	None.	
23. Amount of premiums earned during the year	303,594	40
24. Amount of premiums unearned during the year on Canadian Fire Business and elsewhere.....	141,937	43

INLAND MARINE BUSINESS.

Amount of losses paid during the year	100,365	99
Amount of losses due and unpaid	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due	None.	
Losses in suspense and waiting for further proof	19,781	44
All other claims against the Company	None.	
Amount of premiums earned for the past year	206,776	54
Amount of premiums unearned for the past year	14,883	44
Number of policies issued during the past year.....	3,277	
Amount of policies issued during the past year.....	14,226,350	0
Amount at risk at date of statement.....	579,685	00
Premiums received during the past year.....	221,658	98

BERNARD HALDAN,
Managing Director.
FRED. G. C. LOVELACE,
Secretary.

TORONTO, 29th February, 1874.

SUMMARY of Fire Insurance Business in Canada in 1873.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the Year.	No. of Policies. (new.)	Amount of Policies (new.)	Amount at Risk.	No. of Losses in the Year.	Amount of Losses paid.	Losses in Suspense.	Losses Reinstated.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Aetna	183,929 63	8,242	16,268,820 00	14,528,848 00	154	182,368 66	4,600 00	1,800 00
Agricultural	64,641 59	11,708	7,520,030 00	14,341,781 00	190	28,204 26	2,772 00	None.
Agricultural Mutual	73,614 88	13,066	11,860,802 00	32,295,806 00	236	47,272 73	3,500 00	None.
British America	191,035 41	9,345	17,256,795 00	14,540,474 00	274	117,970 77	5,290 00	None.
Commercial Union	29,782 37	1,466	4,669,384 00	4,038,016 00	34	31,765 57	800 00	None.
Guardian	54,387 13	1,704	5,047,383 55	4,501,958 00	22	77,859 44	4,000 00	None.
Hartford	103,685 82	10,500	3,000,000 00	11,250,000 00	45	16,646 97	8,159 00	4,000 00
Imperial	134,710 67	4,885	12,422,815 33	9,921,809 99	83	71,295 15	5,318 19	7,200 00
Isolated Risk	53,623 63	5,956	5,816,089 00	10,500,000 00	70	20,249 56	None.	None.
Lancashire	66,738 80	3,223	5,535,137 00	4,624,547 00	97	46,802 40	6,852 20	2,000 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	258,632 04	11,129	23,549,017 00	22,331,200 00	230	136,608 56	5,647 65	10,800 00
London	79,368 91	2,450	8,843,188 00	6,692,531 03	33	43,875 14	None.	None.
North British	309,234 31	12,458	29,882,929 00	24,282,988 00	195	110,154 86	19,002 00	None.
Northern	72,359 58	3,456	7,920,467 00	6,464,602 00	74	67,722 30	3,650 00	None.
Phoenix	158,403 32	4,022	15,359,570 00	12,391,647 25	44	53,009 16	4,039 16	None.
Provincial	190,857 94	11,139	10,689,098 00	10,853,771 00	208	106,512 33	11,728 39	13,000 00
Quebec	75,169 71	3,546	6,764,498 00	6,609,256 00	78	57,606 72	None.	None.
Queen	179,562 88	6,981	15,445,859 00	11,965,582 00	134	99,558 41	11,217 99	8,000 00
Royal Canadian	97,147 05	2,536	10,129,332 66	Licensed, Aug. 9.	14	6,425 15	None.	None.
Royal	371,045 09	13,623	35,687,177 98	34,153,739 65	218	167,838 05	2,635 55	None.
Scottish Imperial	59,050 91	3,432	7,638,200 00	6,243,400 00	56	60,811 33	3,470 41	1,500 00
Western	256,598 53	11,738	19,367,910 00	16,233,230 00	220	138,039 80	5,919 10	4,600 00

SUMMARY of Life Business in Canada, in 1873.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the Year.	No. of Policies. (new.)	Amount of Policies (new.)	Amount at risk.	No. of Policies become Claims.	Amount of Policies become Claims.	Claims paid.	Claims in suspense.	Claims resisted.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Zena</i>	331,549 42	1,802	2,786,187 00	8,474,004 00	37	76,786 50	71,616 32	None.	None.
<i>Atlantic</i>	36,892 84	166	212,764 00	1,164,000 00	7	12,665 00	7,665 00	None.	5,000 00
<i>Briton Medical</i>	45,681 13	234	332,187 82	1,629,885 56	9	20,934 50	16,509 52	14,581 16	None.
<i>Canada</i>	364,227 00	1,651	2,267,013 50	11,066,092 54	47	81,800 00	72,800 00	None.	None.
<i>Citizens</i> — Licensed 14th July									
<i>Commercial Union</i>	23,726 36	15	40,000 00	780,425 00	7	12,167 00	11,680 00	487 00	None.
<i>Confederation</i>	48,689 25	494	719,300 00	1,793,630 00	2	2,000 00	1,000 00	None.	None.
<i>Connecticut</i>	189,083 81	243	511,689 00	4,750,000 00	11	28,100 00	27,000 00	10,100 00	2,000 00
<i>Edinburgh</i>	26,265 93	19	40,588 35	845,092 42	4	9,454 96	9,454 96	None.	None.
<i>Equitable</i>	172,796 12	993	3,038,300 00	5,592,610 00	15	41,000 00	35,000 00	6,000 00	None.
<i>Globe Mutual</i>	43,529 66	145	1,353,500 00	1,635,500 00	Licensed 11th June.				
<i>Life Association of Scotland</i>	139,983 94	203	291,703 14	4,241,352 28	21	51,594 68	52,324 66	21,170 00	None.
<i>Liverpool and London, and Globe</i>	10,967 53	43	46,000 00	412,301 11	2	2,038 90	2,038 90	None.	None.
<i>London</i>									
<i>London and Lancashire</i>	16,559 56	172	305,900 00	684,886 67	3	8,000 00	9,625 00	1,000 00	None.
<i>Metropolitan</i>	50,690 00	667	1,501,500 00	1,926,000 00	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	None.	None.
<i>Mutual</i>	45,497 20	921	1,181,350 00	1,398,175 00	4	4,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	None.
<i>National</i>	47,391 96	478	708,038 00	1,693,816 00	10	11,200 00	12,200 00	4,000 00	1,000 00
<i>New York</i>	225,342 48	465	1,715,500 00	6,700,000 00	19	32,915 00	15,535 00	None.	None.
<i>North British and Mercantile</i>	30,106 25	15	32,068 00	998,025 44	5	19,712 00	14,116 37	5,965 00	None.
<i>North Western</i>	17,468 26	232	363,000 00	491,400 00	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
<i>Phoenix Mutual</i>	192,504 52	1,502	2,289,298 00	5,000,378 00	18	37,200 00	35,200 00	3,000 00	None.
<i>Positive</i>									
<i>Queen</i>	12,175 00	13	32,000 00	386,960 43	3	6,211 06	8,214 31	None.	None.
<i>Reliance</i>	18,883 31	165	176,233 34	498,345 66	3	5,433 33	4,433 33	1,000 00	None.
<i>Royal</i>	35,674 01	15	24,435 00	1,158,611 09	3	7,806 16	5,496 16	2,310 00	None.
<i>St. Louis</i>									
<i>Retired</i>									
<i>Scottish Amicable</i>	15,231 09	50	110,985 66	561,886 91	1	466 67	4,379 97	None.	None.
<i>Scottish Provident</i>	7,728 00	28	57,531 67	288,978 26	14	32,974 50	33,594 97	6,957 80	None.
<i>Scottish Provincial</i>	67,034 36	441	324,832 50	1,569,992 80	23	48,907 56	34,448 69	14,458 87	None.
<i>Standard</i>	144,396 58	221	No return received.	4,810,453 50	6	6,000 00	6,000 00	None.	None.
<i>Star</i>									
<i>Sun</i>	52,822 40	452	724,550 00	1,514,300 00	10	23,196 43	22,196 43	7,000 00	None.
<i>Travelers</i>	69,639 36	686	729,748 00	2,636,325 00	5	6,000 00	5,000 00	None.	None.
<i>Union</i>	113,222 63	568	1,363,955 00	3,285,775 00	Licensed 8th Aug.				
<i>United States</i>	2,410 89	30*	115,500 00	111,500 00					

In life business this Company has taken only one risk during the year.

(No. 24.)

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1873 ;
together with a List of Shareholders in Guarantee Stock of the said Company
on 31st December, 1873.

(No. 24.)

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Expenditure of the Mutual Life Association of Canada, for
the year ended 31st December, 1873.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above
Report and Statement are not printed.]*

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE ACT RESPECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES (31 VICT., CAP. 48,) PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TWENTY-THIRD SECTION THEREOF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	General Agent, Manager or Secretary.	Amount of Deposit.	For whose security deposited.	Description of Insurance business for which licensed.
The Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.....	Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal....	\$53,580: viz: \$5,070 stock, and \$48,510 bank stocks.....	Canadian Policy Holders....	Fire and Inland marine.
The Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.....	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Montreal.....	\$140,009 U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policy holders generally.....	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown.....	E. H. Goff, Manager Montreal.....	\$100,000 viz: \$35,500, U. S. bonds, \$14,500 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire.
The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, London, Ontario.....	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London.....	\$25,000 stock.....	.....	Fire.
The Anchor Marine Insurance Company.....	Hugh Scott, Agent, Toronto.....	\$20,000 municipal debentures.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Inland Marine.
The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, Albany, N. Y.....	George Morphy & Hy. B. Morphy, Chief Agents, Toronto.....	\$80,292 stock.....	Policy holders generally.....	Life.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto.....	T. W. Birchall, Managing Director, Toronto.....	\$50,000 stock.....	.....	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.....	S. C. Duncan Clark & Co., General Agents, Toronto.....	\$50,000.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Inland Marine.
The Briton Medical and General Life Association, London, England.....	Jas. B. M. Chipman, Manager, Montreal.....	\$100,343 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Canada Guarantee Company.....	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal.....	\$16,666, viz: 16,500 Montreal bonds, and \$166, 5 per cent stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Guarantee.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton.....	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton.....	\$54,000 municipal Debentures.....	.....	Life.
The Citizens' Insurance and Investment Company of Canada.....	Arch. McGown, Sec'y & Treas., Montreal.....	\$53,000 municipal debentures.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life and Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, England.....	Morland, Watson & Co., General Agents, Montreal.....	\$150,956, viz: \$100,343 stock, and \$50,613 Canada 5's.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire and Life.
The Confederation Life Association of Canada.....	Wm. McCabe, Manager, Toronto.....	\$50,000 municipal debentures.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.....	Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$140,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policy holders generally.....	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.....	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto.....	\$150,515 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, N.Y.....	R. W. Gale, Manager, Montreal.....	\$100,000 stock.....	Policy holders generally.....	Life.
The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.....	Charles S. Lewis and John Converse, Managers, Montreal.....	\$100,000 U. S. bonds.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London, England.....	Robert Simms & Co., and George Deaholm, General Agents, Montreal.....	\$100,343 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	Robt. Wood, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$100,000, viz: \$45,000 stock, and \$55,000 U. S. bonds.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company of London, England.....	Rintoul, Bros., General Agents, Montreal.....	\$100,066, viz: \$1,400 Canada 6 per cents; \$48,666 Canada 5 per c., \$50,000 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire.
The Isolated Risk and Farmers Fire Insurance Company of Canada.....	John Maughan, Jr, Secretary, Toronto.....	\$100,904 municipal debentures.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire.
The Lancashire Insurance Company.....	Wm. Hobbs, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$100,000 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire.
The Life Association of Scotland.....	Richard Bull, Chief Agent, Montreal.....	\$150,000 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.....	G. F. C. Smith, Secretary, Montreal.....	\$162,800, viz: \$50,000 stock, \$26,800 Canada 6's, and \$86,000 municipal deb.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire and Life.
The London Assurance Corporation, England.....	Romeo H. Stephens, General Agt., Montreal.....	\$150,000, viz: \$50,127 Canada 5's, and \$99,873 stock.....	Canadian policyholders.....	Fire and
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.....	William Robertson, Manager, Montreal.....	\$100,000 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.....	Thos. A. Temple, Gl. Agent, St. John, N.B.....	\$100,000 U. S. bonds.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Mutual Life Association of Canada.....	William Powis, Actuary and Manager, Hamilton.....	\$52,778 viz \$39,198 cash and \$13,580 M D.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.....	Livingston, Moore & Co., General Agents, Hamilton.....	\$60,000 U. S. bonds.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The New York Life Insurance Company.....	Walter Burke, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$100,000 U. S. gold bonds.....	Policy holders generally.....	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.....	Macdougall & Davidson, General Agents, Montreal.....	\$150,000, viz: \$50,000, stock, and \$100,000 Municipal Debentures.....	Canadian policyholders.....	Fire and Life
The Northern Assurance Company of Aberdeen and London.....	Taylor, Bros., General Agents, Montreal.....	\$100,000, viz: \$85,833 stock, \$12,167 Canada 5's, and \$2,000 Canada 6's.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire.
The North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.....	W. A. Schofield, General Agent, Brockville.....	\$100,000 U. S. bonds.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Phoenix Fire Assurance Company, London, England.....	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., General Agents, Montreal.....	\$100,297, viz: \$50,171 stock, and \$50,126 Canada 5's.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire.
The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....	Simpson & Bethune, General Agents, Montreal.....	\$130,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policy holders generally.....	Life.
The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (limited) England.....	Francis Charles Ireland, Agent, Montreal.....	\$98,113 viz: \$62,913 Can. Debts. 5 p. ct. \$6,000 5 p. c. & \$29,200 6 p. c. stock.....	.....	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.....	Arthur Harvey, Manager, Toronto.....	\$53,417, viz: \$34,233 mun. deb., \$9,184 transferred from Home's Deposit and interest thereon and \$10,000 Insur. deb.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company.....	W. L. Fisher, Secretary, Quebec.....	\$100,000 stock.....	.....	Fire.
The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company, England.....	A. M. Forbes, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$151,100, viz: \$100,000 s., & \$51,100 C. 5's.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire and Life.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England.....	James Grant, Manager, Montreal.....	\$100,000 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Royal Canadian Insurance Company.....	Arthur Gagnon, Secretary, Montreal.....	\$50,000 Montreal Harbor Debentures.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire.
The Royal Insurance Company.....	L. H. Routh & Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal.....	\$150,515, viz: \$96,982 stock, and \$53,533 Canada 5's.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire and Life.
The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.....	R. S. Baird, Agent, Toronto.....	\$50,000 U. S. bonds.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.....	Edward Rawlings, Secretary, Montreal.....	\$150,000 stock.....	Policy holders generally.....	Life.
The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.....	H. J. Johnston, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$71,067, viz: \$59,067, 6 per cent stock, and \$12,000 6 per cent stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Fire.
The Scottish Provident Institution.....	James Croil, Agent, Montreal.....	\$100,343 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Scottish Provincial Assurance Company.....	Geo. Wm. Ford, Secretary, Montreal.....	\$150,790, viz: \$100,343, 6 per cent and \$12,000 5 per cent stock, and \$38,447 Canada 5 per cent debts.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Standard Life Assurance Company, Scotland.....	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal.....	\$150,000 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society of England.....	A. W. Lauder, Gen'l. Treasurer, Toronto.....	\$100,343 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company of Montreal.....	M. H. Gault, Managing Director, Montreal.....	\$50,000 stock.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.....	T. E. Foster, General Agent, Montreal.....	\$140,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds.....	Policy holders generally.....	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine.....	John Tilton, Temporary Agent, Ottawa.....	\$100,000 U. S. 6's of 1881.....	Policy holders generally.....	Life.
The United States Life Insurance Company.....	John Rhynas, Agent, Montreal.....	\$55,000 U. S. Bonds.....	Canadian policy holders.....	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto.....	{ Bernard Haldan, Managing Director } { Frederick Lovelace, Secretary, Toronto }	\$55,200 municipal debentures.....	.....	Fire and Inland Marine.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th April, 1874; For copies of all Orders in Council, and of all Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and between the Government of Canada and any of the Provinces, since March, 1873, including any instruction to His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of Provincial Legislation.

By command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
17th April, 1874.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th March, 1873.

The Committee of Council have under consideration the Despatch from the Right Hon. H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 54, dated 20th February, 1873, relating to the Act passed by the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick in May, 1871, relating to Common Schools.

The Hon. the Minister of Justice, to whom the above despatch and its enclosures were referred, reports that it appears from this and from previous despatches that the Resolution adopted by the House of Commons of Canada at its last session, asking for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England as to the competence of the Legislature of New Brunswick to pass the Common School Act of New Brunswick of 1871, together with the Minute of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, was submitted by Her Majesty's Government to the Attorney and Solicitor-General of England.

That on this reference the Law Officers have given their opinion that the Provincial Legislature was competent to pass the Act in question.

That this opinion was given before the arrival in England of the letter and accompanying documents transmitted by the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, relating to the New Brunswick Act.

That it is to be regretted that the delay in the preparation of the Memorandum by the Bishop prevented his letter being before the Law Officers at the time they had the question under consideration.

That as the Right Reverend Prelate, however, speaks on behalf of the Roman Catholic people who complain of the Act in question, and dispute its validity, it seems to him, the Minister of Justice, advisable that the Attorney and Solicitor-General should be requested to re-consider the whole case, after having before them all the papers transmitted by Your Excellency on the three several occasions, viz. :—The Resolution of the House of Commons; the Memorandum of the Executive Council of New Brunswick; and the Letter and Papers transmitted by the Bishop of St. John.

That without such re-consideration the Roman Catholic body might feel that the opinion had been given without their case being submitted or considered, and it would not therefore have the weight with them that is desirable.

The Committee concur in the foregoing Report, and advise that a copy of this Minute be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Earl of Kimberley.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th July, 1873.

On a Memorandum, dated 9th July, 1873, from the Hon. the Minister of Justice, reporting with reference to the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the Second Session of the Second Legislature in the 36th year of Her Majesty's Reign, A.D., 1872.

That with the exception of Chapters 13 and 16, which he reserves for further report, and with the further exception of Chapters 52, 53 and 59, he considers all the Acts of that Session unobjectionable, and recommends that they be left to their operation.

That with regard to Chapter 52 he is of opinion that the 4th Section of that Act deals with the Criminal Law, inasmuch as it provides for the summary conviction before a Mayor or a Justice of the Peace, of parties guilty of an assault on a constable or police officer. He therefore recommends that the attention of the Government of Quebec be called to the expediency of repealing this clause at the next Session of the Legislature.

The Minister observes that the same remarks will apply to the 46th Section of Chapter 53, and to the 53rd Section of Chapter 59. He recommends, however, that these three last mentioned Acts be left to their operation, leaving it to any parties affected by the clauses objected to in this Report to dispute their constitutionality before the legal tribunals.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Minister of Justice, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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 August, 1873.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report dated 26th August, 1873, of the Hon. the Minister of Justice upon two Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its last Session, intituled respectively :—

“An Act to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Western Ontario,” and

“An Act to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario,” which were reserved by the Lieut.-Governor for the assent of your Excellency ; in which report the Committee submit their concurrence, and for the reasons therein set forth they recommend that the Lieut.-Governor be informed that Your Excellency does not propose to signify your pleasure with respect to these reserved Acts, or to take any action upon them.

The Legislature of Ontario will at its next Session, which must meet before the expiration of the year within which, by the Constitution, Your Excellency has the power to signify your pleasure, have the power, if it pleases, of considering these measures anew, and re-enacting or rejecting them at its discretion.

If the Acts should again be passed, the Lieut.-Governor should consider himself bound to deal with them at once, and not ask Your Excellency to intervene in matters of Provincial concern, and solely and entirely within the jurisdiction and competence of the Legislature of the Province.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 30th August, 1873.

The Committee have had under consideration the Despatches of 2nd April and 29th May, 1873, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, transmitting for Your Excellency's consideration certified copies of the Acts passed by the Legislature of that Province, in the session held in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, being the second session of the second Legislature of that Province.

They have also had before them the Report dated 25th August, 1873, from the Hon. the Minister of Justice, to whom the above mentioned Despatches and Acts were referred, and they respectfully submit their concurrence therein, and advise that, for the reasons given in the said Report, all the Acts of the said session, except chapters 3, 4, 34, 47 and 48, which will be reported upon by him hereafter, and chapters 2, 31 and 35, to which the attention of the Government of Ontario is invited in that Report, with a view to their amendment in the ensuing session of the Legislature, be left to their operation.

They further advise that a copy of the said report and of the present minute, if approved, be transmitted by the Secretary of State for the information of the Government of Ontario.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th October, 1873.

On a Memorandum dated 25th September, 1873, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, stating with reference to the Acts passed by the Council for the North-West

Territories, passed at its meeting at Fort Garry in the month of March last, that he has the honor to report as follows :—

Act Prohibiting the Sale of Liquors.

That this subject has been dealt with by the Statute of Canada, of 1873, 36 Vic., cap. 39, by which spirits, strong waters and spirituous liquors are prohibited from being imported into or manufactured in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

The Minister is therefore of opinion that this Act should not receive Your Excellency's approval.

An Act Prohibiting the Importation of Strychnine or other Poisons into the North-West Territories.

That this Act appears to be authorized by the Order in Council of the 12th February 1873, which empowers the Council for the North-West Territories to make ordinances for the good government of those territories ; and the Minister recommends, therefore, that it be approved by Your Excellency.

That the Act, however, provides that a penalty of £5 sterling may be imposed for any contravention thereof ; but, as the Canadian currency is a decimal one, the attention of the Council for the North-West should be drawn to the matter, with a view of amending the Act in this particular.

An Act Authorizing the Appointment of Magistrates and Coroners.

That this Act recites the immediate appointment of Justices of the Peace to be of urgent importance, and Lieut.-Governor Morris encloses a list of gentlemen who had been appointed Justices of the Peace by the North-West Council ; adding, however, that pending consideration of the Act by Your Excellency, no commissions will be issued.

The Minister is of opinion that it was within the power of the Council to pass this Act, but he considers that, until the settlement of the country shall have reached a more advanced stage, it will be inexpedient to allow the Act to go into operation, and for this reason he recommends that the Act be not approved by Your Excellency.

The Minister states that Your Excellency will, however, be advised to issue a supplementary Commission of the Peace in and for the North-West Territories, to the gentlemen named in the list transmitted by the Lieut.-Governor.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report of the Minister of Justice, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, Friday, 13th day of March, 1874.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL *in Council.*

Whereas, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did, on the 21st day of February, A.D. 1873, pass an Act, which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz. :—

“ An Act to authorize one Justice of the Peace to do any act, matter, or thing heretofore to be done by two Justices of the Peace, and to give an appeal to Courts of General or Quarter Sessions.”

And, whereas, the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council, together with a Report from the Hon. Minister of Justice, setting forth, that he is of opinion that the change of the law proposed in the said Act cannot be legally effected by

an Act of the Provincial Legislature, and therefore recommending that the said Act should not receive the confirmation of the Governor General.

His Excellency the Governor General has thereupon this day been pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

I, Frederic Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, on the 21st day of February, 1873, entitled, "An Act to authorize one Justice of the Peace to do any act, matter, or thing heretofore to be done by two Justices of the Peace, and to give an appeal to Courts of General or Quarter Session," was received by me on the 14th day of March, 1873.

Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of March, 1874.

(Signed,) DUFFERIN.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 3rd April, 1874.

The Committee have had under consideration a Despatch, No. 382, dated 29th January, 1874, from the Right-Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise Her power of disallowance, with respect to certain Acts of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island therein mentioned, which were passed before the admission of that colony into the Union. Also, requesting that Your Excellency would bring under the consideration of the Council the reserved Bill, cap. 30, which His Lordship states was only passed shortly before the confederation of Prince Edward Island with Canada, and report to him whether Your Excellency's advisers are of opinion that Her Majesty may be properly advised to assent to it.

The Hon. the Minister of Justice, to whom said Despatch with enclosure was referred, reports with reference to the Bill, which is spoken of as a reserved Bill, cap. 30, which is an Act to vest a certain portion, forty acres, of Government House Farm, in the City of Charlottetown, for the purpose of a park and pleasure-ground, for the use of the public; that the object of this reference by the Colonial Secretary is on account of the Act having been passed on the 14th June, 1873, whereas, the Addresses of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island, expressing their desire to enter into the Dominion, are dated 28th May, 1873, and the transfer of any public property after that date would clearly be incorrect, as regards its subsequently becoming a Province of the Dominion; that equitably, therefore, the property in question being part of the Government House Farm, and thus an adjunct of public buildings, and as such, coming within the designation of Sec. 8 of the 3rd Schedule of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, was part of the property of the Dominion, and only required an Order in Council bringing Prince Edward Island into the confederation to vest it legally in the Crown for the Government of Canada; that it is true that it has been the custom of the Government of Canada to make over, by Order in Council, to the Province, such portion of the public property as they thought fit and appropriate, for the use of the Provincial Legislatures and Government, but that it appears doubtful whether the Legislature of Prince Edward Island could properly pass an Act in respect to property which equitably had already become that of the Dominion, and could thus dispose of it as they have done. That the point, however, raised by the Colonial Secretary, is, as to whether the Government of Canada

think that Her Majesty may be properly advised to assent to it, which question he, the Minister of Justice, submits for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council.

The Committee are of opinion, for the reasons submitted in the Memorandum, that Her Majesty should be humbly requested not to assent to the said Bill.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
(Copy—Canada—No. 72.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, March 13th, 1873.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 54, of the 20th February, and to transmit herewith a copy of a Report of 13th March. Council, requesting that, as the opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General on the legality of the Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, relating to Common Schools, was given before the arrival in England of the letter and accompanying documents from the Roman Catholic Bishop, enclosed in my Despatch, No. 35, of the 10th February, the case may be again considered and reported on by the Law Officers.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable
the Earl of Kimberley,
&c., &c., &c.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy—Canada—No. 112.)

DOWNING STREET, 10th April, 1873.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 72, of the 13th of March, and to previous correspondence, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a further opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in 1871, relating to Common Schools.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,
The Right Honorable
the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.O.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

The Law Officers to Lord Kimberley.

(Copy.)

TEMPLE, April 7th, 1873.

MY LORD,—We are honored with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Herbert's letter of the 30th of March ult., stating that he was directed by your Lordship to transmit to us copies of two Despatches from the Governor General of No. 35, 1st Feb., 1873. Canada, with their enclosures, relating to the Act of the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick, passed in May, 1871, relating to Common No. 72, 13th Mar., 1873. Schools, and that he was desired to refer us to the opinions given by us in reference to that Act, dated the 29th of November and 12th of February last.

Mr. Herbert was pleased further to say, that he was to request that we would take those further papers into consideration, and favour your Lordship with our opinion upon them, and that he enclosed copies of the papers on which our previous opinions were given.

To Attorney
and Solicitor-
General, 25th
Nov., 1872.
To Attorney
and Solicitor-
General, 11th
Feb., 1873.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have the honor to report:—

subject.

That we have re-considered this case with special reference to the further papers now sent, and we see no reason to alter or modify the opinion which we have already submitted to your Lordships on this

We have, &c.

(Signed,)

J. D. COLERIDGE.

G. JESSEL.

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

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, April 15th, 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your order of reference of a Copy of an Address of the House of Commons, dated the 7th inst., I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of correspondence, as noted in the margin, relating to Provincial Legislation.

To Secretary of State,
No. 72, March 13, 1873.
No. 137, May 27, 1873.
From Secretary of State,
No. 112, May 27, 1873.
No. 199, June 30, 1873.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. FLETCHER,
Governor General's Secretary.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for Canada,
&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FREDERICTON, February 24th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Resolution passed by the House of Assembly, on the 23rd inst., and to request that the same may be submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General without delay.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

S. L. TILLEY.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for Canada.

(Copy.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
23rd February, 1874.

Whereas, it has been stated that a Despatch has been received by His Excellency the Governor General, from the Right-Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the Resolution adopted by the House of Commons some time in the month of May last, asking His Excellency to disallow certain Acts passed by this Legislature, or in reply to the Despatch of His Excellency to the Right-Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the said Resolution.

And, whereas, it is very desirable that the Legislature should be informed of the opinions of the Imperial Government, as to the exercise by His Excellency of the power of disallowing Acts passed by the Legislature: Therefore, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will communicate with His Excellency the Governor General, and request that he will be pleased to cause a copy of all Despatches from His Excellency the Governor General to the Right-Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General* on the subject of, or referring to, the said Resolution of the House of Commons to be transmitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to be laid before the Legislature during the present Session.

(Signed,)

GEORGE BLISS,
Clerk.

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1874.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your reference of the 4th instant on a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, (herewith returned,) in which application is made for copies of correspondence relating to certain Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature, I have the honor to transmit a copy of a Despatch addressed by His Excellency the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 27th May, 1873, and a copy of Lord Kimberley's reply.

No. 137, 27 May, 1873.
The Earl of Dufferin.
No. 199, 30 June, 1873.
Earl of Kimberley.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

H. C. FLETCHER,

The Honorable R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Copy—No. 137.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, CANADA, May 27th, 1873.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose copy of a Resolution, carried in the House of Commons on the 14th of May, by a majority of thirty-five against the Government, urging the disallowance by the Governor General of certain Acts passed by the New Brunswick Legislature, with a view of legalizing a series of assessments, made under the Common School Act of 1871, and in amendment of that Act.

May 14th, 1874.
Memo. by Sir John Macdonald.

2. I also beg to enclose copies of the Acts referred to, and I further forward for Your Lordship's information, the substance of the announcement made to the House of Commons on my behalf by Sir John Macdonald, in reference to the above-mentioned Resolution.

3. From these documents, Your Lordship will perceive that the majority of the House of Commons being strongly opposed to the severity with which the secular system of education, established under the Common School Act of 1871, is being applied in New Brunswick, and of which the Roman Catholic population vehemently complain, have endeavoured to paralyze the Act by an indirect attack upon the subsidiary machinery necessary to its operation, and that they have sought to obtain this end through a Resolution of the House of Commons in favor of the disallowance by the Crown, of certain assessment Acts passed by the local legislature for the material maintenance of the common schools.

4. I have already been instructed by Your Lordship, in your Despatches noted in the margin, that in the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, the New Brunswick School Act of 1871 was within the competence of the Provincial Legislature, and I am further advised by the Honorable the Minister of Justice that the present Acts are equally within its competence.

No. 47, Feb. 18.
" 54, " 20.
" 112, Apr. 10.

5. Under these circumstances, Sir John Macdonald has announced to the House of Commons that I am not at present prepared to comply with the terms of the Resolution which has been passed in favor of the disallowance of these Acts, but that it is my intention to submit the circumstances of the case for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and to await your further instructions.

6. In taking this step, I have followed the course which has been recommended to me by my responsible advisers.

7. I have further to inform Your Lordship that Parliament has voted, at the instance of my Government, a considerable sum of money for the purpose of defraying the legal expenses of those who propose raising the question of the legality of the provisions of the New Brunswick School Act before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

8. I have also the honor to subjoin copy of a Remonstrance which has been addressed to me by a delegation from the Government of New Brunswick, consisting of the Chief of the Executive Council and some of his colleagues, against the interference of the Dominion Parliament with the constitutional action of the Provincial Legislature.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

DUFFERIN.

The Right Hon.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 19th May, 1873.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—As members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick at present in Ottawa, we beg to approach Your Excellency upon a subject of the highest concern to the people of the Province of New Brunswick.

To our very great surprise a Resolution, moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Costigan, declaring, *inter alia*, that it was the duty of the Government to advise Your Excellency to disallow several Acts passed during the last Session of the New Brunswick Legislature, was carried.

The right of the House of Commons to pass a Resolution affecting the prospective exercise of the prerogative we do not propose to discuss, but we may remark that if such a right exists or can be exercised by the popular branch, it could only so exist or be exercised in matters over which the Parliament of Canada has the power of legislation.

The right of disallowance of Acts passed by any of the Local Legislatures, is a statutory as well as a constitutional power, vested in Your Excellency by the British North America Act, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility to the Parliament of Canada.

By the British North America Act, the Local Legislatures have exclusive powers of legislation in reference to certain specified matters, and so long as any Legislature acts strictly within the prescribed limits, its legislation ought to stand, unless contrary to any Royal Instructions in that behalf.

The entire freedom of the Executive Authority, in dealing with matters expressly reserved to the Provincial Legislatures, is essential to the harmonious working and even to the continuance of the Federal Union. If the House of Commons can successfully control, by antecedent determination, the exercise of the Executive Authority, in respect of matters over which that House has not even any power of legislation, it is clear that the rights and privileges of the Provincial Legislatures are only held and exercised by the sufferance of one branch of the Parliament of Canada.

It is conceivable that the House of Commons might lay down a series of instructions to the Crown, in the exercise of its prerogative and statutory powers, covering the whole

ground of local legislation, under which no legislation would be possible except in accordance with such instructions.

The House of Commons, in asking that Your Excellency be advised to disallow a particular Act, virtually take to themselves the power of determining what Acts of the Provincial Legislatures shall be allowed; in short, they would thus make the legislation of all the Local Parliaments subservient to the opinions of a majority of their body.

The establishment of such a principle would be wholly destructive of the Federal character of the Union, and would entirely destroy the independence of the Local Legislatures.

Feeling strongly that the maintenance of such independent right of legislation as is secured to the Local Legislatures, should be upheld at all hazards as the only safeguard of the Constitution; and considering that any aggressive act of the Federal power should be met at the threshold, we deem it our duty, on behalf of our Province, to remonstrate against the recent action of the House of Commons on Mr. Costigan's resolution.

The character of the legislation ought not to be an element in determining the right, still we beg to call your Excellency's attention to the legislation which the House of Commons has declared it to be the duty of the Government to advise your Excellency to disallow.

In 1871, the Legislature of New Brunswick passed an Act relating to the Common Schools of the Province, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1872, and by which all the existing legislation relating to such schools was repealed.

The constitutionality of this Act was questioned, and although the Right Honorable the Minister of Justice gave it as his opinion that it was within the power of the Local Legislature to pass such law, the opponents of the Act brought the matter before the Parliament of Canada at its last session, and a resolution was passed, whereby it was sought to obtain the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and, if possible, of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as to the constitutionality of such an Act.

The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was obtained and twice repeated, but the Lord President of the Privy Council declined to entertain the matter unless an appeal from the courts of New Brunswick.

The Crown Officers sustained the opinion of the Right-Honorable the Minister of Justice, and also gave it as their opinion that the Parliament of Canada had no power of remedial legislation under the fourth sub-section of Section 93 of the British North America Act.

We have already stated that the Common Schools Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1872, and in the course of its administration assessments were levied in the greater part of the Province for the sustaining of the schools established under the Act.

The opponents of the law also tested the constitutionality of the Act in the Courts of the Province, by moving to quash the assessments in some fifteen to twenty different localities, including the populous towns and districts, such as St. John, Portland, Fredericton, Woodstock, and St. Stephen.

The rates for general county and parish purposes were assessed and levied under general assessment acts, and a portion of the school rate for a county school fund was directed to be assessed and levied along with and at the same time as these municipal rates; one roll was therefore made out, which contained all the rates and any technical objection, which would be available as regards the municipal rate, would be equally so against the school rate, and *vice versa*, so that all the rates must stand or fall together; and thus parties opposed to the School Law had open to them not only the alleged unconstitutionality of the School Act, but also all technical objections, arising out of the defective administration of the Acts relating to the assessing of municipal rates.

The Supreme Court, by a unanimous judgment, held the Act to be strictly within the power of the Local Legislature, thus affirming its constitutionality; and they further held that the Parliament of Canada possessed no power of remedial legislation; but, in

the matter of nine of these assessments, they granted *certioraris* upon various technical grounds, with a view to the ultimate quashing of the rates.

This judgment was delivered in February last, and the opponents of the law at once applied to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal therefrom to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which leave was granted, the terms of the appeal to be settled by the Chief Justice.

No further steps were taken by the appellants, although their council was more than once informed, on behalf of the Government, that counsel on their behalf was ready to attend and perfect the appeal; and at length the Government were given to understand that the appeal would not be prosecuted.

Such was the state of the matter when the acts legalizing the assessments now sought to be disallowed, were passed by the Legislature.

We may here observe that, in a House of forty-one members, the bills were carried by large majorities, the minority vote ranging only from seven to nine, while several members in opposition to the law voted in the majority, believing the legislation to be absolutely necessary in the municipal interest of the localities.

The technical objections which had been raised as to seven of the assessments, had no reference to the administration of the School Act, but solely related to non-compliance with the provisions of the general assessment law, and in only two of the cases, the City of St. John and Town of Portland, assessments, were the technical objections sustained in reference to the administration of the School Act.

In the City of St. John, by the Common Schools Act, the trustees were required to lay before the Common Council, on or before the 1st of April, which was the time of ordering other city rates, an estimate of the amount required for school purposes, and such amount was to be assessed with, and levied at the same time as other city rates. The trustees, however, by some oversight, did not hand in their estimates till the third week in April, but these rates were in fact assessed and levied at the same time as the other city rates, and it was therefore considered that the spirit of the law, which was that the school rates should be assessed and levied at the same time with the other rates, had been complied with.

In Portland, a sum of \$150 for interest on debentures had been included in the school rate, but although the trustees had entered into an engagement for the purchase of land on which to erect school buildings, and although within a few days after they handed in their estimate, they would require to issue these debentures; yet, inasmuch as the School Act used the term "interest on debentures issued," the courts held that no interest could be levied except on such debentures as had been actually issued before the estimate was made up. As the debentures were in fact issued a few days afterwards, and as this sum would be actually required to meet the two half-yearly payments of interest which would be due before the next year's assessment could be collected, the Act to legalize the assessment was passed.

The technical grounds in the other seven cases, which related to the non-compliance with certain provisions of the general assessment law were but trifling, and one or two instances will suffice for all.

In the Richibucto-Kent case, while the warrant of assessment contained the several sums ordered to be assessed for each particular service, the roll contained only the total amount payable by each rate-payer without setting forth the sum for each service, which latter the court held to be the correct mode. The general Assessment Act, which for the first time had received this construction, had always been acted upon in Kent, as well as in many other counties, by giving only the total amount of assessment on each rate-payer. Since the decision of the Supreme Court, the general assessment law has been amended, and were the amount to be re-assessed the roll would be made up in precisely the same way as the defective assessment was made up. The Act legalizing the Richibucto assessment, also provides for the collection of the rates in the other parishes of the county. This was rendered necessary by the reason of the time for the collection of the

rates having expired in consequence of the stay of proceedings granted by the court, the assessments themselves having been upheld.

In Fredericton, one-eighth of the assessable amount ought to have been levied by a poll-tax, but, for upwards of twenty years, a fixed sum of eighty cents had been levied for that purpose; whereas, it should have been about three dollars, and as the sum of eighty cents had been paid for the period named without question, the assessment was legalized.

Of the two Queen's County cases, the Wickham assessment was adjudged defective by reason of the General Sessions of the Peace having included in the warrant for assessment a sum of \$30 to reimburse the Commissioners of Highways for costs incurred in a prosecution for breach of the Highway Acts; and the Petersville assessment, by reason of the assessors of rates having made an error of four cents in calculating the amount of the poll-tax.

We do not think it necessary to refer to any more of the cases, as those mentioned sufficiently indicate the general nature of the objections which were taken, and which by the Acts in question were not further made tenable as grounds for finally quashing the assessments.

The Act in amendment to the Common School Act, which it is also asked shall be disallowed, contains provisions as to matters of detail found to be essential to the proper and efficient carrying out of the intention of the original Act in providing free common schools for the youth of New Brunswick, and as the original Act has been declared by the highest tribunal in the Province to be strictly constitutional, it was, and is with the province of the Legislature to enact subsequent provisions, found necessary to ensure its efficient working.

The presumptions thus far being all in favor of the constitutionality of the original Act, Your Excellency ought not to be called upon to disallow the Acts in question, pending an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, for no such appeal is now pending, nor is there any guarantee that any appeal will be prosecuted, the House of Commons having no power to compel the protesting parties to prosecute an appeal; and even if an appeal were pending, it would not afford any ground for the disallowance of the Acts, for if the original Act be unconstitutional, all legislation dependent upon, and in amendment of it, must fall also, and it is now quite open to the parties, from whom rates may be sought to be collected under these Acts, or against whom any provisions are sought to be enforced, to resort to the courts, and there raise the question that this subsequent legislation can be of no avail, being in aid of an Act which is, as they allege, unconstitutional.

This is the correct course for the objectors to take; for, by seeking a disallowance of these Acts, Your Excellency is asked to assume quasi-judicial powers, and in effect to declare that the Common Schools Act is unconstitutional; in other words, Your Excellency is besought to assume a power which, in the present state of the matter, belongs solely to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Again, should the Judicial Committee declare the Act to be beyond the power of the Local Legislature, no great inconvenience can follow to the parties who may have paid their rates, for these moneys can all be recovered back from the different municipalities and public authorities who may have ordered the assessments and received the funds; while, on the other hand, were the Acts disallowed, the public inconvenience would be very great indeed, inasmuch as the assessments, as already stated, concern the rates and taxes for county, city and parish purposes, as well as the county school rate (which is but a small rate in comparison), and were these not collectable the debenture holders and other creditors of the various localities in which these assessments are ordered to be levied, would be greatly delayed in the payment of interest and other moneys due them, quite outside of and beyond the school rate, and the public credit of these localities would be seriously impaired.

Neither then on principle, nor on the ground of convenience, ought these Acts to be disallowed.

We beg to add that we are quite sure that the remonstrance which we have felt

called upon to make against the action of the House of Commons, will meet with the concurrence of our colleagues in the Government of the Province and regretting that we have felt ourselves compelled to set forth at such length our views and the facts.

We have, &c.

(Signed,)

R. YOUNG,

JNO. JAS. FRASER,

”

GEO. E. KING.

His Excellency

The Governor General,

&c., &c., &c.

The Resolution adopted by the House on the 14th May, was duly laid before His Excellency the Governor General; and I have it in command to state, that he is asked by one branch of the Parliament of Canada to exercise the royal prerogative by disallowing certain Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature. It is stated that these Acts were passed for the purpose of legalizing certain assessments made under the Common School Act of 1871, and in amendment of such Act, the object sought in getting these Acts disallowed is to give the parties complaining of the School Act an opportunity of bringing such Act judicially before Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Now His Excellency has been already instructed by Her Majesty's Government, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in England, that the Act in question was within the competence and jurisdiction of the New Brunswick Legislature. Such being the case, His Excellency deems it his duty to apply to Her Majesty's Government for further instructions in the matter.

I further desire to state that, considering the gravity of the question and the number of Her Majesty's subjects complaining of the School Act, the Government will be prepared to ask Parliament for a vote of money to defray all the expenses of the appeal.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(Copy.—Canada—No. 199.)

DOWNING STREET, 30th June, 1873.

MY LORD,—I referred to the Law Officers of the Crown Your Lordship's Despatch, with its enclosures, of the 27th of May last, No. 137, in which you requested instructions as to the course you should take with regard to the Resolution of the Canadian House of Commons, urging the disallowance of certain Acts passed by the New Brunswick Legislature, with the view of legalizing a series of assessments made under the Common Schools Act of 1871, and, in amendment of that Act, I am advised:—

1. That these Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature are, like the Acts of 1871, within the powers of that Legislature.

2. That the Canadian House of Commons cannot constitutionally interfere with their operation by passing a resolution, such as that of the 14th of May last. If such a resolution were allowed to have effect, it would amount to a virtual repeal of the section of the British North America Act, 1867, which gives the exclusive right of legislation in these matters to the Provincial Legislature.

3. That this is a matter in which you must act on your own individual discretion, and on which you cannot be guided by the advice of your responsible Ministers of the Dominion.

And 4. That these Acts of the New Brunswick Legislature being merely Acts for better carrying out the Act of 1871, and for getting rid of technical objections to the assessments thereunder, it would be in accordance with the Imperial Act, and with the general spirit of the Constitution of the Dominion as established by that Act, for you to allow these Acts to remain in force.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

(295 on 222.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 16th March, 1874.

SIR,— With reference to your Despatch of the 24th ult., I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, and in compliance with the request contained in their Address of the 23rd ult., enclosed in your Despatch, copies of Correspondence between His Excellency the Governor-General and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to certain acts passed by the Legislature of that Province.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. J. LANGEVIN,

U. S. S.

To His Honor,

The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick,
Frederickton, N.B.

(No 21.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FREDERICTON, March 20th, 1874.

SIR,— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of March 16th, together with the enclosed copies of Correspondence between His Excellency the Governor General and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to certain Acts passed by the Legislature of this Province.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

S. L. TILLEY.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for Canada.

(No. 400.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

TORONTO, 7th April, 1874.

SIR,— I have the honor to submit, herewith, an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario to His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the Parliament of Canada the desire of the Legislature of Ontario, that the British North America Act of 1867 be so amended as to enable the Legislatures of the several Provinces, or of that of Ontario, to enact such laws as may seem necessary for the regulation and partial or entire prohibition of the making and vending of intoxicating spirits.

You will be good enough to bring the Address under the immediate notice of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

JOHN CRAWFORD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State of Canada,
Ottawa.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Pro-

vince of Ontario, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to inform Your Excellency that this House hath voted an Humble Address to Your Excellency, praying that Your Excellency will cause to be laid, in due course and form, before the Parliament of Canada, the desire of this House, that the British North America Act of 1867 may be so amended as to enable the Legislatures of the several Provinces, or the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, to enact such laws as in their wisdom may seem necessary for the regulation and partial or entire prohibition and suppression of the use and of the making and vending of ardent or intoxicating spirits as a beverage, on the ground that the same is detrimental to society, as well as being the most prolific source of idleness, poverty and crime.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, 19th February, 1874.

(Signed,) CHARLES G. GILMOR,
Clerk.

(Signed,) R. M. WELLS,
Speaker.

(518 on 441.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 9th April, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 400, of the 7th inst., covering an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, from the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, praying that the British North America Act may be so amended as to enable the Legislatures of the several Provinces of the Dominion, or of that of Ontario, to enact laws in reference to the making and vending of intoxicating liquors.

The Address will be duly submitted to His Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

E. J. LANGEVIN,
U. S. S.

To His Honor

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario,
Toronto, Ontario.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 9th April, 1874; For a Return of all commitments for Capital Offences in the Dominion since the 1st July 1867; with the convictions or acquittals resulting therefrom, and punishments inflicted, or pardons or commutations of sentence.

By command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

20th April, 1874.

RETURN of Capital Convictions since the 1st July, 1867, shewing the date of conviction, name of the Convict, and the Action of the Government in each case.

Date.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Action of the Government.
1867.			
Oct	J. F. C. Benedek.	Rape.....	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
"	Ethen Allen	Murder	Sentence carried into effect.
"	George Johnson....	do	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
"	Richard Currie	do	do do do
Sept.	Joseph Ackridge..	Rape.....	do do do
1868.			
March....	Sanford Wood	Murder	Committed for 14 years' imprisonment in Penitentiary.
April....	Charles Smith	Rape	do do do
May....	Joseph Ruel	Murder	Sentence carried into effect.
Nov....	Charles Camp	Rape.....	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
"	John Haag	Murder	Sentence carried into effect.
"	Charles Medley	do	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
"	Patrick J. Whelan ..	do	Sentence carried into effect.
"	Bush Curtley	do	do do do
"	Thomas Jones.....	do	do do do
"	John Perkins	Rape.....	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
"	Robert Perkins	do	do do do
"	Andrew Moulton	do	do do do

RETURN of Capital Convictions since the 1st July, 1867, showing the date of conviction, name of the convict, and the action of the Government in each case.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Action of the Government.
1869.			
April ..	James Quinn.....	Murder	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
June ...	Eugene Portias....	do	Sentence carried into effect.
Sept. ...	Nicholas Milady..	do	do do
1870.			
Feb. ...	Elzear Guikemeth..	do	Pardoned.
March. ...	John Smith.....	Rape	Committed for 14 years' imprisonment in Penitentiary.
Nov. ...	James Deacon.....	Murder	Sentence carried into effect.
"	Daniel Mann	do	do do
"	Arthur Pierce	do	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
Oct. ...	William Mercer....	do	do do do
"	John Brown.....	do	do do do
1871.			
April. ...	James Kerr.....	Wounding with intent to murder..	Committed for 5 years' imprisonment in Penitentiary.
"	James Black.....	Rape	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
Aug. ...	Chung Say	Stabbing with intent to murder	Committed for 15 years' imprisonment in Penitentiary.
Sept. ...	Thomas Kenny	Murder	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
Oct. ...	Johan Inglebretsen	do	do do do
"	Cyrus Picard	do	do do do
"	Charles Blaney	Rape	Committed for 7 years' imprisonment in Penitentiary.
"	Thomas Jenkins	do	do do do
"	Hubert Banville	Poisoning	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
"	Marie McGough	Murder	do do do
Dec. ...	Louis Letendre	Levying war against Her Majesty	Twenty years' banishment.
Nov. ...	William Horton	Murder	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
1872.			
Jan. ...	John Travis	do	Sentence carried into effect.
March. ...	John Crossley	Rape	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
April ...	Phoebe Campbell	Murder	Sentence carried into effect.
"	John Wilson.....	Rape	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
"	V. Bissonnette	Murder	Sentence carried into effect.
"	Wm. Caulfield	do	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
July ...	Simon Johnson	Piracy	Committed for 5 years' imprisonment in Penitentiary.
"	Reeskah (Indian)..	do	do do do
"	Sebassa do	do	do do do
"	Thraket do	do	do do do
"	G. W. Bell.....	Murder	Sentence carried into effect.
"	Quknoh (Indian)..	do	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
Oct. ...	Charles Spink	Rape	Committed for 5 years' imprisonment in Penitentiary.
"	William Reid	do	Six months' imprisonment.
"	John Pettit	do	Committed for 5 years' imprisonment in Penitentiary.
"	Michael Judge	do	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
"	J. McGinnis	do	Committed for 7 years' imprisonment in Penitentiary.
1873.			
Oct. ...	John Tryon	Murder	Sentence carried into effect.
April. ...	John Healy	Rape	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
"	James Carruthers..	Murder	Sentence carried into effect.
"	Elizabeth Workman	do	do do
"	James Johnson....	do	Committed for imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.
Oct. ...	G. J. Tryon	do	do do do
"	James Wall.....	do	do do do
"	P. Mailman.....	do	Sentence carried into effect.
"	D. E. Nesbitt	do	do do
"	J. Osier.....	do	do do
"	J. Fox.....	do	do do
1869.			
Nov. ...	J. A. Munro	do	do do
"	J. Graham	Rape	Committed for 10 years' imprisonment in Penitentiary.

(No. 27.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th April, 1874; For all Reports, Correspondence, Minutes of Council and other Papers in possession of the Government in any way relating to the dismissal of Mr. Munro, from the Office of Postmaster at Lanark; and also the Papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. Robertson from the same Office.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd April, 1874.

MEMO. :—The papers asked for were sent down in part last Session, and form Sessional Papers No. 67, 15th May, 1873.

(No. 28.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st April, 1874; For a Return of all Orders in Council relating to the Appointment of Edward Jenkins, Esq., as Emigrant Agent in London, Agent-General for Canada in the United Kingdom, or any other Office or Offices he may hold under the Government of Canada; together with a Copy of his Commission or Commissions, and of all Instructions given to him under it or them.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 9th April, 1874.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURNS

TO THE

SEVERAL ADDRESSES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

FOR ALL

APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS

IN THE

PUBLIC SERVICE,

DURING A

PORTION OF THE YEARS 1873-74.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are printed in tabular form.]

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 AND 33 RIDEAU STREET.
1874.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st April, 1874; For a Statement shewing the number of Officers Appointed and of Appointments in the Public Service, between 1st January and the 7th of November, 1873; shewing the particular office to which the appointment was made, the salary attached to the office, the date of the appointment, and the name and residence of the person or persons so appointed.

By command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

22nd April, 1874.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Officers Appointed and of Appointments in the Public Service, between the first day of January and the seventh day of November, A.D., 1873; shewing the particular office to which the appointment was made; the salary attached to the Office; the date of the appointment, and the residence of the person or persons so appointed, as called for by an Address of the House of Commons of the 1st April, 1874.

Name.	Office. (Appointed, but see Remarks.)	Salary.	Date.	Residence.	Remarks.
Capt. Henry Dolby	Clerk, Department of Marine and Fisheries	\$ 600 00	Jan. 4th, 1873.	Halifax	In place of L. I. Burpee, resigned.
A. C. Chadwick	Junior Judge, County of Wellington	2,900 00	Jan. 10th, 1873.	Guelph	\$200 additional for travelling expenses.
J. Armstrong	Inspector of Hides, Toronto	100 00 & 5 %	.....	Toronto	.....
Hon. J. McKeagney	Administrator, Manitoba and N.W.	.....	.....	Manitoba	.....
L. E. Otis	Indian Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philip Fulmer	Intercolonial Railway	400 00	Jan. 13th, 1873.	Lake St. John, Co.	.....
John C. Spencer	do	500 00	do	Saguenay	.....
William Stevens	do	400 00	do	Debart	.....
Joe. Jones	do	400 00	do	Londonberry	.....
Thomas R. Patton	do	400 00	do	Wentworth	.....
Hans Mills	do	400 00	do	Thompson	.....
Robert Roach	do	400 00	do	Raver Philip	.....
Ferguson Armstrong	do	400 00	do	Athol	.....
Alfred Brush	do	1,000 00	do	Macoun	.....
James Tupper	do	600 00	do	Quebec	.....
L. Sutherland	do	800 00	do	New Glasgow	.....
D. Pottinger	do	400 00	do	Halifax	.....
Hon. W. McDougall	Emigration Agent	1,200 00	do	Truro	.....
William Orde	Clerk, Receiver General's office, Toronto	200 00	Jan. 15th, 1873.	Halifax	\$4 per day to cover travelling expenses.
Alfred Patrick	Clerk of House of Commons	1,100 00	Jan. 21st, 1873.	Toronto	.....
Victor Lang	Preventive Officer, Inland Revenue Department	3,200 00	do	Ottawa	.....
J. B. Mullaney	Exciseman	150 00	Jan. 25th, 1873.	Neustadt	.....
Charles Walkem	Clerk, Militia Department	800 00	do	.....	.....
W. Cook	Harbour Master, Port Dalhousie	1,100 00	Jan. 27th, 1873.	Ottawa	.....

R. Luttrell	Divisional Superintendent, I. C. Railway.	2,200 00	do	Prescott
J. F. Rhonima	Agent, Seigniorial Tenure	1,480 00	Jan. 28th, 1873	Quebec
James McLennan	Post Office Department	800 00	do	London
John S. Dyde	Clerk, Canal Office, Lachine.	Probationary Clerk.	do	Gaspé
Hon. T. Robitaille	Receiver General.	400 00	Jan. 30th, 1873	St. John, N. B.
James F. Shaw	Inland Revenue Department.	500 00	do	do
Wm. Forsyth, jun.	Tide Water, Customs.	1,500 00	do	Gloucester, Co. of
Robert Bustin	do		do	Russell
Z. Wilson	Collector of Customs, Ottawa.		do	Windsor
Louis Remon	Exciseman.	700 00	Jan. 31st, 1873	do
R. J. M. Girlestone	do	600 00	do	Sheet Harbor, N. S.
M. McFarlane	Sub-Collector of Customs.	200 00	do	Harvey, N. B.
W. J. Reed	do	400 00	do	
G. M. Dawson	Naturalist, Boundary Commission.	2,000 00	Feb. 6th, 1873	Perth, Ontario
George Oliver, jun	Exciseman.	600 00	do	Co. of Frontenac.
John Patterson	Railway Mail Clerk.		do	Montreal
George F. Herchner	do	300 00	do	Sackville, N. B.
G. H. Fawcett	Probationary Clerk, Customs.		Feb. 10th, 1873	Ottawa.
H. K. Frapp	Clerk, Finance Department.		do	do
C. J. Tasker	do		do	do
J. A. Clayton	do	60 00	do	Cheticamp, N. S.
A. McFarlane	Preventive Officer.	300 00	do	Prescott
George N. McDonald	Lighthouse Keeper.	100 00	do	Toronto
A. S. Gerald	Emigrant Agent, Prescott		do	do
John Doherty	Hospital Steward, N. B.		do	Halifax
E. W. Ridtell	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department.		Feb. 11th, 1873	Toronto
William McPherson	do		do	do
Gordon Piers	do	600 00	do	do
William Redden	Exciseman.	600 00	do	do
R. H. Eagle	do		do	do
Hon. R. E. Caron	Lieut. Governor of Quebec.		do	do
Hon. J. E. Taschereau	Judge, Court of Queen's Bench.		do	do
Hon. N. J. Tessier	Judge, Superior Court.		do	do
Sydney King	Collector of Customs	400 00	Feb. 12th, 1873	Port of Kingsville, Ontario
Samuel Chevalier	Preventive Officer.	100 00	do	Belle River
C. E. Chubbuck	Probationary Clerk, Inland Revenue Department.	300 00	do	Pensboro, N. S.
John Henry	Clerk, 4th Class, Post Office Department		Feb. 13th, 1873	Chingacousy, Co. Peel
Charles Hayden	Railway Mail Clerk	800 00	do	Montreal
John Thompson	Assistant Appraiser, Customs.	456 25	Feb. 17th, 1873	Hamilton
Philip Howe	Boatman, Customs.	550 00	do	Halifax
John Murray	Locker, do	500 00	do	do
R. D. Anglin	Clerk, do	500 00	do	do
S. H. Destor	Exciseman.	700 00	Feb. 20th, 1873	Kingston
A. J. O'Malley	Clerk, Post Office Department.		do	Goderich
R. H. Smithers	Keeper, Light House.	400 00	do	Toronto
F. Hawkin	Assistant Postmaster, Ottawa.	1,600 00	do	Dunnville
W. H. Lester	Clerk, Customs	600 00	Feb. 21st, 1873	Ottawa
E. Shortis	Porter, do	500 00	do	Toronto
				do

Same rate as predecessor.

Fourth Class, O. S.

STATEMENT, shewing the Number of Officers Appointed and of Appointments in the Public Service.—Continued.

Name.	Office. (Appointed, but see Remarks.)	Salary.	Date.	Residence.	Remarks.
George McKay.....	Porter, Customs.....	\$ 500 00	Feb. 21st, 1873.	Toronto.....	Third Class.
J. G. Gavaza.....	Railway Mail Clerk.....	.....	do	Annapolis, N.S.....	.....
Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.....	Speaker of Senate.....	.....	do	Montreal.....	.....
Charles Dunlop.....	Excess, man.....	600 00	Feb. 26th, 1873.	Chatham, Ontario.....	.....
Walter F. Gouin.....	District Inspector, Inland Revenue, Manitoba.....	2,000 00	do	Belleville.....	.....
James Keefe.....	Sub-Collector, Customs.....	500 00	Mar. 3rd, 1873.	Strathroy.....	.....
A. G. Kingston.....	Probationary Clerk, Secretary of State.....	500 00	Mar. 5th, 1873.	do	.....
T. McGillivray.....	Lockmaster, Rideau.....	600 00	do	Burrill's Rapids.....	.....
John O'Connor, jun.....	Private Secretary, Minister of Inland Revenue.....	.....	do	Ottawa.....	Outside Service.
James Tuff.....	4th Class Clerk, Post Office Department.....	.....	Mar. 10th, 1873.	do	do
Edward Griffin.....	do	.....	do	do	do
R. McGillon.....	do	.....	Mar. 17th, 1873.	Ottawa.....	do
Henry Macaron.....	do	.....	do	Kingston.....	do
Alfred C. Crisp.....	do	.....	do	do	do
Henry G. G. Armitage.....	do	.....	do	do	do
Francis Violette.....	Preventive Officer.....	50 00	Mar. 21st, 1873.	Grand River, N.B.....	do
George Baird.....	do	50 00	do	Lower Andover, N.B.....	do
Chas. F. Houghton.....	Deputy Adjutant General Militia, B. C.....	1,200 00	do	N.B. British Columbia.....	\$500 additional as commutation for allowances.
R. T. Wright.....	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.....	.....	do	Torndale, Ont.....	.....
John Dempsey.....	4th Class Clerk, Post Office Department.....	.....	do	Hamilton.....	.....
Jos. E. Renaud.....	do	.....	do	Longueuil.....	.....
R. Goulet.....	Clerk, Dominion Lands, Manitoba.....	1,200 00	Mar. 25th, 1873.	Manitoba.....	.....
Jas. M. Lent.....	Sub-Collector, Customs.....	100 00	Mar. 27th, 1873.	Tusket, N.S.....	.....
John Kent.....	Keeper of Lighthouse.....	400 00	do	Swallow Tail, Grand Manan.....	.....
Clarence Northup.....	4th Class Clerk, Post Office Department.....	.....	April 1st, 1873.	Halifax.....	.....
John Taylor.....	do	.....	do	do	do
Thos. M. Casey.....	do	.....	do	do	do
Douglas Stewart.....	Landing Waiter, Customs.....	400 00	April 1st, 1873.	Dartmouth.....	.....
Lucius T. Merriman.....	Excise-man.....	600 00	do	Stanstead.....	.....
Shewan Mulvey.....	Sub-Collector of Customs.....	100 00	April 3rd, 1873.	Winnipeg.....	.....
Matthew McKenzie.....	do	.....	do	Jordan's Bay, N.S.....	.....
Andrew Mullins.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher.....	550 00	do	Sombra, Ont.....	.....

STATEMENT, shewing the Number of Officers appointed, and of Appointments in the Public Service.—Continued.

Name.	Office. (Appointed, but see remarks.)	Salary.	Date.	Residence.	Remarks.
J. H. R. Pimoneault.	Agent, Indian Affairs.	\$ cts.	May 13th, 1873.	Caughrawaga.	
F. X. Charette.	Assistant Lock-master.	400 00	do	Beauharnois Canal.	
James Barnett.	Lock-master, Welland Canal.		do	Welland	
N. Melvor Campbell.	Lighthouse Keeper.	400 00	May 15th, 1873.	Beaver Island, Co. of Halifax.	
Andrew R. Dyset.	Sub-Collector of Customs.	500 00	do	Cocayne, N.B.	
George B. Simpson.	Keeper of Presqu' Isle Lights.	700 00	do	Presqu' Isle.	
J. L. Bacon, M. D.	Medical Assistant, Grosse Isle.	700 00	do	Montmagny.	
Patrick Doyle.	Clerk, Emigrant Office, Quebec.	1,000 00	do	Quebec.	
John Lowe.	Secretary, Department of Agriculture.	1,550 00	do	Ottawa.	
C. T. Dupont.	Deputy Inspector, Inland Revenue, B.C.	2,200 00	do	Windsor, Ont.	
Wm. Straug.	Lock-master, Welland Canal.		do	Welland Canal.	
J. J. Davies.	Exciseman.	600 00	do	Toronto.	
Jerevniau Brennan.	Collector of Canal Tolls.	600 00	do	St. John's, P. Q.	
A. Fournier.	Assistant	200 00	do	do	
John B. Smith.	Repairer, Welland Canal.		May 17th, 1873.	Meriton.	
Thos. Harding.	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department.	300 00	May 20th, 1873.	Montreal.	
Jos. Bratt.	Surgeons, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.				
Theo. Pominville.	Roman Catholic Chaplain				
Rev. Jos. N. Le Clerc.	Protestant				
Rev. John Allan.	do				
J. A. Fournier.	Lock-master and Assistant Collector.	650 00	May 21st, 1873.	St. John's, P. Q.	
Rev. John C. Wood.	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Lawlor's Island.	100 00	do	do	
Rev. Mr. Ancient.	Protestant	100 00	do	do	
Hugh Christie.	Preventive Officer.	300 00	May 23rd, 1873.	Paspebiac.	
Chas. H. Flood.	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department.	300 00	do	Delaware, Ont.	
John Ehler (the 3rd).	Preventive Officer.	60 00	May 27th, 1873.	Crow Harbor, N.S.	
Jas. E. Carter.	do	60 00	do	Milford Township, N.S.	
W. S. Pettegrew.	Senior 2nd Class Clerk, Marine and Fisheries.	1,100 00	May 30th, 1873.	Ottawa.	
A. G. Benoit.	Junior	700 00	do	do	
C. C. Rogers.	Assistant Accountant, Ordnance Lands.	700 00	do	Ottawa.	Transferred from Queen's Printer's Office.
J. C. Andrews.	Fishery Overseer.	30 00	do	Pasamaquoddy,	
Jas. Brown.	do	100 00	do	N. B.	
				Campo Bello, N.E.	

M. H. De Veber.....	do	50 00	do	St. John's River, N. B.
Wm. Skiffen.....	do	100 00	do	St. Martin's, N. B.
Winthrop Akenley.....	do	150 00	do	Albert Co., N. B.
A. W. McDonald.....	do	125 00	do	Antigonish Co., N. S.
James King.....	do	100 00	do	Cumberland Co., N. S.
Hiram Blanchard.....	do	No salary.	do	Sackville River, N. S.
York Barrington.....	do	120 00	do	Cape Breton Co., N. S.
Alex. McDonald.....	do	120 00	do	do
Adolphus Bishop.....	do	125 00	do	Kings Co., N. S.
Charles Henry.....	do	130 00	do	Pictou Co., N. S.
John McDonald.....	do	170 00	do	do
Henry Calcutt.....	do	100 00	do	Peterborough, Ont
L. J. Loranger.....	do	100 00	do	do
Wm. Clyde.....	do	50 00	do	do
Darnese Gray.....	do	150 00	do	do
H. Martin.....	do	150 00	do	Quebec
L. Et. Grondin.....	do	150 00	do	do
Malcolm Campbell.....	Shipping Master	.....	do	Pictou, N. S.
Wm. A. Kenney.....	do	.....	do	Liverpool, N. S.
A. G. Smythe.....	Emigrant Agent	800 00	do	London Ont.
Henry Hubbard.....	do	400 00	do	Sherbrooke Q.
John Withers.....	Clerk, Customs	400 00	do	Halifax, N. S.
V. B. Tat.....	Savings Bank Manager	.....	do	New Westminster, B. C.
Thos. Colville.....	Clerk, Customs	600 00	May 30th, 1873	Halifax, N. S.
John Lake Ellison.....	Landing Waiter, Customs	400 00	do	Stratford, Ontario.
Wm. McLean.....	do	500 00	do	Toronto, Ontario.
R. W. Crockshank.....	Assistant Receiver-General and Manager Savings Bank	.....	do	do
Bernard Keay.....	Lighthouse Keeper	1,600 00	May 31st, 1873	St. John, N. B.
George Rogers.....	Keeper of Lightship	150 00	do	Prescott, Ontario
John Cameron.....	do Beacon Lights	700 00	do	Fox Island
W. Williston.....	do Two Lighthouses	300 00	do	Sheldrake Island.
H. Farham Letson.....	do Lighthouse	300 00	do	Fox Island
John Robert on.....	do Beacon Light	200 00	do	Neguat
Wm. Fairroy.....	do	80 00	do	Robertson's Point
D. C. Perkins.....	Collector of Inland Revenue	80 00	do	Fairroy's Point
George Schneider.....	do Canal Tolls	1,200 00	do	St. John
W. L. Orde.....	Clerk, Finance Department	400 00	do	Greenville
A. W. Burrows.....	do Land Office, Winnipeg	700 00	June 4th, 1873	Ottawa
John Emalie.....	Chief Clerk, Customs, Winnipeg	1,000 00	do	Winnipeg
Geo. H. Young.....	Clerk, Customs, Winnipeg	1,000 00	do	do
Roger Marion.....	Landing Waiter, Customs, Winnipeg	650 00	do	do
R. Jones.....	do do	650 00	do	do
F. Roswell.....	do do North Pembina	650 00	do	do
G. G. Douglas.....	Collector of Customs, Sauguen	500 00	do	Southampton

Under 35 Viet., cap. 39.
do

STATEMENT, shewing the Number of Officers Appointed and of Appointments in the Public Service.—Continued.

Name.	Office. (Appointed, but see Remarks.)	Salary.	Date.	Residence.	Remarks.
T. H. Allen	Private Secretary to Minister of Inland Revenue.	\$ cts. 600 00	June 6th, 1873.	Toronto	
J. W. Travis	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department.	300 00	June 10th, 1873.	Amherst, N. S.	
Richard Pridman	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class		do	St. Catharines	
Paul Fournian	do		do	Gananoque	
Donald Ross	Lighthouse Keeper	400 00	do	Toronto	
James McKinnon	Harbour Master, Pictou, N. S.		do	Pictou, N. S.	Under 35 Vic, cap. 39.
Wm. Robinson	Lieut.-Governor, Prince Edward Island.		do	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	
K. A. Salter	3rd class Clerk, Post Office Department.	500 00	June 14th, 1873.	Ottawa.	
George H. White	do	450 00	do	do	
J. M. O'Leary	do	450 00	do	do	
ex Hon. Hugh McDonald	President, Privy Council.		do	Antigonish, N. S.	
Hon. T. N. Gibbs	Secretary of State (Provinces)		do	Oshawa, Ontario	
William Miller	Exciseman		do	West Flamboro, O.	
James T. Nichols	do	700 00	June 24th, 1873.	Guelph, Ontario	
John B. Powell	do	700 00	do	do	
John McDonald	do	700 00	do	Hamilton, Ontario	
David Wilson	do	600 00	do	London, Ontario	
Robert Logan	do	600 00	do	Co. Cumberland, N.S.	
Wajah Fowler	Sub-Collector, Customs.	300 00	do	Tatamagouche, N.S.	
John Ferguson	Fish Warden	30 00	do	Toronto	
Philip Coffin	Assistant Locker, Customs	800 00	do	Ottawa.	
G. E. Major	Clerk, Post Office Department.	400 00	do	do	
H. Jarvis	do	400 00	do	do	
J. C. Fortier	do	400 00	do	do	
F. A. Meredith	Deputy of Minister of Interior	600 00	do	do	
Philip Doyle	Preventive Officer, Customs	3,200 00	do	do	
W. Donaghy	Exciseman	60 00	do	Rocky Bay	
James Wilson	Keeper of Lighthouse and Signal Station.	700 00	do	Goderich	
John Burgess	Inspector of Steamships	800 00	do	Partridge Island, St. John, N. B.	
Edward Goulook	Lighthouse Keeper	1,200 00	do	District Montreal	
Mrs. T. Kerr	do	200 00	do	Shelburne, N. S.	
John W. Potts	do	200 00	do	Carquet Island	
W. M. Webb	Probationary Clerk, Customs.	300 00	do	St. John, N. B.	
John Nivin	do	300 00	do	Malabarrie, Quebec	
Wm. Johnston	Harbour Master, Newcaele, N. B.		do	Newcastle, N. B.	
	do		do	Chatham, N. B.	
					Salary not to exceed \$300 of the fees collected.

Louis Morin.....	Superintendent, Beaubarnois Canal.....	1,100 00	do	Halifax, N. S.....	
Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	Judge of Supreme Court.....	600 00	July 8th, 1873.	Stanstead, Quebec.....	
Richard James Bell.....	Exciseman.....	.....	do	Brome, Quebec.....	
Edgar Channell.....	Railway Mail Clerk.....	.....	do	Cobourg, Ontario.....	
do	do	.....	do	Montreal, Quebec.....	
Robert Murray.....	do	.....	do	Toronto, Ontario.....	Outside Service.
George J. Carter.....	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department.....	300 00	do	Kingston, Ontario.....	Inside Service.
H. A. Ferguson.....	do	500 00	do	Niagara, Ontario.....	
Thomas B. Harvey.....	Landing Waiter, &c., Customs.....	400 00	do	Pictou, N. S.....	Quarantine Station.
Wm. E. Cook, M. D.....	Inspecting Physician.....	200 00	do	Little Glace Bay, N. S.....	
Daniel McDonald.....	Savings Bank Manager.....	200 00	do	Weymouth, N. S.....	
C. Dwight Jones.....	do	600 00	do	Halifax.....	
Frederick W. Gibbs.....	Probationary Clerk, Department Inland Revenue, and Private Secretary to Minister.....	200 00	July 9th, 1873.	Bathurst, N. B.....	} Salary not to exceed \$20 of fees collected.
Hon. J. W. Ritchie.....	Judge in Equity.....	200 00	do	Daouhuie, N. B.....	
George Smith.....	Harbour Master, Bathurst.....	200 00	do	Campbelton, N. B.....	} Including board.
Wm. Cullen.....	do	600 00	do	Sable Island, N. S.....	
Wm. H. Mott.....	do	700 00	do	Ottawa.....	
Wm. Morrison.....	Lighthouse Keeper and Engineer Fog-whistle.....	700 00	do	do	
A. S. Duffy.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk, Public Works Department.....	700 00	do	do	
L. Lefebvre.....	do	700 00	do	do	
L. W. Fortier.....	do	700 00	do	do	
Louis D. Dion.....	do	700 00	do	do	
Wm. Curran.....	do	1,100 00	do	do	
Frederick Chas. Street.....	Senior do	300 00	do	Sorel.....	
G. H. Bramley.....	Harbour Master, Sorel.....	3,200 00	do	Ottawa, N. B.....	
E. J. Langevin.....	Under Secretary of State.....	200 00	do	Negouac, N. B.....	
Thomas Savoy.....	Lighthouse Keeper.....	150 00	do	Clarendon, Quebec.....	
Alexander Wilson.....	do	1,000 00	July 10th, 1873..	Winnipeg.....	
Hon. Henry J. Clarke.....	Legal Adviser, Manitoba.....	1,500 00	do	Ottawa.....	} Vice Langevin, appointed Under Sec. of State.
L. A. Coteleur.....	Deputy Registrar-General.....	1,700 00	do	do	
Henry R. Stecle.....	Clerk of Crown in Chancery.....	1,000 00	do	Peterborough.....	} Mr. Rennie to employ En- gineer to work fog whistle
Thos. R. Belcher, C.E.....	Superintendent, Trent River Works.....	1,000 00	do	Cape Ray.....	
Robert Rennie.....	Keeper of Fog Whistle, Cape Ray.....	100 00	do	Walton Harbour.....	
Timothy Parker.....	Lighthouse Keeper.....	700 00	do	Halifax.....	
H. N. Wright.....	Trade Instructor, Halifax Penitentiary.....	400 00	do	do	
John Curley.....	Messenger.....	.....	do	do	
Thomas A. Lazier.....	Junior Judge, (County of Hastings.....	.....	July 11, 1873..	Belleville, Ont.....	
Robert P. Jellett.....	Judge of County Court, Prince Edward.....	100 00	July 14, 1873	Pictou, do	
Owen Smith.....	Lighthouse Keeper.....	50 00	do	Deep River.....	
John McKenzie.....	do	450 00	do	Sarawak.....	
Andrew Thompson.....	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.....	400 00	Aug. 4, 1873..	Uffington, Ontario.....	} Department of Secretary of State.
Thomas Roxborough.....	Third Class Clerk, Stationery Office.....	390 00	do	Ottawa.....	
Thomas Robertson.....	do	.....	do	do	do
John Hughes.....	Messenger.....	.....	do	do	do

STATEMENT, shewing the Number of Officers Appointed and of Appointments in the Public Service.—Continued.

Name.	Office. (Appointed, but see Remarks.)	Salary.	Date.	Residence.	Remarks.
Lynn Plunkett	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department.	\$ cts. 300 00	August 4th, 1873.	Ottawa.	
George Merrick	Exciseman.	700 00	do	Gananoque	Carillon & Grenville Canal.
W. B. Cox	Lockmaster, Chate à Blondeau.		do		Williamsbury do
Thomas Mullins	Lock-labourer, Lock No. 24	200 00	do		
Edward Hearn	Assistant Manager of St. Peter's Canal.	500 00	do		
Thomas McCabe	Third Class Clerk, Model Room	800 00	do	Ottawa.	Department of Agriculture
John Quain	Collector of Tolls, Chaudière Suspension Bridge	900 00	Aug. 6, 1873.	Kingston.	Department of the Interior
T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.	Junior 2nd Class Clerk, Indian Branch	400 00	do	Delaware.	do
Wm. Livingston	Agent to Chippewa Indians.	432 00	Aug. 5, 1873.	Haltax.	Beauharnois Canal
F. X. Poitras.	Foreman of Works.	150 00	Aug. 13, 1873.		
Mrs. D. Swin	Matron at Quarantine Station.	100 00	do	Lennoxville.	\$4 per day for travelling expenses.
Robert Murdock	Emigration Agent.	300 00 per annum	do	Middle Island, N. B.	
Alex. Jessamine	Lighthouse Keeper	300 00	do		
G. Y. Crookshank	Probationary Clerk, Finance Department	300 00	do		
Walter Hatch.	do	300 00	do		
James Fox.	Keeper of Lighthouse and Fog Whistle.	800 00	do	Cape Fouchery,	
Samuel Lervin, M.D.	Inspecting Physician.	400 00	do	N.S.	
Alex. Jessamine	Steward, Quarantine Station	300 00	do	Middle Island, M.	Quarantine Station.
George Lanigan	Caretaker and Messenger.	200 00	do	ramichi, N. B.	do
Robert H. Kittison	Deputy Supervisor of Cutlers	400 00	do	do	do
Thomas McCallum	Fishery Overseer	50 00	do	Shebrooke, Quebec	Immigrant Shed,
J. W. B. ck.	do	120 00	do	Sorel,	do,
William Hespeler.	Emigration Agent, Manitoba.	1,400 00	do	Province of Quebec	
James M. F. Whiting	Tide Walter, Customs.	550 00	do	County of Victoria,	
James Robinson.	Clerk, Assistant Receiver-General's Office	1,100 00	do	New Brunswick.	
Raech W. Chesnut.	Auditor's Office, St. John, N. B.	900 00	do	Waterloo, Ontario.	
John F. Tuck.	Preventive Officer, Customs.	200 00	do	St. John's, N. B.	
Jeremiah Allan.	do	100 00	Aug. 14, 1873.	do	Potton, Quebec.
Leonard Bought.	do	60 00	do	do	do
Edward McDonald	Judge, County Court, County of Welland		do	Sutton,	do
			do	do	St. Catharines.

George C. Blacklock	Lighthouse Keeper	400 00	Aug. 15, 1873	St. John, N. B.	Remunerated by fees Province of Nova Scotia.
A. M. Delisle	Harbour Commissioner, Montreal	do	do	Montreal	
William Workman	do	do	do	do	
Victor Hudon	do	do	do	do	
M. F. Ryan	do	do	do	do	
John J. Hall	Collector, Inland Revenue	700 00	do	Peterborough, Ont.	
John Millar	Lighthouse Keeper	300 00	do	Little Current, do	
Robert Norris Venning	Junior 2nd Class Clerk, Marine and Fisheries	700 00	Aug. 16, 1873	St. Roch, Quebec	
J. B. Dion	Locker, Customs	600 00	do	Liverpool, England	
John Howe	Agent, &c., Marine and Fisheries Department	do	do	Linzan, C. B.	
Richard Leadin	Sub-Collector, Customs	100 00	Aug. 18, 1873	Quebec	
Paul Lerin	Assistant Tide Surveyor, Customs	800 00	do	do	
Henry P. Chaloner	Clerk, do	600 00	do	do	
William McDonald	Exciseman	600 00	do	Hamilton, Ontario	
Capt. H. B. Good	Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue	1,000 00	do	Victoria, B. C.	
Benjamin Smith	Lighthouse Keeper	100 00	do	Wallace, N. S.	
C. A. Jones	Exciseman	700 00	Aug. 19, 1873	Simcoe, Ontario	
Richard Wilson	Fishery Overseer	200 00	do	County of Victoria, Ont.	
M. B. Ebery	do	100 00	do	Penetanguishene, Ontario	
Thomas H. Grant	Harbour Commissioner, Quebec	do	Aug. 25, 1873	Quebec	\$4 per day additional for travelling expenses.
Jules Chabot	do	do	do	do	
John Giblin	do	do	do	do	
John H. Barrett	Exciseman	600 00	do	Hamilton, Ont.	
Hans Mattson	Emigration Agent, Scandinavia	200 00	do	do	
J. B. French	Government Railway matters	133 33	do	Ottawa	For District of Saguenay.
Adolphe B. Roulier	Judge, Superior Court, Quebec	do	do	Ottawa	
William Carter	Jun. 2nd Class Clerk, Inland Revenue Department	800 00	per annum	do	
Thomas B. Foley	Tide Waker, Customs	550 00	Sept. 3, 1873	Ottawa	
John Hamilton	Lighthouse Keeper	120 00	do	St. John, N. B.	
Kenneth McLachlan	do	do	do	Hamilton's Island, Ontario	
James E. McMillan	Chief Clerk, Customs	150 00	do	Glenagarry, Ont.	
Arthur Nisbitt	Clerk, Land Office, Manitoba	1,000 00	do	Victoria, B. C.	
George F. Newcombe	do	1,100 00	Sept. 6, 1873	Winnipeg	
Peter B. Douglas	do	1,100 00	do	do	
William Sinclair	do	700 00	do	do	
Paul Roy, jun.	Look-labourer, Beauharnois Canal	do	do	do	
Joseph O. Pagau	Railway Mail Clerk, 3d Class	do	do	St. Isidore, Quebec	
Robert Jessup	Messenger, Department of Interior	300 00	do	Ottawa	
Benjamin Rousseau	Inspector of Flour and Meal	do	do	City of Quebec	
David Nolan	do	do	do	do	
James Rouffe	do	do	do	do	
Joseph Harris	Inspector of Wheat and other Grain	do	do	City of Toronto	
Joseph Armstrong	do	do	do	City of Toronto	
John Han Perry	Valuator, Welland Canal	do	do	Whitby, Ont.	
		10 00	per day		For each and every day actually employed.

STATEMENT, shewing the Number of Officers Appointed and of Appointments in the Public Service.—Continued.

Name.	Office. (Appointed, but see Remarks.)	Salaries.	Date.	Residence.	Remarks.
Henry Numa.....	Valuator, Welland Canal.....	\$ cts. 10 00 per day	Sept. 6th, 1873.	Drumbo, Ontario.	For each and every day actually employed.
A. B. Cowan.....	Agent, Department of the Interior.....	500 00 p'r ann.	do	Pittsburgh, Ontario	Under 36 Vict., cap. 10.
Hon. L. A. Oliver, Q.C.	Judge, Superior Court, Province of Quebec.....	do	Sept. 8th, 1873.	Joliette, Quebec...	do
Thomas McCord.....	do	do	do	New Carlisle, Q.....	do
John W. Cameron.....	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd class.....	do	Sept. 10th, 1873.	Pickton, N. S.....	Toronto, Ontario..
Thomas Dunn.....	do	do	do	Toronto, Ontario..	do
Thomas P. French.....	Post Office Inspector.....	2,000 00	Sept. 15th, 1873.	Ottawa.....	Attached to office of Chief Inspector, Ottawa.
Alex. McClanaghan.....	Postmaster, Woodstock, Ontario.....	do	do	Woodstock.....	do
Samuel Leonard Tilley	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department.....	do	Sept. 17th, 1873.	St. John, N. B.....	Outside service.
15 Rankin.....	Local Ordnance Land Agent.....	do	do	Kingston, Ontario.	Remunerated by Commission.
John Shaw.....	do	do	do	do	do
D. Solomon.....	Lighthouse Keeper.....	470 00	Sept. 19th, 1873.	Lonely Island.....	do
C. E. Esvoup.....	Keeper of Lighthouse and Fog-whistle.....	800 00	do	Gaspé Cape.....	do
François Dionne, jun.	Lighthouse Keeper.....	200 00	do	Rimouski.....	do
Simon Babin.....	do	300 00	do	Jerseyman Island, N. S.....	do
Thos. Phillips.....	Keeper of Lighthouse and Fog-whistle.....	800 00	do	Escummaic Point, N. B.....	do
Michael Burns.....	Steward, Quarantine Station.....	300 00	do	Pickton, N. S.....	do
Pierre Patoine.....	Inspector of Butter, City of Quebec.....	do	do	Quebec.....	Under 36 Vict., cap. 49.
J. B. Blair.....	Excise-man.....	600 00	do	Not Given.....	do
Thomas Hawkins.....	Inspector of Leather and Raw Hides.....	do	do	Montreal.....	do
John Dyde and James E. Major.....	Inspectors of Pot and Pearl Ashes.....	do	do	do	do
John McKay.....	Keeper of Beacon Lights.....	300 00	Sept. 22nd, 1873.	Shell-drake Island.....	do
Marcus Doherty, Q.C.	Judge, Superior Court, Quebec.....	do	do	Arthabaskaville.....	Under 36 Vict., cap. 10.
Lewis Belanger, Q.C.....	do	do	do	Beauharnois.....	do
Herbert W. Chagnore, Q.C.	do	do	do	St. Johns.....	do
James Cassidy.....	Lighthouse Keeper.....	250 00	Sept. 23rd, 1873.	Magdalen Islands.....	do
S. E. St. Orvs Chapleau	Clerk of Railway Matters.....	do	do	Montreal.....	Department of Public Works.
Samuel W. Robertson.	Lighthouse Keeper.....	80 00	do	Robertson's Point, Grand Lake.....	do

Zepherin Warren	do	200 00	do	Murray Bay	Under 36 Vict., cap. 49.
Wade G. Foote	do	150 00	do	Point aux Pins, O.	Appointment temporary.
David Crawford	do	250 00	do	Batchewana Bay	
John Auld	Inspector of Pickled Fish and Fish Oil	400 00	do	City of Quebec	
Chas. R. Vennig	Clerk, Department of Marine, &c		do	St. John, N.B.	
Lieut.-Col. W. Osborne					
Smith	Commissioner of Police, Manitoba.	2,000 00	Sept. 25th, 1873.	Winnipeg	
Wm. Dummer Jarvis	Superintendent and Inspector of Police, Manitoba.	1,400 00	do	do	
Chas. F. Young	do	1,400 00	do	do	
Jas. T. McLeod, C.M.G.	do	1,400 00	do	do	
Jacob Carwell	do	1,400 00	do	do	
Jas. Morrow Walsh	do	1,400 00	do	do	
Ephraim A. Brisbois	and Sub-Inspector,	1,000 00	do	do	
E. Dalrymple Clark	do	1,000 00	do	do	
E. L. J. Grioux	Paymaster and Quarter-Master of Police, do Clerk, Customs	1,400 00	do	do	
Jasper T. Gilkison	Visiting Superintendent of Indians	600 00	Sept. 27th, 1873.	Quebec	Vice H. P. Chaloner, who declined the appointment. Allowed \$240 additional to cover house and office rent and travelling expenses.
		1,610 00	Oct. 1st, 1873.		
John Breiden, jun.	Superintendent and Sub-Inspector, Police	1,000 00	Oct. 2nd, 1873.	Ottawa	
John Bruden, jun.	Probationary Clerk, Inland Revenue Department.	300 00	do	Peggy's Point.	
Wm. Crooks	Lighthouse Keeper.	350 00	Oct. 6th, 1873.	Picton, N.S.	
Wm. E. Cooke	Medical Superintendent, Marine Hospital.	400 00	Oct. 13th, 1873.	do	
Wm. L. Eager	Inspector of Beef and Pork.		do	City of Montreal.	
Thomas Mackay	Caretaker and Messenger	1 00	do	London, Ont.	Immigrant Station.
A. J. Tobin	Inspector of Pickled Fish and Fish Oils		do	Halifax, N.S.	Under 36 Vict., cap. 49.
L. E. Morin	do		do	Montreal	do
Geo. Arthur French	Commissioner of Police, Manitoba.	2,000 00	Oct. 18th, 1873.	Winnipeg	Under 36 Vict., cap. 35, Vice Lieut.-Col. Smith, appointed temporarily.
Louis G. N. Belleau	Assistant Appraiser, Customs	700 00	do	Courtright, Ontario	
Daniel Dawson	Preventive Officer, Customs	400 00	do	Not given	
Thos. Geo. Davis	Exciseman	700 00	do	New Bandon, N.B.	
Dennis Foley	Preventive Officer, Customs	100 00	do	St. Thomas, Ont.	
Wm. Taylor	Sub-Collector, Customs	500 00	do	Point Brulé, N.S.	
David Campbell	Preventive Officer, Customs	100 00	do	Toronto, Ontario.	
John C. Douglas	Clerk, Customs	500 00	do	do	
C. W. Baxter	do	500 00	do	do	
Edwin Fowler	Tide Waiter, Customs	500 00	do	do	
Wm. Burns	do	500 00	do	do	
John Southey	do	500 00	do	do	
Thomas P. Morgan	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department.		do	Montreal	Outside service.
Henry Hwood	Keeper of Beacon Light.	350 00	do	Yarmouth, N.S.	
John Cormack	Engineer, Fog-whistle.	500 00	do	Halifax, N.S.	
Mathew D. McKenna	Lighthouse Keeper.	500 00	do	Shelburne	
Alex. Bradsherton	do		do	Point Macquerean	
Wm. Chipman Baker	Probationary Clerk, Customs.	300 00	do	King's Co, N.S.	
E. H. Thomsen	Preventive Officer, Customs	300 00	do	Niagara, Ontario.	
Marmaduke Graburn	Sen. 2nd Class Clerk, Marine Department.	500 00	do	Ottawa	Formerly in outside service.
Edwin Shibly	Superintendent of Lights above Montreal.	1,100 00	do		Dept. Marine & Fisheries.
		1,200 00	do		

STATEMENT, shewing the Number of Officers Appointed and of Appointments in the Public Service.—Continued.

Name.	Office. (Appointed, but see remarks.)	Salary.	Date.	Residence.	Remarks.
Alex. R. McDonald	Government Inspector of Road, &c., I. C. Railway	\$ cts. 1,000 00	Oct. 18th, 1873.	St. Paschal, Quebec	Special qualifications.
George T. B. Gurnett	3rd Class Clerk, Post Office Department	600 00	do	Toronto	Salary of predecessor.
Francis Boazeley	Warehouse Locker, Customs	.....	do	Halifax, N.S.	do
Wm. Power	Boatman, Customs	.....	do	do	do
John Cassidy	Harbor Master, Amherst	50 00	do	Amherst, Magdalen Islands	do
Chas. Bourget	Lighthouse Keeper	100 00	do	Perce's Roadstead, Quebec	do
A. H. Rand	Engineer of Fog-whistle	500 00	do	St. Paul's Island	To take charge of one of the fog-whistles in course of erection.
Alex. M. Fraser	do	500 00	do	do	do
Chas. Skene	Superintendent of Indians, Lake Huron	900 00	Oct. 21st, 1873.	Amherst Island, Ontario	Vice H. E. Steele, resigned.
Richard Pope	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	.....	do	Ottawa	Under 36 Vic., cap. 49.
Maurice O'Brien	Clerk, Supervisor of Culler's Office	600 00	do	Quebec	do
John Smith	Inspector of Flour and Meal	.....	do	Hamilton	do
Joseph Gregoire	Exciseman	700 00	do	Quebec	do
Thomas Vincent	Messenger, Department of Public Works	300 00	do	Ottawa	do
Lewis J. Burpee	Clerk, Privy Council Office	800 00	do	Halifax, N.S.	do
John Penner	Jun. 2nd Class Clerk, Department of Interior	800 00	do	Not given	do
John Crawford	Lieutenant-Governor, Ontario	10,000 00	do	Toronto	do
Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.	do	.....	do	do	do
Hon. Hugh McDonald	Judge Superior Court, Nova Scotia	.....	do	Rederickton	Vice Hon. J. W. Ritchie, appointed Equity Judge.
Arth r G. Learoyd	3rd Class Clerk, Department of Secretary of State	400 00	Oct. 22nd, 1873.	Ottawa	do
Thomas Taylor	Fishery Overseer	50 00	do	Blissfield, N.B.	do
John Stymast	do	50 00	do	Tabusintac, do	do
Norman Campbell	do	50 00	do	Lower do	do
Prudent Robichaux	do	100 00	do	Neguae, N.B.	do
Donald Gunn	do	200 00	do	Manitoba	do
Donald A. Macdonald	Jun. 2nd Class Clerk, Department of Militia	1,000 30	do	Cornwall	Vice W. M. Steers, superannuated.
F. E. A. Eventurel	do	1,000 00	do	do	From outside service.

L. H. Filtman	do	Post Office Department	700 00	do	Toronto	\$300 additional while acting as Private Secretary to P. M. G.
Thomas H. Allen	do	do	700 00	do	Quebec	Outside service.
Michael Myler	Probationary Clerk	do		do	Burford, Ontario	
W. H. Stinson	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class	do		do	do	
Claudius Byrne	do	do		do	Township of Moore, Ontario	
W. L. Baby	do	do		do	Windsor, Ontario	
Joseph Gilroy	do	do		do	do	
Thomas Wells	do	do		do	Aunhersburg, Ont.	
John Conroy	do	do		do	Sandwich, Ontario	
Gordon Elliott	do	do		do	do	
Thomas Barrett	do	do		do	Ottawa, do	
Esra W. McKee	do	do		do	Oakville do	
George Willoughby	do	do		do	London, do	
John Siddons	Appraiser, Customs	do	1,000 00	do	Newcastle, N. B.	
Patrick Wheeler	Landing Waiter, &c., Customs	do	400 00	do	Neguac, N. B.	
Thomas Savoy	do	do	200 00	do	Collingwood, Ont.	
Thomas Ferguson	Collector of Customs	do	1,200 00	do	Green Island, N. S.	
Caspar Schwarz	Lighthouse Keeper	do	400 00	do	Victoria, B. C.	
Robert Wallace	Post Office Inspector, British Columbia	do	2,200 00	do	do	
James Purcell	Receiver of Wrecks	do		do	do	
James Kerr	do	do		do	do	
John H. Harding	do	do		do	do	
James Mitchell	do	do		do	do	
James M. Gove	do	do		do	do	
James Pent	Harbor Master, Pugwash, N. S.	do		do	do	
Wm. McNab	do, Wallace, N. S.	do		do	do	
Wm. Beatty	do, Parrsborough	do		do	do	
Daniel Lindsey	Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue, B. C.	do	1,200 00	do	Victoria, B. C.	
H. S. McDonald	Junior Judge, Counties Leeds and Grenville	do		do	Brockville, Ontario	
Anthony Lacourse	County of Waterloo	do		do	Lindsay, do	
George H. Dartnell	do, Ontario	do		do	Whitby, do	
Collingwood Schreiber	Railway Engineer, Department of Public Works	do	4,000 00	do	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	
Joseph A. Fraser	Probationary Clerk, Department of Interior	do	300 00	do	Windsor, N. S.	Vice John Small, resigned.
Richardson Borradaile	Inspector of Inland Revenue	do	1,800 00	do	Ottawa, Ontario	
Frank Newly	Junior 2nd class Clerk, Privy Council Office	do	700 00	do	do	
James Kerr	Inspector of Customs for Nova Scotia	do	2,000 00	do	Amherst, N. S.	Was Collector of Customs at Amherst.
Nathan Tupper, M.D.	Collector of Customs, Amherst, N. S.	do	1,300 00	do	Folly Lake, N. B.	
D. M. Kimear	Telegraph Operator, Folly Lake, N. B.	do	360 00	do	Montreal	Outside Service.
Thomas Crowe	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department	do		do	Lindsay, Ontario	
John Costello	Landing Waiter, Customs	do	400 00	do	Sandwich, do	
Wm. L. Baby	do	do	500 00	do	Amherstburg, Ont.	
George Gott	do	do	500 00	do	Anderdon, do	
Patrice Beniteau	do	do	500 00	do	Quebec	
H. J. Challouer	Shipping Master, Quebec	do	1,600 00	do	do	
Capt. H. Higham	Chief, River Police, do	do	1,600 00	do	do	Cancelled by Order in Council, 23rd Feb., 1874.

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STATEMENT, shewing the Number of Officers Appointed and of Appointments in the Public Service.—Continued.

Name.	Office. (Appointed, but see Remarks.)	Salary.	Date.	Residence.	Remarks.
John McAnulty	Harbor Master, Musquash.	\$ cts.	Oct. 27th, 1873.	Musquash, N. B.	Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th Nov., 1873.
Joseph Carson	do		Oct. 29th, 1873.	Quaco, or St. Martin's, N. B.	
Barwell Schram	Exciseman	600 00	do	London, Ontario	Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th Nov., 1873.
J. B. Hackett	3rd Class Clerk, Dept. of Marine and Fisheries.	500 00	do	Ottawa	
Arcene Labrosse	Lighthouse Keeper	200 00	do	Pointe aux Anglais	
David Decoste	Examiner and Inspector		do	do	
Felix Fougère	do		do	Co. of Antigonish.	
Timothy Crispo	do		do	do	
C. Bellotyne	3rd Class Clerk, Dept. of Secretary of State.	400 00	do	Ottawa	
John Burns	do	500 00	Oct. 30th, 1873.	do	
James Mackay	Member of Council, North-west Territories		do	do	
Wm. M. Kennedy	do		do	do	
Wm. Robt. Mingay.	Collector of Customs, Kingston		do	Kingston	Promoted from Surveyor-ship.
W. F. Costigan	Caretaker, Department of Militia	200 00	do	Grand Falls, N. B.	Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th Nov., 1873.
Pellaat	3rd Class Clerk, Department of Receiver-General	500 00	do	Ottawa	
Thomas K. Ramsay	Judge, Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec		do	Montreal	
William M. Webb	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.		Oct. 31st, 1873.	Melbourne, Q.	do do do
Ebia Wood	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department	600 00	do	Ottawa, Ontario.	Outside Service.
W. Glenn	Landing Waiter, Customs	400 00	do	Oshawa, do	
A. G. Kelban	Emigrant Agent, Portland, Maine.	500 00	do	Compton, Quebec.	Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th Nov., 1873.
Thomas Vincent	Tide Waiter, Customs, Quebec	100 00 p r mon	do	Ottawa	
John Taylor	Station Master, Intercolonial Railway	550 00 p r ann.	do	Ottawa	
J. W. Spillet	Landing Waiter, Customs	500 00	do	Salsbury, N. B.	
A. G. Hamilton	Collector of Customs	500 00	do	St. Catherine's, Ont	Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th Novem-ber, 1873.
John O'Growth	Keeper, Light Ship, Halifax Harbour	1,200 00	do	North Sydney, N.S	
Wm. Condon, jun.	Lighthouse Keeper	800 00	do	Halifax, N.S	
Wm. Hutchinson	Auditor of Accounts and Estimates.	500 00	do	Eggs Island, N.S.	
		1,500 00	do	Ottawa	Clerk of Works, Depart-ment Public Works.
Daniel S. McDonald	Harbour Master at Mines, N.S.		do		Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th Nov., 1873.
Archibald McHillivery	Preventive Officer, Customs	200 00	Nov. 3rd, 1873.	Morristown, N.S.	do do do
John W. McMichael	Clerk, Customs	400 00	do	Brantford, Ontario	
Wm. Gleddon, jun.	Messenger, Department of Secretary of State	200 00	do	Ottawa.	

— Lane	Clerk, Supervisor of Cutlers' Office.	600 00	do	Quebec.	do
Joseph Mathew	Collector of Customs.	500 00	do	Sorel, Quebec	do
Murdoch McGregor	Shipping Master		do	North Sydney, N.S.	
Samuel J. Brockman	do		do	Sydney, N.S.	
Ronald McDonald	do		do	Lingan, N.S.	
Roderick McNeil	do		do	Little Glace Bay, N.S.	
Joseph McPherson	do		do	Cow Bay, N.S.	
Lieut. Col. Gzowski	Command of Engineer Corps.		do	Toronto, Ontario	
Adam Glasgow	Secretary-Treasurer, St. John Pilot Commissioners	60 000	do	St. John, N.B.	
Colin McLennan	Collector of Customs	2,000 00	do	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	
George Bremner	Asst. Collector of Customs and Registrar, Customs	1,200 00	do	do	
Robert Crawford	Appraiser, Customs.	1,000 00	do	do	
James B. McKenna	Measuring Surveyor	500 00	do	do	
John Irving	1st Clerk, Customs.	1,000 00	do	do	
W. H. Wilson	2nd do do	800 00	do	do	
H. A. McKenna	do do	800 00	do	do	
Josh. McDonald	do do	800 00	do	do	
John Ross	Chief Landing Waiter, Customs.	500 00	do	do	
John Foster	1st Locker, Customs.	600 00	do	do	
Bernard McPhillips	2nd do do	500 00	do	do	
Three Landing Waiters	As at present	500 00 each	do	do	
Three Tidesmen	Clerk and Measuring Surveyor	400 00 do	do	do	
George A. Hughes	Landing Waiter	800 00 p. annum	do	Georgetown, P.E.I.	
Henry Griffin	Locker.	400 00	do	do	
William Dalziel	do	300 00	do	do	
Joseph Bertram	Clerk and Measuring Surveyor	800 00	do	Summerside, P.E.I.	
John J. Arseneau	Senior Clerk	800 00	do	do	
Stephen Clark	1st Landing Waiter	400 00	do	do	
John Custin	2nd do do	400 00	do	do	
Jacob Shurman	Locker.	300 00	do	do	
Lieut. Col. Jackson	Deputy Adjutant General, 4th Military District		do	Brockville, Ont.	
Lt.-Col. W. H. Sharpe	Brigade Major, 4th Military District		do	do	
John Corbett	Inspector of Lights and Fisheries, P. E. I.	1,200 00	do	Pr. Edward Island	
Hon. Joseph Pope	Savings Bank Manager and Auditor	2,000 00	do	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	
Wm. des Brisay	Chief Clerk to do	1,000 00	do	do	
Thos. des Brisay	2nd do do	500 00	do	do	
Col. Hon. J. H. Gray	Deputy Adjutant General, P. E. I.		do	do	
C. M. G.	Pay Master, P. E. I.	500 00	do	do	
Capt. R. G. Fruland	Preventive Officer, Customs.	300 00	do	Cape Breton, N.S.	
Daniel McDonald	Inspector, Inland Revenue	1,200 00	do	Pr. Edward Island	
Stephen McNeil	Collector, do	1,000 00	do	do	
Donald Ferguson	Exciseman, do	400 00	do	do	
Thomas Flynn	Preventive Officer, Customs.	150 00	do	King's Co., N.S.	
Wm. H. Lorette	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class		do	Goderich, Ontario.	
Joseph Doyle	do do		do	Bluevale, County of Huron.	
Asher Farrow	Light House Keeper	400 00	do	St. Arsène, Quebec	
Peter Desjardin			do		

Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th November, 1873.

Since dead.

Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th November, 1873.

Nov. 4th, 1873.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Officers Appointed and of Appointments in the Public Service.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office. (Appointed, but see Remarks.)	Salaries.	Date.	Residence.	Remarks.
Alexander Chisholm.	Lighthouse Keeper.	150 00	Nov. 4th, 1873.	Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton.	Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th Novem- ber, 1873.
W. Clarkson.	Exciseman.	1,000 00	do	New Westminster, B. C.	
J. W. Fitzroy Crozier.	Superintendent and Sub-Inspector, Manitoba.	1,000 00	do	Belleville, Ontario.	do
Albert Shurtliff.	do	1,000 00	do	Compton, Quebec.	
Michael Gauvin.	Landing Waiter, Customs.	800 00	do	Quebec.	do
John P. Downs.	Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue.	Predecessor's salary.	Nov. 5th, 1873.	Pictou, Ontario.	
William Hayden.	Lighthouse Keeper.	400 00	do	Leckport Harbour, N. S.	do
Eugène Doucet, Jun.	Tide Waiter, Customs.	500 00	do	Quebec.	Vice Thos. Vincent, resign'd.
John T. Thompson.	Clerk, Customs.	500 00	do	Toronto.	
B. T. Macdonell.	Militia Storekeeper, B. C.	600 00	do	Victoria, B. C.	Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th Nov. 1873.
James Henderson.	Caretaker, &c., Asst. Receiver General's Office.	600 00	Nov. 6th, 1873.	Toronto, Ontario.	
John Conroy.	Landing Waiter, Customs.	500 00	do	Annersburg, Ont.	Appointment to date from 1st January, 1874; Cancelled by Order in Council, 13th Nov. 1873.
J. G. Jenkins, M. R. C. S.	Medical Officer, Marine Hospital.	400 00	do	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	
Edmund Blaydon.	Lighthouse Keeper.	600 00	do	Biquet, Quebec.	do
F. W. Bradford.	Preventive Officer, Customs.	400 00	do	St. Andrews, N. B.	
John O'Toole.	Probationary Clerk, Post Office Department.	365 00	do	Halifax, N. S.	do
James Heavey.	Messenger, Inland Revenue Office.	365 00	do	London, Ontario.	
Robert Lyon.	Junior Judge, County of Carleton.	365 00	do	Ottawa, Ontario.	do

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 15th April, 1874;—For Copy of all Appointments to and Dismissals from Office in Prince Edward Island, as well as a copy of all Petitions and other Papers connected therewith, since the 1st day of July last.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
2nd May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above Return is printed in tabular form.]

STATEMENT of all Appointments to and Dismissals from Office (connected with the Outside Service of the Finance Department) in Prince Edward Island from the 1st July, 1873, to the 15th April, 1874.

Appointed by.	Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Dismissed by.
Order in Council, Nov. 4th, 1873...	Hon. Joseph Pope ..	Savings Bank—Manager and Auditor.....	2,000 00	Order in Council, Nov. 13th, 1873.
do do	William des Brisay..	Chief Clerk to do ..	1,000 00	do do
do do	Thomas des Brisay..	Second Clerk to do ..	500 00	do do
Order in Council, January 9th, 1874.	John Robins.....	Auditor and Manager of Savings Banks.....	1,800 00	
do do	Thomas Foley	First Clerk to do ..	900 00	
do do	Wallace Leitch	Second Clerk to do ..	400 00	

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
23rd April, 1874.

JOHN SIMPSON,
Assistant Auditor.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Officers Appointed and Dismissed in Department of Inland Revenue, Prince Edward Island, since the 1st day of July, 1873, to the 1st day of May, 1874.

Name.	Where Appointed.	Date of Order in Council.	Position.	Salary.	Remarks.
S. McNeil	Charlottetown ..	Nov. 4th, '73.	Dist. Inspector..	\$ cts. 1,200 00	Appointment cancelled by O. C., 13th Nov., 1873.
D. Ferguson.....	do ..	do ..	Collector of I. R.	1,000 00	do do do
T. Flynn	do ..	do ..	Exciseman.....	400 00	Refused to accept, Appointment cancelled by O. C., 13th Nov., 1873.
J. A. Macdonald	do ..	Jan. 9th, '74.	Dist. Inspector..	1,000 00	
T. Moore.....	do ..	do ..	Exciseman.....	500 00	

EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED.

Name.	Office.	Date of Order in Council.	Intended Salary.
S. McNeil	Inspector of Inland Revenue.....	Nov. 4th., 1873.....	\$ 1,200
D. Ferguson	Collector do do	do 4th., 1873.....	1,000
T. Flynn.....	Exciseman.....	do 4th., 1873.....	400

STATEMENT of all Appointments to and Dismissals from the Department of Militia and Defence, Prince Edward Island, since July 1st, 1873.

APPOINTMENTS.

Name.	Office.	Date.	Remarks.
Hon. J. H. Gray..	Deputy Adj.-General....	O. C., November 4th, 1873.....	} Subsequently cancelled.
R. G. Freeland...	Paymaster.....	do do	
Hon. J. H. Gray..	Deputy Adj.-General....	O. C., January 9th, 1874.	
R. G. Freeland...	Paymaster.....	do do	

DISMISSALS—None.

APPOINTMENTS to and Dismissals from the Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Prince Edward Island, since 1st day of July, 1873

Name.	Office.	Date of Order in Council authorizing		Salary.
		Appointment.	Dismissal.	
John Corbett.....	Agent and Inspector of Lights and Fisheries.....	30th October....	6th December ..	\$1,200
J. T. Jenkins.....	Medical Officer, Marine Hospital, Charlottetown.....	6th November...	do	400

STATEMENT of Appointments to and Dismissals from Department of the Interior
Prince Edward Island, since 1st day of July, 1873.

Name.	Office to which Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Dismissals.	Remarks.
Theophilus Stewart.	Visiting Superintendent of the Indians.	9th January, '74.	\$ cts. 200 00	.....	Copy of letter from the Administrator of Prince Edward Isl'nd dated 18th Oct., 1873, also copy of O. in C. appointing Mr. Stewart, attached.

STATEMENT of Appointments Cancelled in the Customs Department, Prince
Edward Island, since 1st July, 1873.

Name.	Office.	Date of Order in Council.	Intended Increase.
J. W. Splillette.....	Landing Waiter, St. Catharines.....	30th Oct., 1873....	\$ cts. 500 00
A. G. Hamilton.....	Collector of Customs, N, Sydney.....	do	1,200 00
W. Glenny.....	Landing Waiter.....	do	550 00
Thos. Vincent.....	Tide Waiter, Port of Quebec.....	do	550 00
John W. McMichael.....	Clerk Customs, Brantford.....	3rd Nov., 1873....	400 00
T. Harden.....	Warehouse Locker, Quebec.....	do	.....
J. Matthew.....	Collector of Customs, Sorel.....	do	500 00
Collin McLennan.....	do do Charlottetown.....	do	2,000 00
Geo. Bremner.....	Assistant do and Registrar do.....	do	1,200 00
Robert Crawford.....	Appraiser do.....	do	1,000 00
J. B. McKenna.....	Measuring Surveyor do.....	do	500 00
Jno. Irving.....	1st Clerk Customs do.....	do	1,000 00
W. H. Wilson.....	2nd do do.....	do	800 00
H. A. McKenna.....	2nd do do.....	do	800 00
J. McDonald.....	2nd do do.....	do	800 00
John Ross.....	Chief Landing Waiter do.....	do	500 00
Jno. Foster.....	1st Locker do.....	do	600 00
B. McPhillips.....	2nd do do.....	do	500 00
	3 Landing Waiters do Each.....	do	500 00
	3 Tidesmen do do.....	do	400 00
G. H. Hughes.....	Chief Clerk and Measuring Surveyor.....	do	800 00
H. Griffin.....	Landing Waiter.....	do	400 00
W. Dalziel.....	Locker.....	do	300 00
J. Bartram.....	Clerk and Measuring Surveyor.....	do	800 00
J. J. Arseneau.....	Senior Clerk.....	do	600 00

STATEMENT of Appointments Cancelled in the Customs Department, Prince
Edward Island, since 1st July, 1873.

Name.	Office.	Date of Order in Council.	Intended Salary.
			\$ cts.
S. Clark.....	1st Landing Waiter.....	3rd Nov., 1873....	400 00
John Costin.....	2nd do.....	do.....	300 00
Jacob Shurman.....	Locker.....	do.....	300 00
Daniel McDonald.....	Preventive Officer, Cape Breton.....	4th Nov., 1873....	300 00
Wm. H. Lovette.....	do do do N.S.....	do.....	150 00
John Conroy.....	Landing Waiter, Amherstburg.....	do.....	500 00
S. W. Bradford.....	Preventive Officer, N.B.....	do.....	400 00

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874;—For Copies of all Appointments made since the 1st January, 1874, to the present date to the Custom House, Montreal, with the names and previous occupations of the parties appointed, the salaries of each, with copies of any reports or recommendations there may be from the collector respecting such appointments.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

4th May, 1873.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is printed in tabular form]

STATEMENT of Appointments and Promotions in the Outside Service of the Customs Department from 1st April, 1874.

	Per Annum \$ cts.
W. P. Wier, of Montreal, now Tide Surveyor, to be Measurer of Shipping, under the Imperial Act (Merchants' Shipping), 1854.....	—
S. Tidmarsh, of the same place, now a Clerk, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs, to be stationed at that port with a salary of.....	900 00
R. Powney, of the same place, now 1st-class Tide Waiter, to be a Clerk, to be stationed at port, with a salary of.....	700 00
A. Vilbon, of the same place, now 1st-class Tide Waiter, to be Assistant-Chief Locker, with a salary of.....	650 00
F. Coreur, of the same place, now 1st-class Tide Waiter, to be Guager and Weigher, with a salary of.....	800 00

	\$	cts.
L. St. Jean, of the same place, now 2nd-class Tide-Waiter, to be Assistant-Guager and Weigher, with a salary of.....	600	00
L. Chambers, of the same place, now 1st-class Tide Waiter, to be a Clerk, with a salary of.....	700	00
E. Nadau, of the same place, now acting Clerk, to be a Clerk, with a salary of.....	700	00
D. Goron, of the same place, to be a Clerk, to be stationed at that port, with a salary of.....	700	00
George Faulkner, of the same place, aged 45 years, to be an Assistant-Appraiser, to be stationed at that port, <i>vice</i> E. McLennan, resigned, with a salary of.....	900	00
Henri R. S. Threstler, of the same place, aged 38 years, to be Assistant-Cashier at that port, with a salary of.....	1,000	00
H. A. Lemieux, of the same place, now and for 11 years a Clerk in the Post Office, aged 42 years, to be a Clerk, to be stationed at that port, with a salary of.....	1,000	00
Magliore Charland, of the same place, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher, to be stationed at that port, with a salary of.....	750	00
J. E. Lamer, of the same place now a Clerk, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher at that port, with his present salary of.....	750	00
E. H. Mercier, of the same place, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher, to be stationed at that port, with a salary of.....	750	00
Patrick O'Brien, John Holland, L. Contant, G. Labelle, Augustus Lanthier, all of the same place, now acting Packers, to be Packers at that port, with a salary each of.....	500	00
Henri Vallee, Jeremie Lambert, Desire Dumont, Arthur Bourret, all of the same place, now supernumerary Tide Waiters, to be Tide Waiters, with a salary each of.....	550	00
Henri Lacroix, of the same place, who resigned his office of Landing Waiter and Searcher, conditionally, in 1870, to be re-instated as such at that port, with a salary of.....	1,200	00

The Committee submit the above proposed appointments and promotions for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Customs,
&c., &c., &c.,

Memo.—D. Goron, appointed Clerk, was previously employed as extra Tide Waiter. Magilore Charland, appointed Landing Waiter, was also previously employed as extra Tide Waiter.

J. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
6th May, 1874.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th May, 1874 ;—For a Return of all Appointments made since 1st November last, to the Inside Service of the Post Office Department, with the Names of such Officers, Dates of Appointment, and their Salaries respectively.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
7th May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is printed in tabular form.]

RETURN of all Appointments made to the Inside Service of Post Office Department since the 1st of November last.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
H. G. Hopkirk	Jun. 2nd Class.	29th Nov., 1873..	\$ cts. 700 00	Transferred from Department of Agriculture, with an allowance of \$300 as Private Secretary.
J. C. Bonner	Third Class.....	9th March, 1874.	450 00	Temporarily employed from 7th December, 1871.
A. W. Wall	do	do	400 00	12th June, 1872.
O. Fortier	do	do	400 00	15th June, 1872.
J. H. Spencer	do	do	400 00	19th June, 1872.
F. W. Mills	do	do	400 00	12th February, 1873.
W. Brophy	Probationary.....	do	300 00	27th May, 1873.
H. J. Larkin	do	do	300 00	7th November, 1873.

W. H. GRIFFIN,

Deputy Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
OTTAWA, 7th May, 1874.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th May, 1874;—For a Return of all Officers in the Customs Department of Nova Scotia, since 1st July last, who have received an Increase of Salary under the provisions of Act 36 Vic., cap. 31, by which a certain sum was provided for the increase of the pay to the Civil Service, outside the employés of the House.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

13th May, 1874.

RETURN of the Officers in the Customs Department, in Nova Scotia, who have received an increase of Salary since 1st July, 1873, as called for by an Address from the House of Commons, bearing date 6th May, 1874.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Increase.	Salary.	Increase Allowed.	Present Salary.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Amherst.</i>					
C. J. Brundige	Sub-Collector	1st July, 1873. . .	200 00	50 00	250 00
J. Moffatt	do	do	250 00	50 00	300 00
C. E. Ratchford	Clerk and Locker	do	400 00	50 00	450 00
J. H. Black	Sub-Collector	do	350 00	100 00	450 00
<i>Annapolis.</i>					
A. Fullerton	Collector	do	750 00	50 00	800 00
G. F. Ditmars	Sub-Collector	do	150 00	50 00	200 00
A. B. Thorne	do	do	100 00	50 00	150 00
<i>Antigonish.</i>					
H. McPhee	Collector	do	900 00	100 00	1,000 00
E. Corbott	Sub-Collector	do	100 00	50 00	150 00
E. G. Randall	do	do	200 00	50 00	250 00

RETURN of the Officers in the Customs Department, in Nova Scotia, who have received an Increase of Salary since 1st July, 1873, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Date of Increase.	Salary.	Increase Allowed.	Present Salary.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Arichat.</i>					
S. Donovan.....	Collector.....	1st July, 1873 ..	750 00	50 00	800 00
A. McDonald.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
J. Shaw.....	Preventive Officer.....	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
W. Brymer.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
D. Boyd.....	do ..	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
<i>Barrington.</i>					
D. Sargent	Collector.....	do ..	400 00	100 00	500 00
<i>Bridgetown.</i>					
W. Graves	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
<i>Cornwallis.</i>					
E. Rand.....	Collector.....	do ..	500 00	100 00	600 00
C. V. Rawding.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	150 00	50 00	200 00
H. V. B. Fainsworth.....	do ..	do ..	150 00	50 00	200 00
D. Merris.....	do ..	do ..	150 00	50 00	200 00
E. DeWolf.....	do ..	do ..	200 00	50 00	250 00
G. S. Lockwood.....	do ..	do ..	60 00	140 00	200 00
<i>Digby.</i>					
B. Viets.....	Collector.....	do ..	750 00	50 00	800 00
Z. Crosscup.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	300 00	100 00	400 00
C. Gidney.....	do ..	do ..	150 00	50 00	200 00
<i>Halifax.</i>					
E. M. McDonald.....	Collector.....	do ..	2,600 00	400 00	3,000 00
J. N. Ross.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. Kerr.....	Landing Waiter.....	do ..	900 00	100 00	1,000 00
G. A. V. Paw.....	do ..	do ..	900 00	100 00	1,000 00
T. P. Jost.....	do ..	do ..	800 00	100 00	900 00
J. M. Gildert.....	do ..	do ..	700 00	100 00	800 00
J. F. Muncey.....	Appraiser.....	do ..	1,200 00	200 00	1,400 00
J. S. Bissonette.....	Assistant Appraiser.....	do ..	600 00	100 00	700 00
J. Austin.....	Guager.....	do ..	700 00	100 00	800 00
R. Caldwell.....	do ..	do ..	700 00	100 00	800 00
W. H. Hill.....	Chief Clerk.....	do ..	1,300 00	200 00	1,500 00
C. M. Almon.....	do ..	do ..	850 00	100 00	950 00
J. Marshall.....	do ..	do ..	800 00	200 00	1,000 00
J. G. Morris.....	do ..	do ..	750 00	100 00	850 00
J. Eckersley.....	Chief Clerk, Warehouse.....	do ..	1,100 00	100 00	1,200 00
J. W. Hennegar.....	do ..	do ..	700 00	100 00	800 00
F. R. Coleman.....	do ..	do ..	400 00	150 00	550 00
C. E. Brown.....	do ..	do ..	400 00	200 00	600 00
A. Robertson.....	do ..	do ..	700 00	50 00	750 00
A. Withers.....	Clerk of State Warehouse.....	do ..	400 00	100 00	500 00
A. Killey.....	Tide Surveyor.....	do ..	903 00	97 00	1,000 00
J. Hill.....	Shipping Officer.....	do ..	730 00	70 00	800 00

RETURN of the Officers in the Customs Department, in Nova Scotia, who have received an Increase of Salary since 1st July, 1873, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Date of Increase.	Amount of Salary.	Increase Allowed.	Present Salary.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Halifax.—Continued.</i>					
J. Wallace.....	Shipping Officer.....	1st July, 1873..	700 00	50 00	750 00
J. Noble.....	do	do	730 00	170 00	900 00
D. Fraser.....	Locker.....	do	547 50	102 50	650 00
W. Reynolds.....	do	do	547 50	102 50	650 00
G. G. Gray.....	do	do	500 00	150 00	650 00
J. F. Burnham.....	do	do	550 00	100 00	650 00
J. Steele.....	do	do	500 00	150 00	650 00
M. J. McCurdy.....	do	do	500 00	100 00	600 00
W. Petts.....	do	do	500 00	100 00	600 00
H. Bashford.....	do	do	500 00	100 00	600 00
W. A. Chipman.....	do	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
C. Grant.....	do	do	550 00	100 00	650 00
M. H. Sullivan.....	do	do	550 00	100 00	650 00
J. Murray.....	do	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
S. White.....	do	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
F. Beazley.....	do	do	456 25	193 75	650 00
W. Munn.....	Boatman.....	do	456 25	43 75	500 00
John Beazley.....	do	do	456 25	43 75	500 00
P. J. Come.....	do	do	456 25	43 75	500 00
J. DeCorney.....	Assistant Appraiser.....	do	456 25	143 75	600 00
W. A. Garrison.....	do Guager.....	do	456 25	43 75	500 00
T. Mullane.....	Tide Waiter and Weigher..	do	547 00	52 50	600 00
Nelson Comard.....	Tide Waiter.....	do	500 00	100 00	600 00
C. Shonks.....	do	do	500 00	100 00	600 00
P. S. Mason.....	do	do	500 00	100 00	600 00
W. Buchanan.....	do	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
W. Blackman.....	Messenger.....	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
<i>Liverpool.</i>					
W. Bryden.....	Landing Waiter.....	do	650 00	100 00	750 00
<i>Londonderry.</i>					
A. T. Corbett.....	Sub-Collector.....	do	100 00	100 00	200 00
J. F. Crowe.....	do	do	100 00	100 00	200 00
<i>Lunenburg.</i>					
E. Browling.....	Collector.....	do	600 00	150 00	750 00
J. Harley.....	Sub-Collector.....	do	250 00	100 00	350 00
B. Rynard.....	do	do	200 00	150 00	350 00
C. D. Maden.....	do	do	200 00	100 00	300 00
D. Dimock.....	do	do	150 00	50 00	200 00
<i>Lockeport.</i>					
G. Stalker.....	Collector.....	do	500 00	100 00	600 00
<i>Margaretsville.</i>					
D. W. Landers.....	Collector.....	do	400 00	100 00	500 00
G. B. Reid.....	Sub-Collector.....	do	250 00	50 00	300 00

RETURN of the Officers in the Customs Department, in Nova Scotia, who have received an Increase of Salary since 1st July, 1873, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Date of Increase.	Amount of Salary.	Increase Allowed.	Present Salary.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Sydney North.</i>					
P. Collins.....	Sub-Collector.....	1st July, 1873...	100 00	50 00	150 00
<i>Parrsboro'.</i>					
J. Townsend.....	Collector.....	do ..	400 00	100 00	500 00
F. F. Hatfield.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	150 00	50 00	200 00
C. Ward.....	do ..	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
J. W. Ward.....	do ..	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
<i>Pictou.</i>					
D. McCullock	Collector.....	do ..	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
J. Patterson.....	Landing Waiter and Clerk.	do ..	750 00	150 00	900 00
C. Murdoch.....	Landing Waiter.....	do ..	300 00	200 00	500 00
B. McLeod.....	do ..	do ..	300 00	200 00	500 00
A. McPherson.....	do ..	do ..	300 00	200 00	500 00
W. Connell.....	do ..	do ..	300 00	100 00	400 00
<i>Port Hood.</i>					
E. D. Tremaine.....	Collector.....	do ..	400 00	100 00	500 00
J. Ross.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
<i>Port Medway.</i>					
J. J. Letson	Collector.....	do ..	400 00	100 00	500 00
<i>Guysboro'.</i>					
A. Tory.....	Collector.....	do ..	550 00	100 00	650 00
W. J. Biglow.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	150 00	50 00	200 00
A. B. McKenzie.....	do ..	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
D. Menray, jun.....	do ..	do ..	300 00	50 00	350 00
<i>Shelburne.</i>					
J. Muir	Collector.....	do ..	400 00	100 00	500 00
M. McKenzie	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
<i>Sydney.</i>					
C. E. Leonard	Collector.....	do ..	800 00	200 00	1,000 00
L. Kavanagh.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
G. Rigby.....	do ..	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
C. H. Rigby.....	do ..	do ..	250 00	50 00	300 00
W. W. Bowen.....	do ..	do ..	200 00	50 00	250 00
D. McKeen.....	do ..	do ..	200 00	50 00	250 00
P. Mullin.....	do ..	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
B. Laffin.....	do ..	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00

RETURN of the Officers in the Customs Department, in Nova Scotia, who have received an Increase of Salary since 1st July, 1873, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Date of Increase.	Amount of Salary.	Increase Allowed.	Present Salary.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Weymouth.</i>					
S. Jones.....	Collector.....	1st July, 1873..	550 00	50 00	600 00
A. Bonneuf.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	250 00	50 00	300 00
V. Stewart.....	do ..	do ..	200 00	50 00	250 00
S. Sanderson.....	do ..	do ..	200 00	50 00	250 00
<i>Windsor.</i>					
T. A. Malcom....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	150 00	50 00	200 00
W. Davison.....	do ..	do ..	200 00	50 00	250 00
A. McV. Parker...	do ..	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
A. Roy ..	do ..	do ..	150 00	50 00	200 00
J. Sterling.....	Landing Waiter.....	do ..	400 00	50 00	450 00
<i>Yarmouth.</i>					
T. E. Moberley....	Collector.....	do ..	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
R. Perry.....	Sub-Collector.....	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
P. S. Dentrement ..	do ..	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
J. M. Lent ..	do ..	do ..	100 00	50 00	150 00
H. A. Hood ..	Landing Waiter and Clerk.	do ..	700 00	200 00	900 00
N. S. Porter.....	Landing Waiter.....	do ..	400 00	150 00	550 00
R. Binsay.....	do ..	do ..	400 00	100 00	500 00
J. Huntington.....	do ..	do ..	400 00	50 00	450 00

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th April, 1874;—For Copies of all Orders in Council or Departmental Orders, giving an increase of Salary to Employés in the Public Service, between the 1st January and the 7th November, 1873, shewing the name or names of the person or persons who received such increase, and also the date of such increase.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 18th May, 1874.

STATEMENT showing increase of Salary to Employés in the Department of Militia and Defence.

Name.	Office.	Increase of Salary.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
		From	To		
H. Goodwin.	Storekeeper.....	\$300 per ann. and 50 cts. per diem	\$500	From 1st July, '73 O.C. Aug. 13, '73	Increases granted in consequence of special duties in charge of Mi- litia properties.
F. Lampson.	do	\$500	\$600	From 1st July, '73 O.C. Aug. 13, '73	
J. Evans....	do	\$500	\$600	From 1st July, '73 O.C. Aug. 13, '73	
W. Powell..	Acting Adjutant- General Militia.....	.....	Allowance at rate of \$760 extra..	O.C. Sept. 23, '73

W. ROSS,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

16th April, 1874.

STATEMENT showing increase of Salary to Employés,—Customs Department.

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase	Total.	Date of Increase.
<i>Fort Erie.</i>					
William Eden	Landing Waiter and Clerk...	\$ 600	\$ 50	\$ 650	April 1st, 1873.
<i>Stanstead.</i>					
A. F. Patton	Landing Waiter	425	100	525	do
Henry House	Preventive Officer	300	50	350	do
<i>Quebec.</i>					
W. A. Green	Surveyor	1,600	200	1,800	March 1st, 1873.
E. Huot	Clerk	600	200	800	Sept. 1st, 1873.
E. O'Brien	Landing Waiter	700	100	800	do
<i>Coaticook.</i>					
W. S. Williams	Collector	1,200	200	1,400	May 1st, 1873.
J. H. Tomkins	Landing Waiter, Searcher, &c.	650	50	700	April 1st, 1873.
C. E. Perry	Landing Waiter and Clerk...	600	200	800	Sept. 1st, 1873.
<i>Toronto.</i>					
G. Munro	Landing Waiter and Searcher	500	50	550	April 1st, 1873,
<i>Shediac.</i>					
Alex. McQuin	Preventive Officer	160	140	300	May 1st, 1873.
<i>Newcastle.</i>					
H. E. Parker	Clerk	300	200	500	do
D. McGuier	Preventive Officer	400	200	600	do
<i>Baddeck.</i>					
A. Cameron	Collector	600	100	700	do
D. McLeod	Preventive Officer	200	40	240	do
<i>Lunenburg.</i>					
B. Rynard	Sub-Collector	200	50	250	July 1st, 1873.
<i>Chatham, Ont.</i>					
A. R. McGregor	Landing Waiter and Clerk...	500	100	600	June 1st, 1873.
<i>Chatham, N.B.</i>					
R. F. Miller	Appraiser	500	200	700	July 1st, 1873.
Thomas Crimmer	Landing Waiter	300	300	600	Oct. 22nd, 1873.
W. Anderson	Locker and Tide Waiter	400	200	600	do
W. T. Connors	Landing Waiter	240	260	500	do
<i>London, Ont.</i>					
William Barker	Appraiser	900	100	1,000	July 1st, 1873.
<i>Sarnia.</i>					
R. Welch	Landing Waiter	550	200	750	Oct. 31st, 1873.
<i>Stratford.</i>					
J. Powell	Landing Waiter and Clerk...	600	100	700	June 1st, 1873.

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 29th April, 1874.

J. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT shewing the proposed increases and appointments in the Customs Outside Service, for year ending June 30th, 1874 (and not yet carried out), as per estimate for that year.

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Port of Montreal.</i>				
J. O'Meara	Landing Waiter	800 00	50 00	850 00
E. Blomeley	do	800 00	50 00	850 00
E. Brosseau	do	800 00	50 00	850 00
R. Stuart	Chief Locker	600 00	50 00	650 00
F. Crispo	Chief Clerk	1,600 00	200 00	1,800 00
J. Dunn	Clerk	700 00	50 00	750 00
F. Tetu	do	700 00	50 00	750 00
F. A. Lavoie	do	700 00	50 00	750 00
W. J. O'Hara	do	900 00	50 00	950 00
J. A. Jordan	do	600 00	50 00	650 00
J. Struthers	do	600 00	50 00	650 00
W. Burrell	do	600 00	50 00	650 00
D. Tuff	2nd Class Tide Waiter	500 00	50 00	550 00
T. W. Nicholson	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
B. Dupré	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. O. LaBranche	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
F. Bennett	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
L. St. Jean	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. McClusky	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
L. J. Tessier	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
T. Green	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
A. Fenoglio	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. B. O'Leary	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
L. Languinet	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. Johnson	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. B. Coultier	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
P. Leclerc	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. Campbell	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. P. O'Hara	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
R. Boyer	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
H. Murren	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
G. W. Crossan	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
A. A. Lanthier	do do	500 00	50 00	550 00
<i>Port of Quebec.</i>				
W. Wood	Locker	550 00	50 00	600 00
J. Rouillard	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
W. Higgins	do	547 50	52 50	600 00
J. Hogan	do	547 50	52 50	600 00
E. Robitaille	do	547 50	52 50	600 00
C. Morcotte	do	547 60	52 50	600 00
<i>Stanstead.</i>				
C. S. Channell	Collector	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
<i>Brantford.</i>				
D. Curtis	Collector	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
A. L. Wilson	Clerk	600 00	50 00	650 00
<i>Brockville.</i>				
G. Easton	Collector	1,200 00	100 00	1,300 00
C. Sibbald	Landing Waiter and Collector	700 00	50 00	750 00
A. Stewart	Landing Waiter	625 00	25 00	650 00

STATEMENT shewing the proposed increases and appointments in the Customs Outside Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1874, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Chatham, Ont.</i>				
J. G. Pennafather	Collector	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
J. E. Monk	Clerk	300 00	50 00	350 00
<i>Clifton.</i>				
J. H. Cannon	Landing Waiter	500 00	50 00	550 00
T. McLaughlin	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
F. Culhame	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
<i>Darlington.</i>				
J. McClennan	Landing Waiter	450 00	50 00	500 00
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
W. G. Munday	Landing Waiter	600 00	150 00	750 00
P. S. McHenry	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
P. O'Heir	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
<i>Kingston.</i>				
E. McCall	Landing Waiter	600 00	50 00	650 00
<i>Napanee.</i>				
J. Benson	Collector	800 00	100 00	900 00
T. Beeman	Landing Waiter	450 00	50 00	500 00
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
W. A. McAggy	Appraiser	750 00	100 00	850 00
C. Carleton	do	750 00	50 00	800 00
<i>Stratford.</i>				
Hamilton	Collector	900 00	100 00	1,000 00
<i>Toronto.</i>				
T. McLean	Clerk	600 00	100 00	700 00
J. B. Robinson	do	600 00	100 00	700 00
G. Watson	Landing Waiter	660 00	140 00	800 00
T. Spence	Clerk	550 00	50 00	600 00
J. Clark	Landing Waiter	550 00	50 00	600 00
W. Jardine	Clerk	550 00	50 00	600 00
J. B. Fleming	do	450 00	50 00	500 00
H. B. Gowan	Landing Waiter	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. Green	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
C. Loarden	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
L. P. Sherwood	do	600 00	50 00	650 00
D. McLeod	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
R. Youston	Assistant Locker	550 00	50 00	600 00

STATEMENT shewing the proposed increases and appointments in the Customs Outside Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1874, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Wallaceburg.</i>				
W. Count Brockdorf	Landing Waiter	\$ 200 00	\$ 100 00	\$ 300 00
<i>Whitby.</i>				
W. Warren	Collector	800 00	100 00	900 00
<i>Windsor, Ont.</i>				
J. Watson	Landing Waiter	500 00	50 00	550 00
R. W. Richardson	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
G. Gilkes	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
<i>McAdam's Junction, N. B.</i>				
S. Watts	Collector	800 00	50 00	850 00
C. Conolly	Landing Waiter	650 00	50 00	700 00
<i>St. Stephen.</i>				
H. Hutton	Landing Waiter	700 00	50 00	750 00
W. Griner	do	600 00	50 00	650 00
J. D. Wilson	Preventive Officer	600 00	50 00	650 00
<i>St. John.</i>				
J. Barbour	Surveyor of Shipping	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00
C. F. Olive	Clerk	650 00	100 00	750 00
J. MacLaren	do	850 00	50 00	900 00
H. P. Sandall	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. Olive, jun	Landing Waiter	500 00	50 00	550 00
S. Sinclair	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
W. J. B. Master	Locker	550 00	50 00	600 00
S. Daley	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
H. Coffey	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
J. Humprey	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
P. Daley	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
W. H. Travis	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
W. Carleton	do	550 00	50 00	600 00
C. Pigeon	Tide Waiter	500 00	50 00	550 00
T. O. Sandall	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
W. Colwell	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. O. Dunham	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
W. H. Olive	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
W. Johnston	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
M. B. Owen	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. Williams	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
S. Robinson	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
W. A. Robinson	do	80 00	470 00	550 00
W. Forsyth	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
J. Roulston	do	500 00	50 00	550 00
<i>Pictou.</i>				
C. Murdock	Landing Waiter	300 00	50 00	350 00
B. McLeod	do	300 00	50 00	350 00
A. Macpherson	do	300 00	50 00	350 00

STATEMENT shewing the proposed increases and appointments in the Customs Outside Service, for the year ending June 30th, 1874, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Halifax.</i>				
		8 cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
W. H. Hill.....	Clerk.....	1,300 00	100 00	1,400 00
J. W. Henniger.....	do.....	700 00	50 00	750 00
T. R. Coleman.....	do.....	400 00	50 00	450 00
C. E. Brown.....	do.....	300 00	50 00	350 00
J. P. Burnham.....	Locker.....	500 00	50 00	600 00
W. Reynolds.....	do.....	547 50	52 50	600 00
J. Steele.....	do.....	500 00	100 00	600 00
G. G. Gray.....	do.....	500 00	100 00	600 00
W. Malowney.....	do.....	500 00	100 00	600 00
D. Calder.....	do.....	500 00	100 00	600 00
D. Fraser.....	do.....	547 50	52 50	600 00
<i>Sydney.</i>				
C. E. Leonard.....	Collector.....	800 00	100 00	900 00
<i>Yarmouth.</i>				
P. E. Moberley.....	Collector.....	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00

STATEMENT shewing Increase of Salary to employes in Inland Revenue Department.

Name.	Residence.	Name of Office.	Date of Order in Council.	Increase of Salary.	
				From.	To.
W. C. Stratton.....	Toronto.....	Deputy Collector.....	Jan. 25, 1873..	\$ 700	\$ 1,000
George Fowler.....	Ottawa.....	Messenger.....	28, 1873..	360	390
J. F. Shaw.....	do.....	Clerk, Inland Revenue Department	30, 1873..	300	400
J. Spence.....	Kingston.....	Deputy Collector.....	Feb. 6, 1873..	800	1,000
H. Hunter.....	London.....	do.....	do.....	800	1,000
A. McLeod.....	Halifax.....	do.....	do.....	800	1,000
S. C. Nash.....	do.....	Exciseman.....	do.....	600	700
P. H. Atwood.....	London.....	do.....	do.....	600	700
J. F. Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	500	700
F. Cole.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	700
H. Hutton.....	St. Stephens, N.B.	Deputy Collector.....	do.....	300	400
J. O'Neil.....	Montreal.....	Collector Canal Tolls.....	Feb. 17, 1873..	1,400	1,600
H. A. Smith.....	London.....	Book Keeper.....	20, 1873..	800	1,000
G. V. Elwood.....	Goderich.....	Exciseman.....	do.....	600	700
W. F. Gouin.....	Winnipeg, M.	District Inspector.....	Feb. 26, 1873..	800	2,000
C. T. Dupont.....	British Columbia.	do.....	May 15, 1873..	800	2,200
E. Miall, Junr.....	Ottawa.....	Assistant Commissioner.....	July 9, 1873..	2,000	2,050
F. Messam.....	do.....	Clerk, Inland Revenue Department	do.....	1,150	1,200

STATEMENT shewing Increase of Salary to employés in Inland Revenue Department.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name of Office.	Date of Order in Council.	Increase of Salary.	
				From.	To.
				\$	\$
R. Borradaile	Ottawa	District Inspector, Inland Revenue	July 9th, 1873	1,150	1,200
P. M. Robins	do	Accountant, Inland Revenue Department	do	1,100	1,150
J. Fowler	do	Messenger, Inland Revenue Department	do	480	500
W. Lamriere	Quebec	Culler	Aug. 4, 1873	600	700
H. Godson	Toronto	Chief Inspector	19, 1873	2,200	2,400
C. F. Labadie	Windsor	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	1,200	1,600
R. H. Elliott	do	Exciseman	do	600	700
W. Gill	do	do	do	700	800
W. J. Gerald	do	Book Keeper	do	800	900
G. V. Ellwood	Goderich	Exciseman	do	700	800
W. F. Metcalf	Windsor	do	do	600	800
R. B. Somerville	Sarnia	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	1,200	1,400
A. Caren	Goderich	do	do	800	1,000
C. W. Walker	do	Exciseman	do	600	700
F. Mason	do	do	do	700	800
P. McClary	London	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	1,200	1,300
P. H. Attwood	do	Exciseman	do	700	800
James Gow	Guelph	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	1,300	1,400
D. McLean	do	Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue	do	900	1,000
T. M. McCord	do	Exciseman	do	700	800
J. McD. Campbell	do	do	do	700	800
C. T. Dickson	do	do	do	700	800
George Kirk	do	do	do	700	800
Charles Weyms	do	do	do	500	600
R. F. Nellis	Paris	Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue	do	800	1,000
W. P. Marter	do	Exciseman	do	600	700
James Seymore	St. Catharines	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	1,200	1,400
M. R. Brougham	do	Exciseman	do	600	700
W. Fatton	Hamilton	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	1,200	1,400
M. P. Crawford	do	Exciseman	do	700	800
J. F. Jagoe	do	do	do	600	700
A. D. Arnot	do	do	do	600	700
John Morrow	Toronto	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	1,700	1,800
W. C. Stratton	do	Deputy Collector	do	1,000	1,100
R. A. Hartley	do	do	do	600	700
Win. Gorrie	do	Book Keeper	do	800	1,000
S. M. Sandford	do	Exciseman	do	600	700
James Bennet	do	do	do	700	800
Fred. Low	do	do	do	600	700
A. McPherson	do	do	do	700	800
A. McDouell	do	do	do	800	900
W. L. Hamilton	Belleville	To be Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue	do	800	900
F. Rowlands	Kingston	To be Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue	do	800	1,000
P. B. McNamara	do	Exciseman	do	600	700
T. Alexander	do	do	do	600	700
D. M. Cameror	do	do	do	500	600
J. M. B. Henry	Ottawa	To be Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue	do	800	900
S. E. Brough	do	Exciseman	do	600	700
S. B. Merrill	Prescott	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	1,200	1,400
John Ford	do	Exciseman	do	700	800
G. W. Browne	do	do	do	600	700
W. Gerald	do	Preventive Officer	do	100	200
P. Durnford	Montreal	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	1,700	1,800
F. Duquette	do	Exciseman	do	700	800
F. Villeneuve	do	do	do	700	800

STATEMENT shewing Increase of Salary to employés in Inland Revenue Department.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Name of Office.	Date of Order in Council.	Increase of Salary.	
				From.	To.
J. Piquette.....	Montreal.....	Exciseman.....	Aug. 19, 1873..	\$ 700	\$ 800
C. Barker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	700
J. E. Fortier.....	Quebec.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	do.....	1,200	1,400
J. H. Cahill.....	do.....	Exciseman.....	do.....	800	900
G. Bourassa.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	800
James Griffin.....	Chatham, N. B.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	do.....	800	1,000
S. Tupper.....	Halifax.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	1,400
B. H. Blanchard.....	do.....	Exciseman.....	do.....	600	800
P. Hagarty.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	700
J. Fredrickson.....	St. John, N. B.....	do.....	do.....	600	700
S. Mulvay.....	Winnipeg, M.....	do.....	Sept. 3, 1873..	600	800
W. Himsworth, jun.....	Ottawa.....	Corresponding Clerk.....	do.....	900	1,100
S. Mulvey.....	Winnipeg, M.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	Oct. 21, 1873..	800	1,000
R. Borridaile.....	Ottawa.....	District Inspector, Inland Revenue.....	22, 1873..	1,200	1,800
E. Miall, jun.....	do.....	Assistant Commisssoner, Inland Revenue Department.....	do.....	2,050	2,400
P. M. Robins.....	do.....	Accountant, Inland Revenue Department.....	do.....	1,150	1,400
F. R. E. Campeau.....	do.....	Assistant Accountant, Inland Revenue Department.....	do.....	1,000	1,150
F. Measam.....	do.....	Statistical Clerk, Inland Revenue Department.....	do.....	1,200	1,250
H. B. Good.....	Victoria, B. C.....	Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue.....	do.....	1,000	1,600
J. Patton.....	Paris.....	Exciseman.....	31, 1873..	600	800
J. McWhinnie.....	do.....	Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue.....	do.....	700	800

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

17th April, 1874.

STATEMENT shewing Increase of Salary to Employés, Outside Service, Inland Revenue.

Present Salary.	Name.	Rank.	Salary Recommended.
\$ cts.			\$ cts.
2,200 00	Henry Godson.....	Chief Inspector.....	2,400 00
1,200 00	C. F. Labadie.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,600 00
600 00	R. Elliott.....	Exciseman.....	700 00
700 00	W. Gill.....	do.....	800 00
800 00	W. J. Gerald.....	Bookkeeper.....	900 00
600 00	W. F. Metcalf.....	Exciseman.....	800 00

STATEMENT shewing Increase of Salary to Employés Outside Service, Inland Revenue.—*Concluded.*

Present Salary.	Name.	Rank.	Salary Recommended.
\$ cts.			\$ cts.
1,200 00	R. B. Somerville.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,400 00
800 00	A. Caven.....	do do.....	1,000 00
700 00	G. V. Elwood.....	Exciseman.....	800 00
600 00	C. W. Walker.....	do.....	700 00
700 00	F. Mason.....	do.....	800 00
1,200 00	P. McClary.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,300 00
700 00	P. H. Attwood.....	Exciseman.....	800 00
1,300 00	Jas. Gow.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,400 00
900 00	D. McLean.....	Deputy Collector.....	1,000 00
700 00	T. M. McCord.....	Exciseman.....	800 00
700 00	Jas. Mc. D. Campbell.....	do.....	800 00
700 00	Chas. T. Dickson.....	do.....	800 00
700 00	George Kirk.....	do.....	800 00
500 00	Chas. Weyms.....	do.....	600 00
800 00	R. F. Nellés.....	Deputy Collector.....	1,000 00
600 00	W. P. Marter.....	Exciseman.....	700 00
1,200 00	Jas. Seymore.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,400 00
700 00	W. P. Crawford.....	Exciseman.....	800 00
600 00	J. F. Jagoe.....	do.....	700 00
600 00	M. E. Brougham.....	do.....	700 00
1,200 00	W. Patton.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,400 00
600 00	A. D. Arnot.....	Exciseman.....	700 00
1,700 00	John Morrow.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,800 00
1,000 00	W. C. Stratton.....	Deputy Collector.....	1,100 00
600 00	R. A. Hartley.....	do.....	700 00
800 00	William Gorrie.....	Bookkeeper.....	1,000 00
600 00	S. M. Sanford.....	Exciseman.....	700 00
700 00	Jas. Bennett.....	do.....	800 00
600 00	Fred. Low.....	do.....	700 00
700 00	A. McPherson.....	do.....	800 00
800 00	A. McDonell.....	do.....	900 00
800 00	W. L. Hamilton.....	To be Deputy Collector.....	900 00
800 00	F. Rowlands.....	do do.....	1,000 00
600 00	P. B. McNamara.....	Exciseman.....	700 00
600 00	Thomas Alexander.....	do.....	700 00
500 00	D. W. Cameron.....	do.....	600 00
800 00	J. M. B. Henry.....	To be Deputy Collector.....	900 00
1,200 00	S. B. Merrill.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,400 00
700 00	John Ford.....	Exciseman.....	800 00
600 00	S. G. Brough.....	do.....	700 00
600 00	George W. Browne.....	do.....	700 00
100 00	Wm. Gerald.....	Preventive Officer.....	200 00
1,700 00	P. Durnford.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,800 00
700 00	F. Duquette.....	Exciseman.....	800 00
700 00	F. Villeneuve.....	do.....	800 00
700 00	J. Piquette.....	do.....	800 00
600 00	C. Barker.....	do.....	700 00
1,200 00	J. E. Fortier.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,400 00
800 00	J. H. Cahill.....	Bookkeeper.....	900 00
600 00	G. Bourassa.....	Exciseman.....	800 00
800 00	James Griffin.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,000 00
1,200 00	S. Tupper.....	do do.....	1,400 00
600 00	B. H. Blanchard.....	Exciseman.....	800 00
600 00	P. Hagarty.....	do.....	700 00
600 00	S. C. Nash { O.C., of 6th February, 1873 } gave this increase.....	do.....	700 00
600 00	J. Frederickson.....	do.....	700 00

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

STATEMENT of increase of Salary to Employés, Department of Public Works.

Name.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.	
	From.	To.			
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
W. G. Robertson	1,000	00	1,200	00	13th January... Chief Clerk in General Superintendent's Office, Intercolonial Ry.
W. N. Jones	800	00	1,000	00	do Chief Clerk in do
E. J. Irites	600	00	800	00	do Assistant Paymaster, do
C. G. Bully	500	00	1,000	00	do 1st Clerk in Audit Office, do
J. Lyons	300	00	500	00	do Clerk in do do
Jas. Huggins	300	00	500	00	do do do do
David W. Colpits	500	00	600	00	do do do do
D. A. Story	300	00	500	00	do do do do
E. J. Roach	500	00	600	00	do do do do
David Pottinger	800	00	1,200	00	do Station Master, do
Wm. Stevens	300	00	400	00	do do do do
Wm. Rennols	350	00	400	00	do do do do
F. Gladwin	350	00	400	00	do do do do
H. McIntosh	300	00	400	00	do do do do
Samuel Keys	100	00	300	00	do do do do
R. M. Holsworth	400	00	600	00	do do do do
F. H. Holsworth	300	00	500	00	do do do do
W. S. Hamilton	300	00	400	00	do do do do
W. McKenzie	300	00	400	00	do do do do
John Fraser	300	00	400	00	do do do do
Wm. Fraser	400	00	450	00	do do do do
Jas. McDonald	400	00	600	00	do do do do
J. A. Cameron	500	00	600	00	do do do do
J. S. Moore	400	00	600	00	do do do do
Jas. Sutherland	300	00	400	00	do do do do
H. Hermans	400	00	480	00	do do do do
C. R. Palmer	400	00	450	00	do do do do
H. C. Brownell	300	00	400	00	do do do do
Samuel McCready	400	00	500	00	do do do do
J. W. G. Henderson	400	00	600	00	do do do do
J. W. Wallace	400	00	500	00	do do do do
W. W. Price	400	00	600	00	do do do do
H. Palmer	340	00	400	00	do do do do
O. A. Barbarie	340	00	400	00	do do do do
Alex. Robertson	500	00	700	00	do do do do
J. E. Smith	400	00	500	00	do do do do
J. W. Worthman	400	00	450	00	do do do do
A. McN. Travis	400	00	500	00	do do do do
J. McIntyre	340	00	400	00	do do do do
G. H. Pick	800	00	900	00	do Freight Agent, do
J. Foote	600	00	800	00	do Ticket Agent, do
C. D. Thompson	600	00	800	00	do do do do
A. W. Clarke	700	00	1,000	00	do Store Keeper, do
S. Watson	552	50	720	00	do do do do
E. L. Perkins	600	00	700	00	do Clerk, do
Wm. Tack	600	00	700	00	do Station Master, do
Alex. Macnab	1,400	00	2,400	00	do Engineer, do
A. P. Bradley	1,000	00	1,100	00	do Assistant Accountant, Head Office.
Jeremiah Brennan	300	00	365	00	3rd April..... Lock Master, Chambly Canal.
Samuel Bell	300	00	365	00	do do do
Ed. Labessière	300	00	365	00	do do do do
André Hender	300	00	365	00	do do do do
Pierre Leblanc	300	00	365	00	do do do do
Solomon Malhiot	300	00	365	00	do do do do
F. X. Berger	300	00	365	00	do do do do
Norbert Berger	300	00	365	00	do do do do
O. Mason	280	00	365	00	do Bridge Tender, do
Thos. Fryar	280	00	365	00	do do do do
Moise Sauvage	280	00	365	00	do do do do
Louis Papineau	280	00	365	00	do do do do

STATEMENT OF Increase of Salary to Employés, Department of Public Works.—Continued.

Name.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
	From.	To		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1874.	
Jacques Colect	280 00	365 00	3rd April	Bridge Tender, Chambly Canal.
E. Languedot	280 00	365 00	do	do do
Charlotte Dubac	280 00	365 00	do	do do
E. Malhot	280 00	365 00	do	do do
Wm. Reed	340 00	365 00	1st May	Lock Master, Beauharnois Canal.
L. Godin	340 00	365 00	do	do do
O. Bourbonnais	340 00	365 00	do	do do
A. Boyer	340 00	365 00	do	do do
S. Smith	340 00	365 00	do	do do
P. Lefort	280 00	365 00	do	do do
A. Poirier	280 00	365 00	do	Bridge Tender, do
L. Leduc	280 00	365 00	do	do do
John Brophy	0 90 per day	365 00	do	Lock Tender, Carillon and Grenville Canal.
H. E. Mann	0 70 do	365 00	do	do do
W. Cox	0 70 do	365 00	do	do do
C. Hartley	0 70 do	365 00	do	do do
G. C. Hartley	0 70 do	365 00	do	do do
Thos. Foreman	0 80 do	365 00	do	do do
H. Cummins	0 90 do	365 00	do	do do
Geo. C. Hartley	365 00	2 00 per day	3rd May	Promoted to be Assistant Supt., Carillon and Grenville Canal.
L. A. Lesage	2 00 per day	2 50 do	13th May	Draftsman in Lachine Canal Office
J. G. Clements	2 00 do	2 50 do	do	do
M. Conway	1,000 00	1,100 00	8th July	Superintendent, Lachine Canal.
T. N. Rose	1,000 00	1,100 00	do	do Williamsburg Canal
D. A. McDonell	1,000 00	1,100 00	do	do Cornwall Canal.
J. A. Massé	1,000 00	1,100 00	do	do Beauharnois Canal.
J. P. M. Lecourt			10th July	Transferred from Indian Branch of the Department of the Interior to the Outside Service of the Public Works Department.
— Lacasse			do	Transferred from Public Works to the Department of the Interior
W. G. Addison	1 25 per day	1 25 per day	do	Lock Master, Rideau Canal.
M. Gleason	0 76 do	1 00 do	do	do do
R. Bolton	0 70 do	1 00 do	do	do do
T. W. Simmons	0 70 do	1 00 do	do	do do
T. McGillivray	0 70 do	1 00 do	do	do do
A. Boyd	0 80 do	1 00 do	do	do do
M. Johnston	0 80 do	1 00 do	do	do do
J. Johnston	0 80 do	1 00 do	do	do do
A. Forster	0 80 do	1 00 do	do	do do
H. Layng	0 80 do	1 00 do	do	do do
P. Deane	0 80 do	1 00 do	do	do do
W. M. Richey	25 00 p. mth	1 00 do	do	do do
Joseph Dean	25 00 p. mth	1 00 do	do	do do
J. T. Newman	0 90 per day	0 90 do	do	do do
Henry Pilson	0 70 do	0 90 do	do	do do
R. Hardy	0 70 do	0 90 do	do	do do
W. A. Newson	0 70 do	0 90 do	do	do do
W. W. Mills	0 70 do	0 90 do	do	do do
W. McCann	0 70 do	0 90 do	do	do do
J. G. Jones	0 70 do	0 90 do	do	do do
W. O. Pearson	0 70 do	0 90 do	do	do do
John Little	0 75 do	0 90 do	do	Bridge Tender, do
Jas. Driscoll	0 75 do	0 90 do	do	do do
Pat. McGowan	0 75 do	0 90 do	do	do do
T. Beckett	0 75 do	0 90 do	do	do do
Peter Curran	1 00 do	1 00 do	do	Laborer, do
Martin Wallace	1 00 do	1 00 do	do	do do

STATEMENT of increase of Salary to Employés, Department of Public Works.—Continued.

Name.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
	From.	To.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1874.	
W. Miller.....	\$1 per day.	\$1 per day.	10th July.....	Laborer, Rideau Canal.
P. Moran.....	do	do	do	do
R. Shore.....	do	do	do	do
P. O'Hara.....	do	do	do	do
T. Gorman.....	do	do	do	do
J. Redmond.....	do	do	do	do
J. Doyle.....	do	do	do	do
R. Sargent.....	do	do	do	do
P. Brady.....	do	do	do	do
B. E. Moran.....	do	do	do	do
M. Cannon.....	do	do	do	do
J. Padvale.....	0 94 per day	do	do	do
W. Gleason.....	do	do	do	do
Thos. Gleason.....	do	do	do	do
Geo. Perna.....	do	do	do	do
H. Glover.....	do	do	do	do
J. Howard.....	do	do	do	do
C. Virtue.....	do	do	do	do
H. Layng.....	do	do	do	do
J. Sherwood.....	do	do	do	do
J. Keys.....	do	do	do	do
C. Milne.....	do	do	do	do
T. McGillivray.....	do	do	do	do
H. McGillivray.....	do	do	do	do
J. Kealey.....	0 75 per day	do	do	do
J. Driscall.....	do	do	do	do
D. Driscall.....	do	do	do	do
C. St. Thomas.....	do	do	do	do
Pat Rail.....	do	do	do	do
J. Lucus.....	do	do	do	do
P. Miller.....	do	do	do	do
A. Newson.....	do	do	do	do
S. Phillips.....	do	do	do	do
J. Phillips.....	do	do	do	do
Jas. S. McCann.....	do	do	do	do
B. Agen.....	do	do	do	do
W. Lavender.....	do	do	do	do
A. Jones.....	do	do	do	do
E. Best.....	do	do	do	do
M. Mooney.....	do	do	do	do
B. Johnstone.....	do	do	do	do
T. Johnstone.....	do	do	do	do
D. Mahoney.....	do	do	do	do
R. Cooper.....	365 00	450 00	13th August.....	Messenger, Rideau Canal Office.
H. R. Symmes.....	1,400 00	1,600 00	do	Superintendent, River St. Maurice Works
J. Coughlan.....	120 00	200 00	25th do	Lockmaster, Trent River.
C. F. Clerk.....	1,200 00	1,300 00	19th do	Paymaster, Lachine Canal.
E. R. Dewhurst.....	1,200 00	1,300 00	do	do Welland Canal.
H. Merrill.....	1,640 00	1,800 00	do	Superintendent, Ottawa River Works.
S. Foot.....	1,600 00	1,800 00	do	Accountant, Government Railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
H. W. McCann.....	1,600 00	1,800 00	do	Paymaster, Intercolonial Railway.
M. Conway.....	1,100 00	1,400 00	30th do	Superintendent, Lachine Canal.
W. B. Forbes.....	800 00	1,100 00	do	do Carillon and Grenville Canal.
J. D. Foreman.....	600 00	800 00	do	Superintendent, Ste. Anne's Lock.
John Brophy.....	365 00	456 25	do	Lock Master, Carillon and Grenville Canal.

STATEMENT OF Increase of Salary to Employés, Department of Public Works.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
	From.	To.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1874.	
Wm. Reed.....	365 00	1 25 per day.	30th August.....	Lock Master, Beauharnois Canal.
Pierre Lefort.....	365 00	do	do	do do
O. Bourbonnais.....	365 00	do	do	do do
Joseph Doutre.....	365 00	do	do	do do
A. Boyer.....	365 00	do	do	do do
S. Smith.....	365 00	do	do	do do
F. Sénécal.....	365 00	do	do	do do
G. Denault.....	365 00	do	do	do do
A. Poirier.....	365 00	do	do	do do
L. Leduc.....	365 00	do	do	Bridge Tender, do
Oliver Lafleur.....	\$1 per day.	do	do	Ferryman, do
Joseph Lafleur.....	do	do	do	do do
A. Rousseau.....	\$36 per mth.	\$3 per day.	27th Sept.....	Slide Master, St. Maurice River [Works.
Theophile Larue.....	\$1 per day.	1 50 per day.	do	Station Master, do
Joseph Blondin.....	do	do	do	do do
François Lacroix.....	do	do	do	do do
E. S. Blanchard.....	600 00	800 00	14th October.....	Fuel Inspector, Intercolonial Ry.
F. H. Ennis.....	1,200 00	1,400 00	22nd do	Clerk, Head Office.
A. C. McDougall.....	600 00	900 00	do	Private Secretary to General Superintendent, Intercolonial Ry.
W. A. Story.....	500 00	600 00	do	Clerk, Intercolonial Ry. Office.
W. A. Lyons.....	500 00	600 00	do	do do
W. Huggins.....	500 00	600 00	do	do do
E. T. Trites.....	800 00	1,000 00	27th do	Assistant Paymaster, do.
Wm. Hutchison.....	1,440 00	1,500 00	31st do	Auditor, Head Office.
J. W. Wallace.....	500 00	1,000 00	do	Clerk, Intercolonial Ry. Office.
O. Dionne.....	1,200 00	1,400 00	4th Nov.	Assistant Accountant, Head Office.
A. P. Bradley.....	1,100 00	1,400 00	do	do do
Charles McCarthy.....	1,300 00	1,500 00	do	Draftsman, do

List of outside Employés of the Public Works Department, whose salary is \$1,000 and upwards.

Place.	Name.	Position.	Salary.	Increase.
Lachine.....	C. F. Clerk.....	Paymaster.....	\$ 1,200	\$ 100
Welland.....	E. R. Dewhurst.....	do	1,200	100
Ottawa.....	Horace Merrill.....	Superintendent.....	1,640	160
Railways.....	S. Foot.....	Accountant.....	1,600	200
Do.....	H. W. McCann.....	Paymaster.....	1,600	200

(Signed,) HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

Appro h March, 1873.

(Signed,) P. MITCHELL,
Chairman, Outside Service.

Certified,
(Signed,) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council,

STATEMENT showing increase of Salary to Employés, Finance Department.

Date of Order in Council.	Increase took effect from	Name.	Salary increased.	
			From	To
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1873.				
Jan. 28.....	Jan. 1, 1873	F. Toller.....	1,100 00	1,150 00
do	do	R. O'Reilly.....	750 00	800 00
do	do	H. A. Jones.....	750 00	800 00
do	do	R. L. Killaly.....	550 00	600 00
do	do	J. Rhodes.....	450 00	500 00
Feb. 10.....	July 1, 1872	W. A. Blackmore.....	1,000 00	1,100 00
do	do	Thomas Cross.....	650 00	700 00
do	Feb. 1, 1873	Charles Ready.....	500 00	700 00
do	Jan. 1, 1873	George Aumond.....	650 00	700 00
June 4.....	Feb. 1, 1873	C. V. F. Bliss.....	300 00	400 00
do	June 1, 1873	W. L. Orde.....	400 00	700 00
July 9.....	July 1, 1873	N. Godard.....	2,150 00	2,200 00
do	do	C. J. Anderson.....	1,400 00	1,450 00
do	do	G. M. Jarvis.....	1,350 00	1,400 00
do	do	R. W. Baxter.....	1,350 00	1,400 00
do	do	J. A. Torrance.....	1,350 00	1,400 00
do	do	J. Patterson.....	1,400 00	1,450 00
do	do	Thomas Cross.....	700 00	750 00
do	do	Thomas Coad.....	420 00	450 00
do	do	W. A. Blackmore.....	1,100 00	1,150 00
do	do	Seymour Tobin.....	700 00	750 00
do	do	J. M. Courtney.....	2,100 00	2,150 00
do	do	Thomas Ross.....	2 200 00	2,250 00

JOHN SIMPSON,
Assistant Auditor.

May 18, 1874.

STATEMENT shewing increase of Salary to Employés, Receiver General's Department.

Name.	Increase.	Date of Increase.	Date of Order in Council.
		\$ cts.	
1. T. D. Harrington, Deputy Receiver General	600 00	1st January, 1873...	9th July, 1873
2. F. Lewis, 1st Class Clerk	200 00	1st July, 1873	{ 31st October, 1873. & 9th March, 1874.
3. C. A. Gough, jun., 2nd Class Clerk.....	200 00	do	do
4. J. B. H. Feeve, sen., 2nd Class Clerk.....	500 00	do	9th July, 1873
5. J. R. Nash, sen., 2nd Class Clerk	50 00	1st January, 1873...	28th January, 1873..
* 6. C. E. Turgeon, jun., 2nd Class Clerk	50 00	1st July, 1873.....	9th July, 1873
7. C. A. Gough, 3rd Class Clerk	50 00	1st January, 1873...	28th January, 1873..

* Under Civil Service Act.

N.B.—Orders in Council furnished by the Privy Council Office. No Departmental Orders.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA.

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing increase of Salary to Employés, Department of the Interior.

Name.	Increase	Date of Order in Council or Departmental Order.	Date of Increase.	Remarks.
<i>General Staff.</i>				
William Howe.....	\$ 550	25th August, 1873....	1st July, 1873.....	Order in Council.
<i>Indian Branch.</i>				
William Plummer.....	200	1st April, 1873.....	16th May, 1873.....	do do
J. W. Powell.....	600	19th August, 1873....	1st July, 1873....	do do
A. B. Cowan.....	300	6th September, 1873..	6th September, 1873..	do do
Dr. Dee.....	180	19th do	22nd do	} Departmental Order.
Dr. McCargow.....	42	19th do	1st July, 1873.....	
J. T. Gilkison.....	178	16th Dec., 1873—O.C.	1st December, 1873 }	} Order in Council.
L. E. Otis.....	210	1st Oct., 1873.....	1st July, 1873.....	
L. E. Otis.....	100	7th March, 1873.....	7th March, 1873....	do do
<i>Dominion Lands Branch.</i>				
D. Codd.....	200	25th August, 1873....	1st July, 1873.....	do do
W. M. Goodeve.....	300	do	do	do do
F. Clayton.....	200	do	do	do do
K. J. Henry.....	250	do	do	do do
A. W. Burrows.....	100	6th September, 1873..	6th September.....	do do
J. Nesbitt.....	100	do ..	do	do do
A. Newcombe.....	100	do ..	do	do do

increase of Salary to Employés of the Dominion Lands Branch.

Name.	Rank and Title.	Duties.	Salary.
			\$ cts.
D. Codd.....	1st Class Clerk	General charge including both corresponding and drafting	1,200 00
W. M. Goodeve....	Senior 2nd Class Clerk ..	Corresponding Clerk keeping Returns of Land Sales, Homesteads and Military Bounty Grants.....	1,100 00
K. J. Henry.....	Junior do do ..	Charge of Register and other books.....	700 00
F. Clayton.....	Senior do do ..	Draughtsman	1,100 00

STATEMENT showing increase of Salary to Employés of the Department of Agriculture.

Date.	Name.	Increase.
1873.		
Jan. 28.	F. J. Dore.....	\$50 per annum.
do 28.	H. Casgrain.....	50 do
May 30.	Wm. Clever.....	120 do
July 9.	A. J. Cambie.....	50 do
do 9.	S. Drapeau.....	50 do
do 9.	W. J. Lynch.....	50 do
do 7.	H. J. Hopkirk.....	50 do
do 9.	J. B. Lacroix.....	50 do
August 4.	R. Macpherson.....	200 do
do 4.	R. H. Rae.....	200 do
do 4.	R. Shives.....	138 do
do 15.	D. Montizambert.....	200 do

STATEMENT shewing increase of Salary of Employés, Marine and Fisheries Department.

Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
			From.	To.		
			\$	\$		
W. B. Carleton.....	Ottawa.....				1st Jan., 1873.	Usual increase.
George C. Haney...	do.....				do	do
John H. McPhee...	do.....				do	do
George H. Harper...	do.....				do	do
James McKinnon...	Negro Island.	Light - house Keeper.	100	200	1st July, 1872.	
James Lloyd.....	Carters' do	do	160	200	do	
Frederick Roderique.	Port Neuf....	do	200	250	do 1873.	
J. Hardie.....	Ottawa.....		1,550	1,600	9th July, 1873.	
J. Tilton.....	do.....	Accountant.	1,750	1,800	do	
do.....	do.....	1st Class Clerk.	1,800	1,800		O.C. 5th Nov., 1873.
S. P. Bauset.....	do.....	2nd do	1,250	1,300	9th July, 1873.	
do.....	do.....	1st do	1,300	1,400	1st July, 1872.	
W. L. Magee.....	do.....		1,200	1,250	do	
do.....	do.....	1st Class Clerk.	1,250	1,400	do	
Eugene Roy.....	Point Rich...	Light - house Keeper.	500	600		O.C. 23rd Sept., 1873.
				Increase		
Benjamin Heney....	Flint Island..	do		100		O.C. 18th Oct., 1873.
Elmire Landry....	Carleton Point	do	200	300		do 27th do
Caspar Schwartz...	Green Island..	do		500		do 31st do
J. Thompson, M.D.	Miramichi....	Physician.....		400		do do do

STATEMENT of increase of Salary to Employés, Marine and Fisheries
Department—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Present	Proposed
		Salary.	Salary.
		\$	\$
H. W. Johnston.....	Agent at Halifax.....	1,600	1,800
J. H. Harding.....	do St. John.....	1,600	1,800
J. U. Gregory.....	do Quebec.....	1,600	1,800
E. D. David.....	Agent and Shipping Master at Montreal.....	1,600	1,800
J. Cooper.....	do do at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.....	1,600	1,800
J. Mitchell.....	Superintendent of Lights for New Brunswick and Bay of Chaleurs.....	1,200	1,600
J. H. Kendrick.....	Superintendent of Lights for Nova Scotia.....	1,200	1,600
Successor to Isaac Hope.....	do do for Ontario.....	1,200	1,600
Darius Smith.....	Assistant Superintendent of Lights for Ontario and Lake Superior.....		1,100
W. H. Venning.....	Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.....	1,400	1,800
W. H. Rogers.....	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.....		1,000
Albert Parker.....	Assistant to Shipping Master.....	800	1,000
John McLauchlin.....	Chief of Police, Montreal.....	1,095	1,100
Samuel Risley.....	Chairman, Steamboat Inspection.....	1,400	1,600
W. M. Smith.....	Deputy-Chairman do.....	1,000	1,400
W. J. Meneilley.....	Inspector, Toronto District.....	1,000	1,200
X. Béfort.....	do Three Rivers.....	800	1,000
J. Samson.....	do Quebec.....	800	1,000
J. Taylor.....	do East Ontario.....	800	1,000
P. A. Scott.....	Chairman of Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates.....	1,600	1,800
D. M. Browne.....	Clerk to Board of Examiners.....	800	1,000
E. E. Buteau.....	1st Clerk, Quebec Agency.....	600	800
L. A. Blanchet.....	2nd do do.....	600	700
H. Dolby.....	Clerk, Halifax Agency.....	600	800
F. Harding.....	do St. John's do.....	600	800
C. Venning.....	do to Inspector of Fisheries, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.....	400	600

Approved.
(Signed),

P. MITCHELL.
Chairman, Outside Service.

Certified.

(Signed), W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

18th August, 1873.

STATEMENT showing increase of Salary to Employés, Department of Justice.

Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
			From	To		
F. G. Beecher	Ottawa.....		\$	\$		Order in Council, 25th January, 1873; usual increase.
Chas. Drinkwater ...	do			600		Private Secretary,— Order in Council, 8th July, 1873.
do	do		1,250	1,300		Order in Council, 9th July, 1873.
do	do	1st Class Clerk..	1,300	1,400	1st Oct., 1873.	Order in Council, 22nd October, 1873.
F. W. White	do		850	900		do do
do	do	Senior 2nd Class Clerk.....	900	1,100	1st Jan., 1872.	Order in Council, 2nd October, 1873.
E. Radford.....	do		800	850		do do
do	do	Senior 2nd Class Clerk.....	850	1,000	1st Jan., 1872.	do do

STATEMENT showing increase of Salary to Employés, Privy Council Department.

Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
			From	To		
W. A. Himsworth ..	Ottawa.....	Clerk Privy Council.....			1st Jan., 1873.	Under General Order in Council adjusting Salaries of Deputy heads.
Jos. O. Côté	do	Assistant Clerk Privy Council.			1st July, 1873.	Increase authorized under the Civil Service Act of 1868.
F. H. Himsworth...	do	1st Class Clerk..			do ..	do do
Henry Alexander ...	do	Senior 2nd Class Clerk.....			do ..	do do
W. Horace Lee.....	do	do			do ..	do do
Benoît Grenier	do	Messenger			do ..	do do

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
5th May, 1874.

STATEMENT showing increase of Salary of Employés, Post Office Department.

Name.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.
		From	To	
		\$	\$	
B. King.....	1st Class.....	1,250	1,300	1st Jan., 1873.
G. R. Cochran.....	3rd Class.....	600	650	do
A. W. Throop.....	do.....	450	500	do
R. J. Oliver.....	do.....	550	600	do
E. G. Bennett.....	Senr. 2nd Class.....	1,150	1,200	do
J. R. Smith.....	Junr. 2nd Class.....	700	750	do
P. T. Vankoughnet.....	3rd Class.....	450	500	do
W. H. Kreps.....	do.....	400	450	do
W. H. Egleson.....	do.....	400	450	do
W. H. Harrington.....	do.....	400	450	do
E. B. Bell.....	do.....	450	500	do
N. Garland.....	do.....	450	500	do
A. Stewart.....	do.....	400	450	do
W. Blanchard.....	do.....	600	650	do
W. H. McCuaig.....	do.....	300	400	13th Feb., 1873.
W. D. O'Brien.....	2nd Class.....	(Promoted from 3rd Class)		1st March, 1873.
W. H. Smithson.....	Chief Clerk (2), Assistant Acct. }	1,350	1,800	1st July, 1873.
P. E. Bucke.....	1st Class.....	1,200	1,250	do
J. Walsh.....	Senr. 2nd Class.....	800	1,100	do
J. Lemoine.....	3rd Class.....	300	400	do
A. Lindsay.....	Senr. 2nd Class.....	800	1,100	do
J. Graham.....	do.....	750	1,100	do
G. R. Cochran.....	Junr. 2nd Class.....	650	700	do
J. F. Ruttan.....	do.....	650	700	do
G. M. Patrick.....	do.....	650	700	do
C. J. Higgins.....	do.....	650	700	do
W. Blanchard.....	do.....	650	700	do
L. Blanchet.....	do.....	650	700	do

Name.	Increase.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wm. White.....	2,150 00	2,200 00
W. D. LeSueur.....	1,350 00	1,400 00
H. S. Weatherley.....	1,600 00	1,650 00
G. H. Hargrave.....	1,200 00	1,250 00
H. J. Garrett.....	1,200 00	1,250 00
H. W. Griffin.....	1,100 00	1,150 00
J. Plunkett.....	1,100 00	1,150 00
W. A. Maingy.....	800 00	850 00
A. Lindsay.....	800 00	850 00
J. Graham.....	750 00	800 00
J. Leslie.....	700 00	750 00
S. Smith, jun.....	700 00	750 00
H. A. Wickstead.....	2,350 00	2,400 00
W. H. Smithson.....	1,350 00	1,400 00
E. H. Benjamin.....	1,200 00	1,250 00
P. E. Bucke.....	1,200 00	1,250 00
J. McNab.....	850 00	900 00
C. Roger.....	800 00	850 00
D. McCarthy.....	550 00	600 00
J. Hopkirk.....	400 00	450 00
C. G. Falconer.....	400 00	450 00

STATEMENT showing increase of Salary of Employés, Post Office
Department.—*Continued.*

Name.	Increase.	
	From.	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. Ashworth..	1,950 00	2,000 00
C. W. Jenkins..	1,400 00	1,450 00
J. Brophy..	1,250 00	1,300 00
J. A. McDougall ..	850 00	900 00
R. J. Shaw.....	700 00	750 00
C. J. Higgins.....	600 00	650 00
C. Sangster.....	550 00	600 00
M. K. Dunlevie.....	550 00	600 00
J. F. Wall	450 00	500 00
J. C. Stewart	1,950 00	2,000 00
D. Matheson.....	1,250 00	1,300 00
A. J. Boswell.....	600 00	650 00
M. Bennett	480 00	500 00
E. Doughtry	300 00	330 00
J. Bell.....	300 00	330 00

MEMO.—The increase granted to Messrs. Lindsay, Graham, Smithson and Higgins were not carried out, they having been promoted.

STATEMENT of increase of Salary to Letter Carriers.

Name.	Office.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.
			From	To	
			\$	\$	
O. Filiatrault	Montreal.	Letter Carrier..	.....	560	1st Jan., 1872.
E. C. Dowd.....	do	do	440	480	do 1873.
P. Lapointe.....	do	do	440	480	do
A. Dufresne	do	do	440	480	do
C. Lefebvre.....	do	do	400	440	1st July, 1873.
J. B. Plante	do	do	400	440	do
J. Melançon	do	do	400	440	do
A. S. Higgins	do	do	360	400	1st Jan., 1873.
R. P. Madden	do	do	360	400	do
J. Beaudoin	do	do	360	400	do
F. B. Menard	do	do	360	400	do
P. D. Rottot	do	do	360	400	do
L. Lefebvre	do	do	360	400	do
D. V. DeGrandpré	do	do	.....	400	do
A. P. Giroux	do	do	360	400	do
A. A. Doray	do	do	360	400	1st July, 1873.
L. Derome	do	do	360	400	do
L. F. Cobet	Ottawa.....	do	440	480	1st Jan., 1873.
V. Dase	do	do	400	440	do
B. Huckell	do	do	400	440	do
P. Lindsay	Kingston	do	220	560	do
C. Smith	Halifax.....	do	560	.....	1st Jan., 1872.

STATEMENT of increase of Salary to Letter Carriers.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.
			From	To	
			\$	\$	
M. Collins	Halifax	Letter Carrier	560		1st Jan., 1872.
J. Fitzgerald	do	do	560		do
J. S. Wilson	do	do	480	520	1st Jan., 1873.
S. Saunders	do	do	400	440	do
J. Wilson	do	do	400	440	do
E. Carrol	do	do	360	400	do
D. Silverthorne	do	do	360	400	do
J. Ross	Toronto	do	560		1st Jan., 1872.
J. Alston	do	do	520	560	1st Jan., 1873.
J. Bazeley	do	do	520	560	do
J. Clode	do	do	480	520	do
J. Hudson	do	do	480	520	do
T. Roddy	do	do	440	480	do
J. M. Shannon	do	do	360	400	do
W. Foster	do	do	360	400	1st July, 1873.
W. Green	do	do	360	400	do
N. Veziua	Quebec	do	400	440	1st July, 1873.
J. McClutchy	do	do	360	400	1st Jan., 1873.
N. Giasson	do	do	360	400	1st July, 1873.

STATEMENT of increase of Salaries in various Post Offices in the Dominion.

Name.	Office.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
			From	To		
			\$	\$		
H. A. Bourret	Montreal	Money Order Branch	1,000	1,200	1st Jan., 1873.	
T. W. Dewey	Halifax	2nd Class		900	do	
J. Senez	Montreal	3rd do	440	600	do	
J. B. A. Daoust	do	3rd do	400	600	do	
J. Thomson	do	Messenger	360	420	1st Jan., 1872.	
J. Moersfelder	Toronto	2nd Class	640	900	do 1873.	
B. Bascom	do	3rd do	360	600	do	
F. J. Logie	Montreal	3rd do	720	760	do	
D. Nelligan	do	3rd do	680	720	do	
J. Gray	Quebec	2nd do	940	980	do	
O. Biron	do	2nd do	940	980	do	
B. Lacasse	do	2nd do	940	980	do	
C. Chamberland	do	2nd do	940	980	do	
W. Handford	do	3rd do	600	640	do	
L. A. Rochette	do	4th do	440	480	do	
H. D. Dalton	London	2nd do	900	940	do	
J. Kelly	Kingston	2nd do	940	980	do	
H. G. Goodfellow	do	4th do	400	440	do	
J. St. Amour	Montreal	3rd do	680	720	do	
J. C. Simins	do	3rd do	680	720	do	
J. O. B. Scully	do	3rd do	680	720	do	
G. H. Matthews	Hamilton	4th do	400	440	do	
G. H. Bull	do	4th do	300	400	1st July, 1872.	
F. French	Ottawa	2nd do	940	980	1st Jan., 1873.	
E. S. McDermott	do	3rd do	440	600	do	
F. Roberge	do	4th do	360	400	do	

STATEMENT of increase of Salaries in various Post Offices in the
Dominion.—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
			From	To		
			\$	\$		
P. A. Maingy ...	Ottawa....	4th Class ...	360	400	1st Jan., 1873.	
E. J. O'Connor ...	do,	3rd do ...	440	600	do	
W. B. Phair ...	Fredericton.	4th do ...	360	400	do	
H. P. Otty ...	St. John, N.B.	3rd do ...	760	800	do	
R. C. McIntyre...	do	4th do ...	480	520	do	
A. McNicholl ...	do	4th do ...	480	520	do	
D. H. Waterbury	do	4th do ...	400	440	do	
J. S. Flager ...	do	4th do ...	4 0	440	do	
A. W. Reed ...	do	4th do ...	400	440	do	
J. Henderson ...	Toronto ...	3rd do ...	600	640	do	
A. B. Campbell...	do	4th do ...	360	400	do	
W. H. Chamberlain	Halifax, N.S.	4th do ...	400	440	do	
W. H. Donovan .	do	4th do ...	400	440	do	
J. Flowers ...	do	4th do ...	360	400	do	
O. Frechette ...	Quebec ...	3rd do ...	800	900	do	
C. Vohl ...	do	4th do ...	400	440	do	
F. H. Creighton .	Halifax, N.S.	2nd do ...	940	980	do	
Frank Crossyn ...	London ...	3rd do ...	640	680	do	
W. C. Noble ...	Toronto ...	3rd do ...	.....	.....	do	Promoted to 2nd Class.
— Kelly ...	do	3rd do ...	.....	.....	do	do do
R. Peden ...	Kingston ...	3rd do ...	.....	.....	do	do do
J. P. Chillas ...	Montreal ...	3rd do ...	.....	.....	do	do do
F. A. Estey ...	St. John, N.B.	3rd do ...	.....	.....	do	do do
G. M. Ryan ...	do	3rd do ...	.....	.....	do	do do
John Egan ...	Toronto ...	3rd do ...	.....	.....	do	do do
S. Johnston ...	Montreal ...	2nd do ...	.....	900	do	
W. R. Avery ...	St. John, N.B.	3rd do ...	.....	600	do	
— Patterson ...	Montreal ...	.....	.....	444	do	
Frank Hawken ...	Ottawa....	Assistant Postmaster..	900	1,000	20th Feb. 1873.	
H. Dunbar ...	Kingston ...	Messenger..	.....	400	1st Jan., 1873.	
	Montreal ...	Box collect'rs	.....	\$30 per month	1st Mar., 1873.	
Mr. Cuppage ...	Toronto ...	1st class ...	.....	1,200	1st Jan., 1873.	
W. L. Griffiths ...	do	2nd do ...	.....	900	do	
C. Beatty ...	do	Railway Mail Clerk.	.....	480	18th Mar., 1873	
J. Carruthers ...	Toronto ...	.....	1,100	1,200	1st Jan., 1873.	
A. Cooper ...	do	.....	1,060	1,100	do	
A. Langley ...	do	.....	1,060	1,100	do	
Mr. Haistone ...	do	.....	.....	900	do	
H. F. Falknier ...	do	.....	685	720	do	
C. Beatty ...	do	.....	.....	440	do	
J. Forsyth ...	do	2nd Class...	940	980	do	
B. M. Armstrong	do	3rd do ...	520	600	do	
B. Langley ...	do	3rd do ...	520	600	do	
J. Monaghan ...	do	3rd do ...	520	600	do	
W. Loudon ...	do	3rd do ...	680	720	do	
J. J. Ross ...	London ...	2nd do ...	.....	900	do	Transferred from Mail Service.
C. J. N. Shanley	Toronto ...	3rd do ...	.....	480	7th May, 1873.	
W. Butler ...	do	1st do ...	.....	.....	1st July, 1873.	Promoted from 2nd Class.
G. A. Burnham ...	do	1st do ...	.....	.....	do	do do
E. Lefebvre ...	Montreal ...	1st do ...	.....	.....	do	do do
J. C. Challas ...	do	3rd do ...	.....	680	do	Transferred from Mail Service.
D. Nelligan ...	do	.....	.....	.....	do	Salary increased \$100 per year for shorthand writing
D. Maloney ...	Kingston ...	2nd do ...	.....	.....	do	Promoted from 3rd Class.
T. Gaudry ...	Quebec ...	2nd do ...	.....	.....	do	do do
H. J. Kimlin ...	do	2nd do ...	.....	.....	do	do do

STATEMENT of increase of Salaries of the various Post Offices in the Dominion.—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
			From	To		
J. Hale.....	St. John, NB	Local Money Order Superintendent.	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,800	1st Jan., 1873	
J. H. Thorne....	Halifax, N.S.	do do	1,600	1,800	do	
Mr. Colbeck....	Hamilton.	Assistant Postmaster		1,400	1st July, 1873.	
A. Crisp.....	do	1st class clerk		1,200	do	
R. Thompson....	London		940	980		Increase under Civil Service Act, 1868.
R. Mercer.....	do		360	400		do
H. Huot.....	Quebec		480	520		do
J. Macdongall..	Fort Garry		600	640	1st July, 1873.	do
J. Gordon.....	London		980	1,020	do	do
J. D. Sherman..	do		980	1,020	do	do
S. Hunter.....	do		680	720	do	do
R. F. Mathews..	do		680	720	do	do
J. McLaughlin..	do		680	720	do	do
T. J. O'Meara..	do		400	440	do	do
E. Wilson.....	do		400	440	do	do
W. Blair.....	do		360	400	do	do
J. Ward.....	do		360	400	do	do
F. J. Osborne..	do		360	400	do	do
H. A. Eager....	Hamilton		980	1,020	do	do
J. B. Eager....	do		980	1,020	do	do
G. H. Armstrong.	do		980	1,020	do	do
T. Burns.....	do		940	980	do	do
J. Gordon.....	do		720	760	do	do
G. H. Bull.....	do		400	440	do	do
R. Kelly.....	do		680	720	do	do
W. Paisley....	St John, NB		1,330	1,370	do	do
W. C. Whitaker.	do		980	1,020	do	do
W. F. Campbell.	do		400	440	do	do
J. Meagher....	Kingston		760	800	do	do
A. Jones.....	do		640	680	do	do
T. Southall...	Halifax		980	1,020	do	do
A. Burnham...	do		600	640	do	do
S. S. Thorne...	do		440	480	do	do
A. Harstone...	Toronto		900	940	do	do
D. P. Ross....	do		760	800	do	do
P. Ross.....	do		440	480	do	do
A. F. Middleton.	do		360	400	do	do
R. Winstanley.	do		360	400	do	do
C. T. Bell....	do		360	400	do	do
W. E. Bennett..	do		360	400	do	do
A. Ranis.....	do		360	400	do	do
T. F. O'Reilly..	do		360	400	do	do
B. Magurn....	Kingston		1,060	1,100	do	do
W. S. Smyth...	do		360	400	do	do
C. Shaw.....	Ottawa.		400	440	do	do
G. W. Baker...	do		400	440	do	do
G. H. Williams.	do		360	400	do	do
D. Gordon....	do		360	400	do	do
J. Smith.....	do		360	400	do	do
H. Philion...	do		360	400	do	do
W. Mercer....	do		360	400	do	do
W. Benoit....	Montreal		980	1,020	do	do
L. Malard....	do		980	1,020	do	do
F. Predham...	do		940	980	do	do
H. A. Lemieux..	do		760	800	do	do
W. Fenton....	do		760	800	do	do
D. O'Connor...	do		680	720	do	do

STATEMENT of increase of Salaries of the various Post Offices in the
Dominion — *Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
			From	To		
			\$	\$		
F. X. Beauregard	Montreal		680	720	1st July, 1873.	Increase under Civil Service Act, 1868.
L. Pepin	do		680	720	do	do
O. Clement	do		680	720	do	do
A. Loftus	do		680	720	do	do
T. Desnoyers	do		680	720	do	do
H. Goyette	do		680	720	do	do
J. E. Barcelo	do		400	440	do	do
J. A. Aylmer	do		360	400	do	do
H. McKenzie	do		360	400	do	do
G. Beaudoin	do		360	400	do	do
A. D'Amour	do	2nd Class		900	do	Promoted from 3rd to 2nd Cl.
T. F. Lasseneur	do	do		900	do	do
H. J. Thorne	Fredericton		980	1,020	do	Increase under Civil Service Act, 1868.
J. Cameron	do		600	640	do	do
M. J. Potter	St. John, N B		940	980	do	do
A. J. Woodrow	do		360	400	do	do
W. J. Parker	do		360	400	do	do
F. Avery	do		360	400	do	do
F. V. Tremaine	Halifax		900	940	do	do
J. B. Gray	do		900	940	do	do
A. Cunningham	do		600	640	do	do
J. D. Story	do		600	640	do	do
A. Beatty	Toronto		400	440	1st Jan., 1873.	do
J. G. Poston	Quebec		360	400	1st July, 1873.	do
W. White	do		360	400	do	do
F. X. Labbé	do		440	480	do	do
Wm. Crocker	Toronto		360	400	do	do
R. S. Burns	Kingston	2nd Class		900	do	Promoted from 3rd Class.
S. McLean	Toronto	2nd Class Mail Clerk			do	Promoted to 2nd Class Mail Clerk.
R. J. C. Dawson	London	Ass. Post M.		1,400	do	Increase under Civil Service Act, 1868.
E. Mayer	Montreal			640	do	Pending his promotion under Civil Service Act, 1868.
M. J. Potter	St. John, N B		980	1,020	do	Increase under Civil Service Act, 1868.
Joseph Saultier	Toronto	1st Class Ry. M. Service			1st Oct., 1873.	Promoted to 1st Class Railway Mail Clerk.
C. Shaw	Ottawa	3rd Class		600	1st Sept., 1873.	Promoted from 4th Class.
Thos. McCormick	Toronto	1st do			1st Oct., 1873.	do 2nd Class Railway Mail Clerk.
John Rooney	do	2nd do			do	Promoted from 3rd Class Railway Mail Clerk.
W. Prest	do	2nd do			do	do
R. Bourget	Quebec	3rd do		480	22nd do	Transferred from Quebec Post Office to Railway Branch.
E. J. O'Connor	Ottawa	3rd do		720	1st do	Transferred from the Ottawa Post Office to Post Office Department, in place of Mr. E. H. Fletcher appointed under Mr. French.
H. Cousins	London	1st do			1st Nov., 1873.	Promoted from 2nd Class.
E. H. Fletcher	Ottawa	3rd do			1st Oct., 1873.	Transferred from Chief Post Office Inspector's Office.
Mr. Weedrow	St. John, N B	Ass. Post M.	1,100	1,200	do	Increase under Civil Service Act, 1868.
W. A. Black	do	2nd Class		900	do	Promoted from 3rd Class.

STATEMENT of increase of Salaries of the various Post Offices in the Dominion.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Rank.	Increase.		Date of Increase.	Remarks.
			From.	To.		
J. E. Barcelo	Montreal	3rd Class		600	1st Oct., 1873.	Promoted from 4th Class under Civil Service Act, 1868
R. J. Arless	do	3rd do		600	do	do
E. A. Auger	do	3rd do		600	do	do
T. Crotty	Toronto	Letter Collector		400	do	do
F. W. Blizzard	St. John, N B			720	do	
P. H. Marcarow	Kingston	3rd Class		480	1st Nov., 1873.	Transferred from Railway Mail Office.
H. G. Goodfellow	do	3rd do		600	do	Promoted from 4th Class.
F. Forsyth	Toronto	2nd do		1,100	do	Increase withheld.
Patrick Hynes	do	2nd do		1,100	do	do
Thomas Burns	Hamilton			1,020	1st July, 1873.	
C. H. E. Silstone	Quebec	1st Cl. Ocean M. Service.		480	1st Oct., 1873.	Also \$60.00 trip allowance.
T. B. Smith	St. John, N B	2nd Class		900	1st Jan., 1873.	Promoted from 3rd Class.

SALARIES of Post Office Inspectors, to take effect from 1st July, 1873.

Rank.	On First Appointment.	After Five Years Service as Inspector.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Chief Inspector	2,600 00	.....
Ordinary Inspectors, where business of Inspector's Division is represented by a Postage Collection of \$200,000 and upwards	2,200 00	2,400 00
Where Postage Collections of Division is less than \$200,000	2,000 00	2,200 00

The above scale was sent to the Post Office Inspectors of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and London.

SCALE of Salaries for City Postmasters.

Rank.	Amount of Collections.	Salary.
		\$
1st Class	Where Collections exceed \$80,000 per annum	2,400
2nd do	do are between \$60,000 and \$80,000 per annum	2,300
3rd do	do do 40,000 and 63,000	2,200
4th do	do do 20,000 and 40,000	2,000
5th do	do are under 20,000	1,200 to 1,800

The following allowance was granted to the undermentioned Postmasters. from 1st July, 1873:—
For Money Order and Savings Bank business. One-tenth of One per cent. on the first \$200,000, and
One-twentieth of One per cent. on the remainder, if the business goes over that amount.

The total salary and percentage combined is limited to \$3,000.

	Salary.
Halifax	\$2,000
St. John	2,000
Fredericton	1,600
Quebec	2,000
Montreal	2,400
Ottawa	2,000
Kingston	1,840
Toronto	2,400
Hamilton	2,000
London	2,000

(Signed),

W. WHITE,
Secretary.

26th June, 1873.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st April, 1874; For a Return of all Appointments made or Offices conferred by the Government, from the 1st day of August last, until the 26th day of March ultimo; also, of all Orders in Council recommending any such appointments, with copies of the same; also, of all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made between the above dates; also, of all dismissals or removals from Office between the above dates.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 6th May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is printed in tabular form.]

CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
<i>Amherstburg.</i>					
E. Anderson.....	Collector.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
J. Hamilton.....	Landing Waiter.....	.....	625	.....	.....
H. H. Cunningham.....	Preventive Officer.....	.....	400	100	500
<i>Belleville.</i>					
A. Dixon.....	Collector.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....
W. A. Beamish.....	Landing Waiter.....	.....	700	100	800
R. L. Lazier.....	do.....	.....	400	100	500
W. McIntosh.....	Packer.....	.....	300	100	400

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Brantford.</i>					
D. Curtis	Collector	\$100 increase, July 1	1,300		
A. L. Wilson	Clerk	\$50 do	650	50	700
J. C. Davis	Landing Waiter		730		
<i>Brighton.</i>					
M. K. Lockwood	Collector		600		
J. M. Cadman	Landing Waiter		100		
<i>Brockville.</i>					
G. Easton	Collector	\$100 increase, July 1	1,300		
C. Sibbald	Clerk and Landing Waiter	\$50 do	750	50	800
A. Stewart	Landing Waiter	\$25 do	650	50	700
D. Jones	Sub-Collector		400		
<i>Burwell.</i>					
E. A. Dunham	Collector		700	100	800
F. Thompson	Preventive Officer		100		
<i>Chatham.</i>					
J. G. Penefather	Collector	\$100 increase, July 1	1,100		
J. E. Monck	Clerk	\$50 do	350	50	400
A. R. McGregor	Landing Waiter and Clerk		600	100	700
J. Duck	Landing Waiter		300	100	400
C. Coatsworth	Preventive Officer		100		
<i>Chippawa.</i>					
C. St. G. Yarwood	Collector		875		
<i>Clifton.</i>					
W. Leggett	Collector		1,500	300	1,800
G. Liddle	Surveyor		1,000	100	1,100
J. Macdonald	do N. E. Ferry		750		
J. P. Brown	Clerk		900	100	1,000
H. B. Rogers	Landing Waiter		800		
J. Smeaton	do		550	100	650
T. Magrath	do		550	100	650
J. H. Cannon	do	\$50 increase, July 1.	550	100	650
J. McLaughlin	do	\$50 do	550	100	650
P. Culhane	do	\$50 do	550	100	650
J. G. Elwood	do		730	70	800
	Messenger		200		
<i>Collingwood.</i>					
T. R. Ferguson	Collector	Appointed Nov. 1...	1,200		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
<i>Cobourg.</i>					
G. Perry	Collector		1,100		
C. E. Ewing	Landing Waiter		700		
A. H. Gadard	do		300	100	400
<i>Colborne.</i>					
W. A. Rooth	Collector		200	100	300
J. S. Scholfield	Landing Waiter		200	100	300
G. Wilson	Assistant do		100	100	200
<i>Cornwall.</i>					
R. K. Bullock	Collector		800		
T. Dorothy	Landing Waiter		300		
<i>Cramahe.</i>					
J. M. Merriman	Collector		600		
<i>Darlington.</i>					
J. Rankin	Collector		1,200		
J. McClennan	Landing Waiter	\$50 increase, July 1.	500	50	550
<i>Dover.</i>					
T. B. Barrett	Collector		875		
C. Walsh	Landing Waiter		500		
<i>Dundas.</i>					
W. B. Gwyn	Collector		1,000		
<i>Dunnville.</i>					
W. A. McCrae	Collector		850		
J. Murphy	Landing Waiter		500		
<i>Elgin.</i>					
R. P. McMillan	Collector		125		
J. Reid	Preventive Officer		75		
<i>Fort Erie.</i>					
R. Graham	Collector		1,000		
C. Treble	Landing Waiter		600	100	700
W. Eden	do and Clerk		650	50	700
R. G. Warren	do		600	100	700
J. Magwood	Preventive Officer		300		
T. B. Harvey	Landing Waiter	Appointed, Aug. 1.	500		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Continued.

ONTARIO.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
<i>Gananoque.</i>			\$	\$	
J. Ormiston.....	Collector		600		
E. Nalby.....	Landing Waiter		250	50	300
<i>Goderich.</i>					
D. Doty	Collector		1,000		
R. Radcliffe	Landing Waiter and Clerk		600	100	700
R. McIntosh.....	do		400		
<i>Guelph.</i>					
E. Carthew	Collector		1,200		
S. S. Walsh	Landing Waiter		550	150	700
<i>Hamilton.</i>					
W. H. Kittson	Collector		2,600		
W. Beatty	Surveyor		1,400	100	1,500
C. R. M. Sewell	Chief Clerk		1,300	100	1,400
F. Shephard	Clerk		1,000	100	1,100
J. Birrs	do		900	100	1,000
J. S. Amos	Locker		850	50	900
H. W. Woodward	Clerk		850	50	900
W. Gillespie	Assistant Locker		800		
H. A. L. Dixon	Chief Landing Waiter		800	50	850
W. G. Munday	Landing Waiter	\$150 increase, July 1	750		
P. S. McHenry	do	\$50 do	600		
P. O'Heir	do	\$50 do	550		
T. Clarke	Appraiser		1,200		
C. M. Kelly	Landing Waiter		550	50	600
T. Bryan	Sub-Collector		800		
J. Thompson	Assistant Appraiser		800		
W. Agnew	Searcher and Packer		600	50	650
<i>Hope.</i>					
E. J. W. Burton.....	Collector		1,100		
H. Forbes.....	Surveyor and Clerk		850		
G. P. Lauder	Landing Waiter		600		
<i>Kingston.</i>					
W. R. Mingaye	Collector	Promotion, Nov. 1	1,900		
A. Macalister	Surveyor	Appointed, Dec. 24	1,100		
J. Hopkirk	Chief Clerk		900	100	1,000
J. S. Smyth	Clerk		800	100	900
E. D. Anglin	do		500		
H. Gillespie	Appraiser		800	100	900
E. McColl	Landing Waiter	\$50 increase, July 1	650	100	750
T. Meagher	do		550	50	600
J. Kidd	do		550	50	600
J. Murphy	do		550	50	600
T. Robinson	do		550	50	600

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Continued.

ONTARIO.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
<i>Kingston.—Concluded.</i>			\$	\$	\$
W. H. Davy	Landing Waiter		400	50	450
H. Dugdale	Preventive Officer	\$100 increase, Sept. 1	300		
J. Pringer	do		200		
J. Dawson	do		200		
D. Cooke	Messenger		300		
<i>Kingsville.</i>					
S. A. King	Collector		400		
M. W. Scott	Preventive Officer		100		
<i>London.</i>					
J. B. Strathy	Collector		1,700	100	1,800
D. Cameron	Surveyor		1,200	200	1,400
E. S. Collett	Clerk		1,000	100	1,100
R. Irvine	Landing Waiter		700	50	750
R. T. Evans	do		600	50	650
E. Anderson	Locker & Assistant Clerk		800		
F. McDiarmid	Preventive Officer		100		
W. Taylor	Sub-Collector	Appointed, Oct. 21	500		
J. Siddons	Messenger		350	50	400
	Appraiser	Appointed, Oct. 28	1,000		
<i>Lindsay.</i>					
D. Browne	Collector		1,000		
<i>Morrisburg.</i>					
H. Carman	Collector		720		
H. McCulloch	Preventive Officer		400		
<i>Napanee.</i>					
J. Benson	Collector	\$100 increase, July 1	900		
T. Beeman	Landing Waiter	\$50 do	500		
<i>Newcastle.</i>					
F. Farncomb	Collector		600	100	700
<i>Niagara.</i>					
W. Kirby	Collector		900		
J. Hall	Surveyor		700		
A. Shaw	Sub-Collector		600		
<i>Oakville.</i>					
R. K. Chisholm	Collector		600		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
<i>Oshawa.</i>			\$	\$	\$
C. Walsh	Collector		900		
R. Welch	Landing Waiter		550		
<i>Owen Sound.</i>					
W. A. Stephens	Collector		600		
C. R. Sing	Preventive Officer		200	100	300
<i>Ottawa.</i>					
Z. Wilson	Collector		1,500	100	1,600
B. Gordon	Clerk		1,000	200	1,200
W. A. McAgy	Appraiser & Prev. Officer	\$100 increase, July 1	850	100	950
C. Carleton	Chief Landing Waiter	do	850	100	950
T. S. Bartram	Clerk		750	100	850
A. Heney	Landing Waiter		600	200	800
J. Little	do		550	50	600
J. B. Stacey	do		500	100	600
G. J. Horan	Locker		600	50	650
J. Burns	Messenger		240	160	400
<i>Paris.</i>					
F. H. Haycock	Collector		1,000		
<i>Penetanguishene.</i>					
W. N. Rutledge	Collector		300	100	400
J. D. Beatty	Landing Waiter		200	100	300
<i>Picton.</i>					
J. S. Clute	Collector		600		
W. H. McClean	Landing Waiter		400	50	450
F. W. Mandeville	do		400	50	450
<i>Peterboro'.</i>					
C. Perry	Collector		1,000		
<i>Prescott.</i>					
H. D. Jessup	Collector		1,200		
G. Twomley	Surveyor		900	50	950
M. Dowsley	Clerk & Landing Waiter		700	100	800
W. Gerald	Landing Waiter		600	100	700
A. S. Gerald	Preventive Officer		400	150	550
<i>Rowan.</i>					
P. Bennett	Collector		1,000		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Sarnia.</i>					
J. W. Verner	Collector		1,100		
G. N. Matheson	Landing Waiter		600	150	750
J. King	do		600	100	700
G. W. Thomas	do		500	50	550
W. Gurd	do		400	100	500
D. Dawson	Preventive Officer	Appointed, Oct. 24.	400		
<i>St. Catharines.</i>					
J. Clark	Collector		1,100	100	1,200
J. B. Benson	Landing Waiter		700	100	800
C. R. Ellis	do		600	100	700
J. S. Clark	do		200	100	300
M. J. Anderson	Surveyor and Clerk		800		
<i>Saugeen.</i>					
G. C. Douglas	Collector		500		
<i>Stanley.</i>					
W. Hemphill	Collector		600		
<i>Sault Ste. Marie.</i>					
J. Wilson	Collector		1,000	100	1,100
J. Livingston	Sub-Collector & Landing Waiter		500	100	600
P. Brown	Landing Waiter		500	100	600
J. Cousins	do		500	100	600
S. Thebo	do		200	100	300
J. S. Clouston	do		200	100	300
R. English	Sub-Collector & Landing Waiter		200	100	300
J. Bowker	Landing Waiter		650	100	750
<i>Stratford.</i>					
J. Hamilton	Collector	\$100 increase, July 1	1,000		
J. Powell	Landing Waiter & Clerk		700		
J. L. Ellison	do		400		
<i>Trenton.</i>					
A. Macauley	Collector		400	100	500
<i>Toronto.</i>					
J. E. Smith	Collector		2,600	400	3,000
T. C. Scott	Surveyor		1,600	400	2,000
J. Douglas	Chief Clerk		1,400	200	1,600

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Continued.

ONTARIO.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Toronto.—Concluded.</i>					
C. B. Mackay	Clerk		1,200	200	1,400
J. Woodhouse	do		1,000	100	1,100
D. Delamere	do		1,000	100	1,100
R. Inglis	Appraiser		1,200	200	1,400
T. McLean	Clerk	\$100 increase, July 1	700	100	800
J. Scanlan	do		700	200	900
J. B. Robinson	do	\$100 increase, July 1	700		
G. Watson	Landing Waiter	\$140 do	800	100	900
W. H. Millar	do		200		
J. Beaty	Assistant Surveyor		1,000		
T. Spence	Landing Waiter	\$50 increase, July 1	600		
J. Clarke	do	\$50 do	600	50	650
J. Milbourne	do		500	50	550
W. Jardine	Clerk	\$50 increase, July 1	600		
J. B. Fleming	do	\$50 do	500		
W. H. Lester	do		600	100	700
J. P. Dunn	Chief Landing Waiter		900	100	1,000
T. McCarthy	Landing Waiter		650	150	800
H. Sinclair	do		600	100	700
H. D. Wilson	do		600	100	700
H. B. Gowan	do	\$50 increase, July 1	550	50	600
J. Green	do	\$50 do	600	50	650
G. Munro	do		550	50	600
B. Anderson	do		600	100	700
C. Loarden	do	\$50 increase, July 1	550	50	600
L. P. Sherwood	Clerk	\$50 do	650		
D. McLeod	Landing Waiter	\$50 do	600	50	650
C. Baker	Assistant Appraiser		800	100	900
A. K. Boomer	do		800		
A. Scott	Landing Waiter		550	50	600
W. McClain	do		500	100	600
J. W. Morgan	Locker		750	50	800
J. R. McCaffry	do		750	50	800
J. V. Howe	do		600	50	650
J. Stitt	do		800		
A. Duff	do		750	50	800
R. G. A. Palton	do		750	50	800
E. Yorston	Assistant Locker	\$50 increase, July 1	600	50	650
J. G. Millar	do Appraiser	Appointed, July 1	800		
J. Ferguson	do Locker		800		
G. L. Hughson	Preventive Officer		100		
C. Slemm	Messenger		400	100	500
R. Leatch	Porter		500	50	550
G. Mackay	do		500		
E. Shortes	do		500		
J. C. Douglas	Clerk	Appointed, Oct. 22	500		
G. W. Baxter	do	do do	500		
E. Fowler	Tide Waiter	do do	500		
W. Burns	do	do do	500		
J. Souther	do	do do	500		
E. H. Thompson	Preventive Officer	do Nov. 1	500		
<i>Wallaceburg.</i>					
C. Fraser	Collector		600		
W. Count Brockdoff	Preventive Officer	\$100 increase, July 1	300	100	400
A. Mullins	Landing Waiter		550		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, showing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
<i>Whitby.</i>			\$	\$	\$
W. Warren.....	Collector.....	\$100 increase, July 1	900	.....	.....
F. F. Pole.....	Landing Waiter.....		550	50	600
R. Brennan.....	do.....		500	50	550
<i>Windsor.</i>					
W. Benson.....	Collector.....		1,300	100	1,400
W. Morton.....	Surveyor.....		900	100	1,000
M. Cowan.....	Landing Waiter & Clerk.....		800	100	900
J. L. Marentelle.....	do.....		600	50	650
J. Clark.....	do.....		550	50	600
T. Perkins.....	do.....		550	50	600
J. Watson.....	do.....	\$50 increase, July 1	550	50	600
R. W. Richardson.....	do.....	\$50 do	550	50	600
G. Gilkes.....	do.....	\$50 do	550	50	600
J. Watts.....	Messenger.....		78	.....	.....
S. Chevallier.....	Preventive Officer.....		100	.....	.....
T. H. Morin.....	Landing Waiter.....		500	50	550
J. Richardson.....	do.....		600	50	650
<i>Woodstock.</i>					
W. H. VanIngen.....	Collector.....		950	50	1,000

QUEBEC.

<i>Clarenceville.</i>					
W. M. Pattison.....	Collector.....	Old Collector's salary \$500, was superannuated November 1, Appointed Nov. 1 1873.	600	.....	.....
<i>Coaticook.</i>					
W. S. Williams.....	Collector.....		1,400	.....	.....
J. H. Topkins.....	Landing Waiter and Clerk.....		700	200	900
H. Lacroix.....	do.....		650	150	800
C. E. Perry.....	do and Clerk.....	\$200 increase, July 1	800	.....	.....
J. B. Grant.....	do.....		600	200	800
A. Workman.....	do.....		300	100	400
D. Young.....	Preventive Officer.....		400	.....	.....
C. Taylor.....	do do.....		100	.....	.....
<i>Dundee.</i>					
E. D. Phillips.....	Collector.....		1,000	.....	.....
R. Tyre.....	Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector.....		500	.....	.....
M. M. Smith.....	Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector.....		500	.....	.....
J. McGibbon.....	Preventive Officer.....		300	.....	.....

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	
<i>Frelighsburg.</i>					
F. J. Parker.....	Collector.....		650		
G. W. Wells.....	Preventive Officer.....		200		
<i>Gaspé.</i>					
J. C. Belleau.....	Collector.....		1,200		
J. J. Kavanah.....	Landing Waiter.....		600		
A. Talbot.....	do.....		400		
J. Perree.....	do.....		200	100	300
D. B. McGee.....	Sub-Collector and Landing Waiter.....		400		
<i>Hemmingford.</i>					
M. Sweet.....	Collector.....		750		
F. S. Proper.....	Landing Waiter.....		500		
F. T. Boardman.....	Preventive Officer.....		730		
<i>Lacolle.</i>					
A. Holden.....	Collector.....		500		
P. D'ozois.....	Landing Waiter.....		400		
<i>Magdalen Islands.</i>					
J. J. Fox.....	Collector.....		800	100	900
J. Harvey.....	Preventive Officer.....		300	200	500
<i>Montreal.</i>					
W. B. Simpson.....	Collector.....	Transferred from Kingston 1st Nov., 1873, and increased \$1,700.....	3,600		
J. Lewis.....	Surveyor.....		2,000	400	2,400
A. Bryson.....	Appraiser.....		1,800		
J. E. Villeneuve.....	do.....		1,800		
D. Mackay.....	do.....		1,800		
J. H. McNider.....	Assistant Appraiser and Examining Warehouse Keeper.....		900	100	1,000
P. A. Mercier.....	do do.....		800	100	900
O. P. Allard.....	do do.....		700	200	900
P. G. Fauteux.....	do do.....		800	100	900
E. McLennan.....	do do.....	Resigned.....	800		
T. Gabler.....	do do.....		800	100	900
E. Meyer.....	Chief Landing Waiter.....		1,400		
T. Barry.....	Landing Waiter.....		1,400		
J. Wilson.....	do.....		1,300	100	1,400
L. Globinsky.....	do.....		875	25	900
P. O'Meara.....	do.....	\$50 increase, July 1.....	850	50	900
E. Blomely.....	do.....	\$50 increase, July 1.....	850	50	900
E. Brossau.....	do.....	do do.....	850	50	900

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Continued.

QUEBEC.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Montreal.—Continued.</i>					
O. Allard.....	Superintendent, Landing Waiver and Locker.....		1,150		
R. Stewart.....	Chief Locker.....	\$50 increase, July 1.	650	100	750
F. Crispo.....	Chief Clerk.....	do do	1,800	200	2,000
C. Selby.....	Cashier.....		1,500	100	1,600
T. Watkins.....	Clerk.....		1,200	100	1,300
J. P. Purcell.....	do.....		1,300	100	1,400
J. Cox.....	do.....		900	100	1,000
J. Dunn.....	do.....	\$50 increase, July 1.	750	50	800
J. F. Wolf.....	do.....		800	100	900
W. P. Weir.....	Tide Surveyor.....		1,000		
W. Bleakley.....	Clerk.....		1,300	100	1,400
F. Tetu.....	do.....	Resigned in July.....			
F. Laviole.....	do.....	\$50 increase, July 1.	750	50	800
A. Laurier.....	do.....		950	50	1,000
S. Tidmarsh.....	do.....		800	50	850
W. J. O'Hara.....	do.....	\$50 increase, July 1.	950	50	1,000
J. A. Jordan.....	do.....	do do	650	50	700
J. Struthers.....	do.....	do do	650	50	700
W. Burwell.....	do.....	do do	650	50	700
A. Malbœuf.....	do.....		800	50	850
J. R. Thompson.....	do.....		700	50	750
J. E. Lamère.....	do.....		700	50	750
T. Seivewright.....	Weigher.....	Died 10th November.....			
R. Powney.....	Tide Waiter.....		600		
W. Goodbody.....	do.....		600		
J. Hodges.....	do.....		600		
A. Turgeon.....	do.....		600		
H. Mullins.....	do.....		600		
F. Clark.....	do.....		600		
L. U. Demers.....	do.....		600		
W. Peatman.....	do.....		600		
A. Tilton.....	do.....		600		
R. Burrell.....	do.....		600		
J. McCormick.....	do.....		600		
T. Tester.....	do.....		600		
J. Morrison.....	do.....		600		
P. Lapinne.....	do.....		600		
A. Gallet.....	do.....		600		
H. Madden.....	do.....		600		
G. Tuck.....	do.....		600		
J. Madden.....	do.....		600		
J. Prendregast.....	do.....		600		
J. Tipson.....	do.....		600		
W. Fest.....	do.....		600		
W. Hynes.....	do.....		600		
F. Comer.....	do.....		600		
M. Barry.....	do.....		600		
J. Casey.....	do.....		600		
S. Comer.....	do.....		600		
A. Symmers.....	do.....		600		
T. Chambers.....	do.....		600		
D. Tuff.....	do.....		600		
T. N. Nicholson.....	do.....	\$50 increase July 1.	550		
B. Dupré.....	do.....	do do	550		
J. O. Labranche.....	do.....	do do	550		
F. Bennett.....	do.....	do do	550		
P. P. Montanari.....	do.....		650		
			600		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increased.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Montreal.</i> —Concluded.					
L. St. Jean	Tide Waiter	\$50 increase, July 1	550		
J. McClusky	do	do do	550		
L. J. Tessier	do	do do	550		
A. Fenoglis	do	do do	550		
T. Green	do	do do	550		
J. B. O'Leary	do	do do	550		
L. Sanguinet	do	do do	550		
J. Johnston	do	do do	550		
J. B. Coallier	do	do do	550		
P. Leclerc	do	do do	550		
J. Campbell	do	do do	550		
J. P. O'Hara	do	do do	550		
R. Boyer	do	do do	550		
H. Murren	do	do do	550		
G. W. Crossan	do	do do	550		
A. A. Lanthier	Clerk	Promoted from \$550 August 1	700		
J. Hughes	House Keeper and Messenger		500	50	550
E. Mailloux	Packer		500	50	550
<i>New Carlisle.</i>					
L. Robitaille	Collector		1,200		
W. J. Meagher	Clerk		500	100	600
W. Montgomery	Preventive Officer		300	100	400
P. C. Beauchesne	Landing Waiter		400		
H. Christie	Preventive Officer		300	100	400
<i>Percé.</i>					
G. LeBoutillier	Collector		500	100	600
W. Flynn	Preventive Officer		300	100	400
<i>Phillipsburg.</i>					
W. W. Smith	Collector		600		
<i>Potton.</i>					
G. Gunn	Collector	\$200 increase, July 1	700		
R. Manson	Landing Waiter	Promoted, July 1	400		
J. F. Tuck	Preventive Officer	Appointed Aug. 19.	200		
<i>Quebec.</i>					
J. W. Dunscomb	Collector		3,240		
J. A. Green	Surveyor		1,800		
L. Billodeau	Appraiser		1,400		
D. Macpherson	do		1,400		
W. W. Ross	Chief Clerk		1,600		
G. Colley	Clerk		1,100	100	1,200
C. Gouin	do		1,100	100	1,200

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Continued.

QUEBEC.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Quebec.—Concluded.</i>					
A. G. Hawkins.....	Clerk.....		900	100	1,000
V. Cazeau.....	Clerk and Cashier.....		1,100	100	1,200
E. Haot.....	do do.....	\$200 increase, Sept. 1	800		
J. B. Dion.....	Locker.....	Appointed Sept. 1...	600		
E. L. G. Geroux.....	Clerk.....	do Oct. 1....	600		
A. E. Langevin.....	do.....		1,200		
A. Wheeler.....	Tide Surveyor.....	\$100 increase, Sept. 1	1,000		
P. Larue.....	Assistant Tide Surveyor.....	Appointed Sept. 1...	800		
D. D. O'Meara.....	Measurer of Vessels.....		800	200	1,000
W. W. Lee.....	Chief Landing Waiter.....		1,100		
W. Langevin.....	Landing Waiter.....		900		
N. H. Carter.....	do.....		900	100	1,000
A. G. Bussieres.....	Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector.....		500		
E. O'Brien.....	Landing Waiter.....		800		
G. Mackenzie.....	Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector.....		400		
J. Bouchard.....	Landing Waiter.....		200	100	300
L. Dugal.....	House Locker and Warehouse Keeper.....		800	100	900
H. McHugh.....	Sampler and Weigher.....		600		
A. G. Bowden.....	do do.....		600		
A. Comeau.....	Preventive Officer.....		100		
J. Radford.....	do.....		244	56	300
J. Rouillard.....	Locker.....	\$50 increase July 1	600	50	650
W. Higgins.....	do.....	\$52.50 do	600	50	650
J. Hogan.....	do.....	\$52.50 do	600	50	650
E. Robitaille.....	do.....	\$52.50 do	600	50	650
C. Marcotte.....	do.....	\$52.50 do	600	50	650
L. Samson.....	do.....	Appointed Aug. 19..	600		
J. Griffith.....	House Keeper.....		500	50	550
C. Juneau.....	Fireman.....		360	40	400
J. Deary.....	Porter Ex. M.....		336	64	400
O. Hannon.....	do do.....		336	64	400
L. G. N. Belleau.....	Assistant Appraiser.....	Appointed Oct. 27..	700		
J. Batterton.....	Locker.....	do 22..	600		
<i>Rimouski.</i>					
P. L. Gauvreau.....	Collector.....		400		
J. H. Patton.....	Landing Waiter.....		100		
<i>Russelltown.</i>					
R. Rodgers.....	Collector.....		600		
J. Breadnor.....	Preventive Officer.....		400		
<i>St. John's.</i>					
B. Burland.....	Collector.....		1,200		
H. G. Parohard.....	Landing Waiter.....		700		
P. A. Delisle.....	Tide Waiter.....		600		
E. Bourret.....	Landing Waiter.....		600	100	700
B. Wilson.....	Assistant Waiter.....		365		
J. Brosseau.....	Landing do.....		600	100	700
P. Guertin.....	do do.....		600	100	700

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Continued.

QUEBEC.—Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
<i>Sutton.</i>					
			\$	\$	\$
B. Seaton	Collector	\$100 increase July 1.	700		
A. Fray	Landing Waiter	\$100 do	500		
J. Allan	Preventive Officer	Appointed Aug. 20.	100		
L. Boright	do	do do	60		
<i>Stanstead.</i>					
C. S. Channel	Collector	\$100 increase July 1.	1,100		
M. Dixon	Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector		600		
W. McGowan	Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector		500		
A. F. B. Patton	Landing Waiter		525	75	600
S. F. Copp	do do		400		
S. Knight	do do		400	100	500
L. F. Merriman	do do		400		
H. House	Preventive Officer		350	50	400
<i>Three Rivers.</i>					
G. H. Godby	Collector		750	150	900

NEW BRUNSWICK.

<i>Bathurst.</i>					
F. Meahan	Collector		1,000		
W. Napier	Landing Waiter		400	100	500
W. Armstrong	Preventive Officer		160	90	250
J. Kirr	Sub-Collector		400		
D. Foley	Preventive Officer	Appointed Oct. 22, '73	100	50	150
<i>Bay Verte.</i>					
N. Prescott	Collector		400		
<i>Campo Bello.</i>					
J. Farmer	Collector		600	100	700
T. Worster	Sub-Collector		200	100	300
<i>Caraquette.</i>					
J. G. C. Blackall	Collector		600		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Chatham.</i>					
D. Ferguson	Collector		1,200		
J. C. E. Carmichael	Landing Surveyor	\$150 increase	900		
R. T. Miller	Appraiser		700		
T. Crimmon	Landing Waiter	\$300 increase	600		
W. Anderson	Locker and Tide Waiter	\$200 do	600		
W. T. Connors	Preventive Officer	\$260 do	500		
T. Savoy	Landing Waiter	Appointed Nov. 1, Order in Council Oct. 22, 1873.	200		
<i>Dalhousie.</i>					
W. Montgomery	Collector		1,000		
E. J. Stuart	Landing Waiter		260	40	300
W. Jamieson	Preventive Officer		200		
W. Doyle	do		100		
J. McMillan	do		100		
J. Jardine	Sub-Collector		400		
A. R. Chamberlain	Landing Waiter		260		
<i>Dorchester.</i>					
J. Hickman	Collector		600		
R. R. Chapman	Sub-Collector		400		
F. Belliveau	Tide Waiter		100		
<i>Fredericton.</i>					
A. F. Street	Collector		1,300		
J. W. M. Ruel	Clerk and Landing Waiter		750	150	900
H. G. Winter	Appraiser		650	150	800
S. Vail	Preventive Officer		120		
<i>Hillsboro'.</i>					
W. Wallace	Collector		600	100	700
R. Wright	Sub-Collector		200	100	300
S. Blacke	Tide Waiter		100		
J. W. Brewster	do		100		
W. J. Reid	Sub-Collector		400		
S. Calkins	Tide Waiter		100		
<i>Moncton.</i>					
J. Robertson	Collector		1,000		
<i>McAdam's Junction.</i>					
S. Watts	Collector	\$50 increase	850	50	900
C. Conolly	Landing Waiter	\$50 do	700		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Newcastle.</i>					
R. B. Haddow	Collector		1,200		
D. McGuer	Preventive Officer		600		
R. T. Millar	Landing Waiter & Locker		300		
H. E. Parker	Junior Clerk		500		
P. Wheeler	Landing Waiter	Appointed Nov. 1...	400		
<i>Richibucto.</i>					
H. Livingston	Collector		1,000		
R. Douglas	Sub-Collector		600		
W. Brown	Tide Waiter		250	100	300
J. Cochrane	do		240	60	300
J. B. Russ	do		160	40	200
O. Richard	do		60		
J. Bowser	do		100		
A. K. Dysert	Sub-Collector		500		
<i>Richmond Station.</i>					
J. T. Allen	Collector		800		
<i>Sackville.</i>					
J. D. Dixon	Collector		800		
E. Cole	Sub-Collector		100		
G. Liddall	Preventive Officer		100		
<i>Shediac.</i>					
D. Hannington	Collector		880		
A. McQueen	Preventive Officer		300		
<i>Shippegan.</i>					
P. J. N. Dumaresq	Collector		600		
J. Savoy	Preventive Officer		60		
<i>Saint Andrews.</i>					
C. M. Gove	Collector		1,200		
W. Whitlock	Landing Waiter		700		
J. Brown	Preventive Officer and Appraiser		550		
<i>Saint George.</i>					
J. A. Moran	Collector		700		
D. Whitmore	Prevent Officer	Services dispensed with Nov. 1, 1873.			
K. Sutherland	do		240	110	350

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Saint Stephen.</i>					
H. Webber	Collector		1,600		
H. Hutton	Landing Waiter	\$50 increase	750		
W. Grimmer	do and Appraiser	\$50 do	650		
D. Wilson	Preventive Officer	\$50 do	650		
S. Darling	do		550		
<i>Saint John.</i>					
J. R. Ruel	Collector	Reappointed July 28.	2,600	400	3,000
S. E. Geron	Landing Surveyor	do do	1,300	200	1,500
J. Barbar	Surveyor Shipping	\$100 increase	1,100	100	1,200
H. Whiteside	Chief Clerk		1,400	200	1,600
G. F. Mathew	Clerk		1,100	100	1,200
A. Atchison	do		912 50	37 50	950
W. Clawson	do		900	100	1,000
C. F. Olive	do	\$100 increase	750	100	850
H. W. Vradenburg	do		900	300	1,200
J. McLaren	do	\$50 increase	900	100	1,000
J. Sandall	do	Reappointed 1 July 28.	1,100	100	1,200
J. W. Peters	do	Appointed July 15.	300	50	350
R. M. Longmaid	Landing Waiter		900	100	1,000
J. Flewelling	do		900	100	1,000
J. Olive, jun.	Tide Waiter	\$50 increase	550	50	600
J. Sinclair	do	\$50 do	550	50	600
W. H. Bowyer	Tide Surveyor		900	100	1,000
E. L. Thorne	Appraiser		1,200	200	1,400
J. Woodward	Assistant Appraiser		600	100	700
W. J. B. Marter	Locker	\$50 increase	600	100	700
S. Daly	do	\$50 do	600	50	650
H. Coffey	do	\$50 do	600	50	650
J. Humphrey	do	\$50 do	600	50	650
P. Daley	do	\$50 do	600	50	650
W. H. Travis	do	\$50 do	600	50	650
T. Bustin	do	Reappointed July 28.	550	100	650
W. Carleton	do	Increase \$50	600	50	650
A. Harrison	Clerk		600	100	700
H. P. Sandal	do	\$50 increase	550	100	650
C. Pigeon	Tide Waiter	\$50 do	550	50	600
T. O. Sandall	do	\$50 do	550	50	600
W. Colwell	do	\$50 do	550	50	600
J. O. Dunham	do	\$50 do	550	50	600
W. H. Olive	Locker	\$50 do	600	50	650
D. Smiler	Clerk		600	150	750
W. Johnston	Tide Waiter	\$50 increase	550	50	600
M. B. Owen	do	\$50 do	550	50	600
J. Williams	do	\$50 do	550	50	600
S. Robinson	do	\$50 do	550	50	600
W. A. Robinson	do	\$47 do	550	50	600
W. Forsyth, jun.	do	\$50 do	550	50	600
J. M. F. Whiting	do	Appointed July 1.	550	50	600
E. W. S. Stewart	Guager		100		
J. K. Hawson	Sub-Collector		200	100	300
J. Carson	do		200	100	300
A. Dunn	do		200	100	300
A. Armstrong	Locker		550	100	650
J. S. Thompson	Clerk		500	50	550
C. Laird	Messenger		500	100	600
J. Boulston	Labourer	\$50 increase	550	50	600
T. B. Foley	Tide Waiter	Appointed Sept. 10.	550	50	600
A. McBeath	Clerk & Assist. Appraiser	Appointed August 11.	800		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>West Isles.</i>					
J. E. Dixon	Collector		600	100	700
<i>Woodstock.</i>					
H. E. Dibbler	Collector		1,000		
F. W. Brown	Sub-Collector		400	50	450
F. Tibbits	do		400	50	450
C. S. Appleby	Preventive Officer		100	50	150
E. M. Trusdell	do		100	50	150
H. Wolhampton	do		100	50	150
J. Hartt	do		100	50	150
F. Violette	do		50	50	100
J. Baird	do		50	50	100
R. Albert	Landing Waiter		200	50	250

NOVA SCOTIA.

<i>Anherst.</i>					
W. Tupper	Collector	Appointed Nov. 5...	1,200		
C. J. Brundize	Sub-collector		200	50	250
W. McNab	do		150		
J. Moffatt	do		250	50	300
C. E. Ratchford	Clerk and Locker		400	50	450
J. H. Black	Sub-Collector		350	100	450
A. D. Chapman	Preventive Officer		60		
W. Brundage	do		60		
G. B. Forrest	do		60		
<i>Annapolis.</i>					
A. Fullerton	Collector		750	50	800
G. F. Ditmars	Sub-Collector		150	50	200
A. B. Thorne	do		100	50	150
J. L. Rice	Preventive Officer		60		
<i>Antigonish.</i>					
H. McPhee	Collector		900	100	1,000
E. Corbett	Sub-Collector		100	50	150
E. G. Randall	do		200	50	250
<i>Arichat.</i>					
S. Donovan	Collector		750	50	800
A. McDonald	Sub-Collector		100	50	150
E. Hearn	Preventive Officer		100		
J. Shaw	do		100	50	150
P. LeLaucheur	do		60		
W. Brymer	Sub-Collector		100	50	150
D. Urquhart	do		250		
D. Boyd	do		100	50	150
P. Doyle	Preventive Officer	Appointed August 1.	60		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increase from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	¢	\$
<i>Baddick.</i>					
A. Cameron	Collector		700		
J. McNeil	Sub-Collector		250		
J. McAuley	do	\$50 increase July 1	150		
D. McDonald	do		200		
C. L. Campbell	Preventive Officer		60		
J. Baine	do		60		
A. Morrison	do		60		
D. McLeod	do		240		
W. Taylor	do		240		
<i>Barrington.</i>					
D. Sargent	Collector		400	100	500
J. Swain	Sub-Collector	\$50 increase July 1	150		
S. Smith	Preventive Officer		60		
W. Snow	do		60		
<i>Bridgetown.</i>					
S. Ruggles	Collector	Appointed July 1	650		
W. Graves	Sub-Collector		100	50	150
J. Brooks	Preventive Officer		60		
A. M. Shute	do		60		
<i>Cornwallis.</i>					
E. Rand	Collector		500	100	600
C. V. Rawding	Sub-Collector		150	50	200
H. V. B. Farnsworth	do		150	50	200
H. Morris	do		150	50	200
E. DeWolfe	do		200	50	250
G. S. Lockwood	do	Promoted & increased \$90, July 1	150	50	200
J. M. Porter	Preventive Officer		60		
A. Ogilvie	do		60		
<i>Digby.</i>					
B. Viets	Collector		750	50	800
Z. Crosscup	Sub-Collector		300	100	400
C. Gidney	do		150	50	200
B. H. Ruggles	do		200		
J. Thurber	do		200		
W. Riorden	Preventive Officer		60		
E. W. Potter	do		60		
J. Smith	do		60		
<i>Halifax.</i>					
E. M. Macdonald	Collector		2,600	400	3,000
H. B. Paulin	Registrar of Ships, &c.		1,800		
J. N. Ross	Surveyor		1,400	100	1,500
J. Kerr	Landing Waiter		900	100	1,000

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary with proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Halifax,—Continued.</i>					
G. A. V. Paw.	Landing Waiter		900 00	100 00	1,000 00
T. P. Jost	do		800 00	100 00	900 00
J. M. Gilbert	do		700 00	100 00	800 00
J. F. Muncey	Appraiser		1,200 00	200 00	1,400 00
J. S. Bissonette	Assistant Appraiser		600 00	100 00	700 00
J. Austin	Gauger		700 00	100 00	800 00
S. R. Caldwell	do		700 00	100 00	800 00
W. H. Hill	Check Clerk	\$100 increase, July 1	1,400 00	100 00	1,500 00
T. R. De Wolf	Clerk of Stations		1,400 00		
J. S. Morris	Clerk		583 00		
C. M. Almon	do		850 00	100 00	950 00
J. Marshall	do		800 00	200 00	1,000 00
J. C. Morris	do		750 00	100 00	850 00
J. F. Richardson	do		800 00		
J. Eckersley	do of Warehouses		1,100 00	100 00	1,200 00
J. W. Hennegar	do	\$50 increase, July 1	750 00	50 00	800 00
F. R. Coleman	do	do do	450 00	100 00	550 00
C. E. Brown	do	do do	450 00	150 00	600 00
A. Robertson	do		700 00	50 00	750 00
J. Withers	do		400 00	100 00	500 00
T. Caldwell	do		600 00		
T. C. Weir	Preventive Officer		730 00		
A. Kelly	Tide Waiter		803 00	97 00	900 00
J. Hills	Ship Officer		730 00	70 00	800 00
J. Wallace	do		700 00	50 00	750 00
J. Noble	do		730 00	170 00	900 00
D. Fraser	Locker	\$52.50 increase, July 1	600 00	50 00	650 00
W. Reynolds	do	do do	600 00	50 00	650 00
G. G. Gray	do	\$100 increase, July 1	600 00	50 00	650 00
N. McDonald	do		730 00		
J. F. Burnham	do	\$50 increase, July 1	600 00	50 00	650 00
J. Steele	do	\$100 increase, July 1	600 00	50 00	650 00
D. Calder	do	do do	600 00		
M. J. McCurdy	do		500 00	100 00	600 00
W. Petts	do		500 00	100 00	600 00
J. Crowe	do		365 00		
W. H. Broshford	do		500 00	100 00	600 00
W. A. Chipman	do		500 00	50 00	550 00
R. Hodges	do		550 00		
C. Grant	do		550 00	100 00	650 00
R. Brown	do		550 00		
M. H. Sullivan	do		550 00	100 00	650 00
J. Murray	do		550 00	50 00	600 00
S. White	do		550 00	50 00	600 00
F. Beazley	do	Appointed July 1			
		Appointed Clerk and \$143.75 increase on Oct. 1	600 00	50 00	650 00
John Beazley	Boatman		456 25	43 75	500 00
P. Home	do		456 25	43 75	500 00
W. Power	do		456 25	43 75	500 00
J. De Corney	do	Appointed Oct. 1	456 25		
W. A. Ganison	Assistant Appraiser		456 25	143 75	600 00
T. Mullane	do Gauger		456 25	43 75	500 00
Nelson Conrad	Tide Waiter and Weigher		547 50	52 50	600 00
W. C. Shonks	Tide Waiter		500 00	100 00	600 00
P. S. Mason	do		500 00	100 00	600 00
W. Buchanan	do	Appointed July 1	550 00	50 00	600 00

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary with proposed Increase, &c.—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Halifax.—Continued.</i>					
D. F. Curry.....	Sub-Collector.....		200		
W. McFarlane.....	do.....		200		
W. Blackman.....	Messenger.....		500	50	550
T. Venables.....	do.....		78		
<i>Liverpool.</i>					
J. H. Frunman.....	Collector.....		1,200		
W. Bryden.....	Landing Waiter.....		650	100	750
<i>Londonderry.</i>					
R. Dill.....	Collector.....	Appointed Nov. 1, (o d Collector dead).	400		
A. F. Corbett.....	Sub-Collector.....		100	100	200
J. F. Crow.....	do.....		100	1.0	200
H. Fulmer.....	Preventive Officer.....		60		
J. McCurdy.....	do.....		60		
G. Creelman.....	do.....		60		
<i>Lunenburg.</i>					
E. Dowling.....	Collector.....		600	150	750
J. Harley.....	Sub-Collector.....		250	100	350
B. Rynard.....	do.....	\$50 increase, July 1.	250	100	350
C. D. Mader.....	do.....		200	100	300
D. Dimock.....	do.....		150	50	200
J. Myra.....	Preventive Officer.....		60		
J. W. Rendolf.....	do.....		60		
W. Gildert.....	do.....		60		
J. Morash.....	do.....		60		
J. H. Mills.....	do.....		60		
<i>Lockeport.</i>					
G. Stalker.....	Collector.....		500	100	600
<i>Margaretsville.</i>					
D. W. Landers.....	Collector.....		400	100	500
G. B. Reid.....	Sub-Collector.....		250	50	300
<i>North Sydney.</i>					
T. S. Brown.....	Collector.....		1,200		
P. Collins.....	Sub-Collector.....		100	50	150
E. Bown.....	Preventive Officer.....		240		
<i>Parrsboro'.</i>					
A. S. Townshend.....	Collector.....		400	100	500
F. F. Hatfield.....	Sub-Collector.....		150	50	200
C. Ward.....	do.....		100	50	150
J. W. Ward.....	do.....		100	50	150

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary with proposed Increase, &c. — *Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA. — *Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
<i>Port Hawkesbury.</i>			\$	\$	\$
W. McDonald	Collector		400		
<i>Pictou.</i>					
D. McCulloch	Collector		1,400	100	1,500
J. Patterson	Landing Waiter & Clerk		750	150	900
C. Murdock	do	\$50 increase, July 1 ..	350	150	500
B. McLeod	do	do do	350	150	500
A. McPherson	do	do do	350	150	500
E. Murray	Sub-Collector		100		
J. F. McDonald	do		150		
W. Connell	Landing Waiter		300	100	400
R. Logan	Sub-Collector	Appointed July 1 ..	300		
D. Campbell	Preventive Officer	Appointed Oct. 1 ..	100		
<i>Port Hood.</i>					
E. D. Tremaine	Collector		400	100	500
J. Ross	Sub-Collector		100	50	150
T. McKeen	Preventive Officer		60		
A. McFarlane	do		60		
<i>Port Medibay.</i>					
J. J. Letson	Collector		400	100	500
<i>Guyaboro'.</i>					
J. A. Tory	Collector		550	100	650
W. J. Biglo	Sub-Collector		150	50	200
J. Marshall	do		200		
A. P. McKenzie	do		100	50	150
G. B. Hadley	Preventive Officer		60		
J. Anderson	do		60		
J. H. Feltmate	do		60		
J. Purcell	do		900		
D. Murray, jun	Sub-Collector		300	50	350
J. Ehler, 3rd	Preventive Officer		60		
J. E. Carter	do		60		
<i>Shelburne.</i>					
J. Muir	Collector		400	100	500
W. McKenzie	Sub-Collector		100	50	150
<i>Sydney.</i>					
C. E. Leonard	Collector	\$100 increase, July 1	900	100	1,000
L. Kavanah	Sub-Collector		100	50	150

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary with proposed Increase, &c. *Concluded.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointments and Increases from 1st July, 1873.	Present Salary.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$
<i>Sydney.—Continued.</i>					
G. Rigby	Sub-Collector		100	50	150
C. H. Rigby	do		250	50	300
W. W. Bown	do		200	50	250
D. McKeen	do		200	50	250
P. Mullin	do		100	50	150
R. Laffin	do	Appointed, Sept. 1	100	50	150
J. Townshend	Preventive Officer		60		
<i>Weymouth.</i>					
S. Jones	Collector		550	50	600
A. Bonneuf	Sub-Collector		250	50	300
J. V. Steward	do		200	50	250
R. Sanderson	do		200	50	250
B. A. Robichau	Preventive Officer		60		
<i>Windsor.</i>					
E. O'Brien	Collector		1,200		
T. A. Malcolm	Sub-Collector		150	50	200
W. Davison	do		200	50	250
A. McV. Parker	do		100	50	150
A. Roy	do		150	50	200
J. Sterling	Landing Waiter		400	50	450
J. M. O'Brien	Preventive Officer		60		
<i>Yarmouth.</i>					
T. E. Moberly	Collector	\$100 increase, July 1	1,500		
R. Perry	Sub-Collector		100	50	150
P. S. D'Entrement	do		100	50	150
J. M. Lent	do		100	50	150
H. A. Hood	Landing Waiter & Clerk		700	200	900
W. S. Porter	do		400	150	550
R. Bingay	do		400	100	500
J. Huntington	do		400	50	450
J. White	Preventive Officer		60		

MANITOBA.

<i>Winnipeg.</i>					
G. B. Spencer	Collector		2,000		
J. Emslie	Chief Clerk	Appointed, July 1	1,000		
G. H. Young	Clerk	do	800		
R. Marion	Landing Waiter	do	650		
R. Jones	do	do	650		
F. F. Bradley	Sub-Collector		1,000		
F. Boswell	Clerk	Appointed, July 1	650		
J. Fortesque	Sub-Collector		200		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

<i>Victoria.</i>					
N. Hanley	Collector		3,800		
J. E. McMillan	Chief Clerk	Appointed, Oct. 1	1,600		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Amherstburg.</i>				
E. Anderson	Collector	\$ 1,000		
J. Hamilton	Landing Waiter	625		
H. H. Cunningham	Preventive Officer	400	200	600
<i>Belleville.</i>				
A. Dixon	Collector	1,400		
W. A. Beamish	Landing Waiter	700	100	800
H. L. Lazier	do	400	200	600
W. McIntosh	Packer	300	100	400
<i>Brantford.</i>				
D. Curtis	Collector	1,300		
A. L. Wilson	Clerk	650	100	750
J. C. Davis	Landing Waiter	720		
<i>Brighton.</i>				
M. K. Lockwood	Collector	600		
J. M. Cadman	Landing Waiter	100		
<i>Brockville.</i>				
G. Easton	Collector	1,300		
C. Sibbald	Clerk and Landing Waiter	750	100	850
A. Stewart	Landing Waiter	650	100	850
D. Jones	Sub-Collector	400	100	500
<i>Burwell.</i>				
E. A. Dunham	Collector	700	100	800
G. Thompson	Preventive Officer	100		
<i>Chatham.</i>				
G. J. Pennefather	Collector	1,000	100	1,100
J. G. Monk	Clerk	350	150	500
H. R. McGregor	Clerk and Landing Waiter	600	100	700
J. Duck	Landing Waiter	300	200	500
C. Coatsworth	Preventive Officer	100		100
<i>Chippewa.</i>				
C. St. G. Yarwood	Collector	875		
<i>Clifton.</i>				
W. Leggett	Collector	1,500	300	1,800
G. Liddell	Surveyor	1,000	100	1,100
J. McDonald	do at W. F. Ferry	750		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Clifton.—Concluded.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
H. B. Rogers.....	Landing Waiter.....	800		
S. Smeaton.....	do.....	550	100	650
P. Macrath.....	do.....	550	100	650
J. H. Cannan.....	do.....	550	100	650
J. McLaughlan.....	do.....	550	100	650
P. Culhone.....	do.....	550	100	650
J. G. Elwood.....	do.....	730	70	800
J. Jackson.....	Messenger.....	200		
J. P. Brown.....	Clerk.....	900	100	1,000
<i>Cobourg.</i>				
G. Perry.....	Collector.....	1,100		
C. E. Ewing.....	Landing Waiter.....	700		
A. H. Godard.....	do.....	300	100	400
<i>Cramahe.</i>				
J. M. Mirriman.....	Collector.....	600		
<i>Colborne.</i>				
W. A. North.....	Collector.....	200	200	400
J. S. Scofield.....	Landing Waiter.....	200	100	300
G. Wilson.....	Assistant do.....	100	100	200
<i>Cornwall.</i>				
B. K. Bullock.....	Collector.....	800		
P. Dorothy.....	Landing Waiter.....	300	200	500
<i>Darlington.</i>				
J. Rankin.....	Collector.....	1,200		
J. McClellan.....	Landing Waiter.....	500	100	600
<i>Dover.</i>				
P. B. Barrett.....	Collector.....	875		
C. Walsh.....		500		
<i>Dundas.</i>				
W. B. Gwyn.....	Collector.....	1,000		
<i>Dunnville.</i>				
W. A. Macrae.....	Collector.....	850		
J. Murphy.....	Landing Waiter.....	500		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Elgin.</i>				
R. P. McMillan	Collector	125		
J. Reid	Landing Waiter	75		
<i>Fort Erie.</i>				
R. Graham	Collector	1,000	100	1,100
C. Treble	Landing Waiter	600	100	700
W. Eden	do	650	100	750
R. G. Warren	do	600	100	700
J. Magwood	do	300	300	600
T. B. Harvey	do	500	100	600
<i>Gananoque.</i>				
J. Ormiston	Collector	600		
E. Matty	Landing Waiter	250	50	300
<i>Goderich.</i>				
D. Doty	Collector	1,000		
R. Radcliffe	Landing Waiter	600		
R. McIntosh	do	400		
<i>Guelph.</i>				
E. Carthew	Collector	1,200		
S. S. Walsh	Landing Waiter	550	150	700
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
W. H. Kitson	Collector	2,600		
W. Beattly	Surveyor	1,400	200	1,600
T. Clarke	Appraiser	1,200		1,200
J. Thompson	Assistant Appraiser	800		
H. Lennox	Sub Collector	700		
C. R. M. Sewell	Chief Clerk	1,300	100	1,400
T. Shepherd	Clerk	1,000	100	1,100
J. Birss	do	900	100	1,000
S. S. Amos	do	850	50	900
W. W. Woodward	do	850		
W. Gillespie	do	800		
H. A. L. Dixon	Chief Landing Waiter	800		
W. G. Munday	Landing Waiter	750		
P. S. McHenry	do	600		
P. O'Heir	do	550	50	600
O. M. Kelly	do	550	50	600
W. Agnew	Searcher and Packer	600		
T. Bryan	Sub-Collector	800		
<i>Hope.</i>				
E. J. W. Burton	Collector	1,100	100	1,200
H. Forbes	Surveyor	850		
G. P. Lauder	Landing Waiter	600		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Kingston.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
.....	Collector	1,900		.....
W. R. Mingaye	Surveyor	1,100		.....
J. Hopkirk	Chief Clerk	900	100	1,000
J. S. Smyth	Clerk	800	100	900
H. Gillespie	Appraiser	800	200	1,000
E. McColl	Chief Landing Waiter	650	150	800
T. Meagher	Landing Waiter	550	150	700
J. Kidd	do	550	150	700
J. Murphy	do	550	150	700
T. Robinson	do	550	150	700
W. H. Davy	do	400	100	500
H. Dugdale	do	300		.....
J. Pringer	do	200		.....
J. Dawson	do	200		.....
D. Cooke	Messenger	300		.....
R. D. Anglin	Clerk	500		.....
<i>Kingsville.</i>				
S. King	Collector	400		.....
M. W. Scott	Preventive Officer	100		.....
<i>Lindsay.</i>				
D. Brown	Collector	1,000		.....
<i>London.</i>				
J. B. Strathy	Collector	1,700	100	1,800
L. Cameron	Surveyor	1,200	200	1,400
E. S. Collett	Clerk	1,000	200	1,200
R. Irvine	Landing Waiter	700	100	800
R. F. Evans	do	600	100	700
E. Anderson	Locker and Assistant Clerk	800	100	900
F. McDiarmid	Preventive Officer	100		.....
H. Boyd	Messenger	350	50	400
<i>Morrisburg.</i>				
H. Carman	Collector	720		.....
H. McCullough	Preventive Officer	400		.....
<i>Napanee.</i>				
J. Benson	Collector	900		.....
T. Beaman	Landing Waiter	500		.....
<i>Newcastle.</i>				
F. Farncomb	Collector	600	200	800

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Niagara.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
W. Kirby	Collector	900		
J. Hall	Surveyor	700		
A. Shaw	Sub-Collector	600		
<i>Oakville.</i>				
R. K. Chisholm	Collector	600		
<i>Oshawa.</i>				
C. Walsh	Collector	900		
R. Welch	Landing Waiter	550		
<i>Owen Sound.</i>				
W. A. Stephens	Collector	600		
C. R. Sing	Landing Water	200	200	400
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Z. Wilson	Collector	1 500	100	1,600
B. Gordon	Clerk	1,000	200	1,200
W. McAgy	Appraiser	850	100	950
C. Carleton	Chief Landing Waiter	850	50	900
S. S. Bartram	Clerk and Landing Waiter	750	100	850
A. Heney	Landing Waiter	600	200	800
J. Little	do	550	50	600
G. J. Horan	Locker	600	100	700
J. Burns	Messenger	240	160	400
<i>Paris.</i>				
F. H. Haycock	Collector	1,000		
<i>Penetanguishene.</i>				
W. U. Rutledge	Collector	300	200	500
J. D. Beaty	Landing Waiter	200	200	400
<i>Picton.</i>				
J. S. Clute	Collector	600		
W. H. McLean	Landing Waiter	400	100	500
F. W. Mandeville	do	400	100	500
H. Low	do	400	100	500
<i>Peterboro'.</i>				
C. Perry	Collector	1,000		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Prescott.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
H. D. Jessup	Collector	1,200	100	1,300
G. Twombly	Surveyor	900	100	1,000
M. Dowsley	Clerk and Landing Waiter	700	100	800
W. Gerald's	Landing Waiter	600	100	700
A. S. Gerald's	Preventive Officer	400	100	500
<i>Rowan.</i>				
P. Bennett	Collector	1,000		
<i>Sarnia.</i>				
J. W. Verner	Collector	1,100	100	1,200
G. U. Mattieson	Landing Waiter	600	100	700
J. King	do	600	100	700
G. W. Thomas	do	500	100	600
W. Gurd	do	400		
<i>St. Catharines.</i>				
J. Clark	Collector	1,100	100	1,200
J. B. Benson	Landing Waiter	700	150	850
C. R. Ellis	do	600	100	700
S. S. Clark	do	200	200	400
M. J. Anderson	Surveyor	800		
<i>Saugeen.</i>				
G. C. Douglas	Collector	500		
<i>Sault Ste. Marie.</i>				
J. Wilson	Collector	1,000	100	1,100
S. Livingstone	Sub-Collector	500	100	600
P. Brown	Landing Waiter	500	100	600
J. Bowker	do	650	100	750
J. Cousins	do	500	100	600
S. Thebo	do	200	100	300
J. S. Clouston	do	200	100	300
R. Eglisb	Preventive Officer	200	100	300
<i>Stanley.</i>				
W. Hemphill	Collector	600	200	800
<i>Toronto.</i>				
J. E. Smith	Collector	2,600	600	3,200
T. C. Scott	Surveyor	1,600	400	2,000
R. Inglis	Appraiser	1,200	100	1,300
J. Douglas	Chief Clerk	1,400	200	1,600
C. B. Mackay	Clerk	1,200	200	1,400
J. Woodhouse		1,000	100	1,100

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$
<i>Toronto.—Concluded.</i>				
D. Delamere	Clerk	1,000	100	1,100
T. McLean	do	700	200	900
J. Scanlan	do	700	200	900
J. B. Robinson	Landing Waiter.	700	200	900
G. Watson	do	800	100	900
W. H. Miller	do	200		
J. Beatty	Assistant Surveyor.	1,000		
T. Spence	Landing Waiter	600	50	650
J. Clark	do	600	50	650
J. Milbourne	do	500	50	550
W. Jardine	Clerk	600	150	750
J. B. Fleming	do	500	50	550
J. P. Dunn	Chief Landing Waiter.	900	100	1,000
T. McArthur	do do	650	150	800
H. Sinclair	do do	600	100	700
H. D. Wilson	do do	600	100	700
H. B. Gowar	do do	550	50	600
J. Green	do do	600	50	650
G. Munro	do do	550	50	600
B. Anderson	do do	600	150	750
C. Loarden	do do	550	50	600
L. P. Sherwood	Clerk	650	50	700
D. McLeod	Landing Waiter.	600	50	650
C. Baker	Assistant Appraiser.	800	100	900
A. K. Boomer	do	800	100	900
J. W. Horgan	Locker	750	150	900
J. R. McCaffrey	do	750	50	800
W. Howe	Landing Waiter	600	100	700
J. Stitt	Locker	800	150	950
H. Duff	do	750	150	900
R. G. Patton	do	750	150	900
R. Yorston	Assistant Locker.	600	100	700
G. L. Hughson	Preventive Officer.	100		
C. Slein	Messenger	400	100	500
R. Leatch	Porter	500	50	550
G. Mackay	do	500		
J. G. Miller	Assistant Appraiser.	800	100	900
J. Ferguson	do Locker	800		
A. Scott	Landing Waiter	550	50	600
W. McLean	do	500	50	550
W. H. Lester	Clerk	600	200	800
E. Shortis	Porter	500		
<i>Stratford.</i>				
J. Hamilton	Collector	1,000		
J. Powell	Landing Waiter.	700		
<i>Trenton.</i>				
A. Macaulay	Collector	400	200	600
<i>Wallaceburg.</i>				
C. Fraser	Collector	600	100	700
W. Brockdorff	Landing Waiter	300	200	500
A. Mullins	do	550		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Whitby.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
W. Warren.....	Collector.....	900		900
F. F. Pole.....	Landing Waiter.....	550	50	600
R. Brennan.....	do.....	500	50	550
<i>Windsor.</i>				
W. Benson.....	Collector.....	1,300	100	1,400
W. Morton.....	Surveyor.....	900	200	1,100
M. Cowan.....	Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	800	100	900
J. L. Marentelle..	Landing Waiter.....	600	50	650
J. Clark.....	do.....	550	50	600
F. Perkins.....	do.....	550	50	600
J. Watson.....	do.....	550	50	600
E. W. Richardson.....	do.....	550	50	600
F. H. Morrin.....	do.....	500	50	550
J. Richardson.....	do.....	600	50	650
G. Gilkes.....	do.....	550	50	600
J. Watts.....	Messenger.....	78		78
S. Chevallier.....	Preventive Officer.....	100		100
<i>Woodstock.</i>				
W. H. Van Ingar.....	Collector.....	950	50	1,000

QUEBEC.

<i>Clarenceville.</i>				
C. Stewart.....	Collector.....	500		500
<i>Coaticook.</i>				
W. S. Williams.....	Collector.....	1,400		1,400
J. H. Tompkins.....	Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	700	200	900
H. Lacroix.....	do.....	650	150	800
C. E. Perry.....	do do.....	800		800
J. B. Grant.....	do.....	600	200	800
A. Workman.....	do.....	300	100	400
D. Young.....	Preventive Officer.....	400		400
C. Taylor.....	do.....	100		100
<i>Dundee.</i>				
E. D. Philipps.....	Collector.....	1,000		1,000
R. Tyre.....	Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector.....	500		500
M. M. Smith.....	Landing Waiter.....	500		500
J. McGibbon.....	Preventive Officer.....	300		300

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Frelighsburg.</i>				
F. J. Parker	Collector	650		650
G. W. Wells	Preventive Officer	200		200
<i>Gaspé.</i>				
J. C. Belleau	Collector	1,200		
J. J. Kavanagh	Landing Waiter	600	100	700
H. Talbot	do	400		
J. Perrie	do	200	100	300
D. B. McGee	Sub-Collector	400		400
<i>Hemmingford.</i>				
M. Sweet	Collector	750		
F. S. Proper	Landing Waiter	600		
F. T. Boardman	Preventive Officer	730		
<i>Lacolle.</i>				
A. Holden	Collector	800		
P. Dozois	Preventive Officer	400		
<i>Magdalen Islands.</i>				
J. J. Fox	Collector	800	200	1,000
W. Harvey	Preventive Officer	300	200	500
<i>Montreal.</i>				
W. B. Simpson	Collector	3,600		
J. Lewis	Surveyor	2,000	400	2,400
H. Bryson	Appraiser	1,800	200	2,000
D. Mackay	do	1,800	200	2,000
D. E. Villeneuve	do	1,800	200	2,000
J. H. McNider	Examining Warehouse Keeper	900	100	1,000
P. A. Mercier	Assistant Appraiser	800	200	1,000
O. P. Allard	do	700	300	1,000
P. G. Fantoux	do	800	200	1,000
E. McLennan	do			
T. Gabbler	do	800	200	1,000
E. Meyer	Chief Landing Waiter	1,400	100	1,500
F. Barry	Landing Waiter	1,400		1,400
J. Nelson	do	1,300	100	1,400
L. Globensky	do	875	25	900
J. O'Meara	do	850		
E. Blomely	do	850		
E. Brosseau	do	850		
O. Allard	Superintendent of Tide Waiters	1,150	50	1,200
R. Stuart	Chief Locker	650	100	750
F. Crispo	do Clerk	1,800	200	2,000
O. Salby	Cashier	1,500	100	1,600

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$
<i>Montreal.—Continued.</i>				
T. Watkins	Clerk	1,200		
J. M. Purcell	do	1,300		
W. Bleatley	do	1,300	100	1,400
J. Cox	do	900	100	1,000
J. Dunn	do	750	50	800
J. F. Wolff	do	800	100	900
F. A. Lavoie	do	750	50	800
A. Laurier	do	950	50	1,000
S. Tidmarsh	do	800	50	850
W. J. O'Hara	do	950	50	1,000
J. A. Jordan	do	650	50	700
J. Struthers	do	650	50	700
W. Burrell	do	650	50	700
A. Malbouy	do	800		
J. R. Thompson	do	700		
J. E. Lamere	do	700		
W. P. Weir	Tide Surveyor	1,000		
T. Siewwright	Weigher	800	100	900
R. Powney	First Class Tide Waiter	600		
W. Goodbody	do	600		
J. Hodges	do	600		
A. Turgeon	do	600		
H. Mullins	do	600		
F. Clark	do	600		
L. U. Demers	do	600		
W. Peatman	do	600		
T. T. Montanari	do	600		
A. Vilbon	do	600		
R. Burrell	do	600		
J. McCormick	do	600		
T. Tester	do	600		
J. Morrison	do	600		
P. Lapierre	do	600		
A. Gallet	do	600		
H. Madden	do	600		
G. Tuck	do	600		
J. Madden	do	600		
J. Prendergast	do	600		
J. Tipson	do	600		
W. Fest	do	600		
W. Hynes	do	600		
F. Cormier	do	600		
M. Barry	do	600		
J. Casey	do	600		
J. Cormier	do	600		
A. Symmers	do	600		
T. Chambers	do	600		
D. Tuff	Second Class Tide Waiter	550		
J. W. Nickolson	do	550		
B. Dupré	do	550		
J. O. Labranche	do	550		
F. Bennett	do	550		
L. St. Jean	do	550		
J. McClusky	do	550		
L. J. Tessier	do	550		
H. Fenoglio	do	550		
T. Green	do	550		
J. B. O'Leary	do	550		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Name	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total
<i>Montreal.—Concluded.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
L. Sanguinet	Second Class Tide Waiter ..	550		
J. Johnston	do ..	550		
J. B. Caallier	do ..	550		
F. Leclerc	do ..	550		
J. Campbell	do ..	550		
J. P. O'Hara	do ..	550		
H. Boyer	do ..	550		
H. Murren	do ..	550		
G. McCrossan	do ..	550		
J. Hughes	Messenger ..	500		
J. Mailloux	Packer	500		
<i>Percé.</i>				
G. Le Boutellier	Collector	500	300	800
W. Flynn	Preventive Officer	300	200	500
<i>New Carlisle.</i>				
L. Robitaille	Collector	1,200	200	1,400
W. J. Meagher	Clerk	500	100	600
H. Christie	Landing Waiter	300	100	400
W. Montgomery	do	300	100	400
P. C. Beauchêne	do	400		400
<i>Philipsburg.</i>				
W. W. Smith	Collector	600		600
<i>Potton.</i>				
G. Gunn	Collector	700		700
H. Manson	Preventive Officer	400		400
J. F. Tuck	do	200		200
<i>Quebec.</i>				
J. W. Dunscornb	Collector	3,240		3,240
J. A. Green	Surveyor	1,800	200	2,000
L. Bilodeau	Appraiser	1,400	400	1,800
D. Macpherson	do	1,400	400	1,800
W. W. Ross	Chief Clerk	1,600	200	1,800
G. Colby	Clerk	1,100	200	1,300
C. Gouin	do	1,100	100	1,200
A. G. Hawkins	do	900	100	1,000
E. Hnot	do	800		800
E. O'Brien	Landing Waiter	800	100	900
W. Cazaau	Cashier	1,100	100	1,200
A. E. Langevin	Clerk	1,200		1,200
A. Wheeler	Tide Surveyor	1,000		1,000
D. D. O'Meara	Clerk & Measurer of Vessels	800	300	1,100
W. N. Lee	Chief Landing Waiter	1,100	100	1,200
U. Langevin	Landing Waiter	900	100	1,000

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Quebec.—Concluded.</i>		\$	\$	\$
W. H. Carter	Landing Waiter	900	100	1,000
A. G. Bussières	Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector	500		
G. McKenzie	do do	400		
J. Bouchard	do do	200		
J. Belleau	Assistant Appraiser	800		
L. Dugal	Head Locker and Warehouse Keeper	800	100	900
W. Wood	Locker	600		
H. McHugh	Sampler and Weigher	600		
A. G. Bowden	do	600		
A. Comeau	Preventive Officer	100		
J. Radford	do	244		
J. Rouillard	Locker	600	50	650
W. Higgins	Extra Locker	600	50	650
J. Hogan	do	600	50	650
E. Robitaille	do	600	50	650
C. Marcotte	do	600	50	650
J. Griffith	Housekeeper	500		500
C. Jeneau	Fireman	360		
J. Deary	Porter	336		
O. Hannan	do	336		
L. Samson	Locker	600		
J. B. Dion	do	600		
E. L. S. Giroux	Clerk	600		
P. Larue	Assistant Tide Surveyor	800		
<i>Rimouski.</i>				
P. L. Gauvreau	Collector	400		
J. H. Patten	Landing Waiter	100		
<i>Russelstown.</i>				
R. Rodgers	Collector	600		
J. Breadem	Preventive Officer	400		
<i>Saint Johns.</i>				
B. Burland	Collector	1,200	100	1,300
H. G. Pritchard	Landing Waiter	700		
F. A. Delisle	Tide Waiter	600		
E. Bourret	Landing Waiter	600	100	700
R. Wilson	Assistant Landing Waiter	365		
J. Brosseau	Tide Waiter	600	100	700
P. Guertin	do	600	100	700
J. Remon	Messenger	48		
<i>Sutton.</i>				
B. Seaton	Collector	700		
A. Frary	Landing Waiter	500		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*QUEBEC.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Stanstead.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
C. S. Channell.....	Collector.....	1,100	100	1,200
W. Dixon.....	Landing Waiter.....	600		600
W. McGowan.....	do.....	500		500
A. F. B. Patton.....	do.....	525	75	600
S. F. Copp.....	do.....	400		
S. Knight.....	do.....	400	100	500
H. House.....	Preventive Officer.....	350	50	400
L. F. Muriman.....	Landing Waiter.....	400		
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
C. H. Godby.....	Collector.....	750		750

NEW BRUNSWICK.

<i>Bathurst.</i>				
F. Meehan.....	Collector.....	1,000		
W. Napier.....	Landing Waiter.....	400	200	600
W. Armstrong.....	Preventive Officer.....	168	140	300
J. Kerr.....	Sub-Collector.....	400	100	500
D. Foley.....	Preventive Officer.....	100	100	200
<i>Bay Verte.</i>				
W. Prescott.....	Collector.....	400		
<i>Campo Bello.</i>				
J. Farmer.....	Collector.....	600	100	700
T. Worster.....	Sub-Collector.....	200	100	300
<i>Caraquet.</i>				
J. C. G. Blackhall.....	Collector.....	600	100	700
<i>Chatham.</i>				
D. Ferguson.....	Collector.....	1,200	200	1,400
J. C. E. Carmichael.....	Landing Surveyor.....	750	200	950
R. T. Millar.....	Appraiser.....	700		
F. Crimmen.....	Landing Waiter.....	300	300	600
W. Anderson.....	Locker and Tide Waiter.....	400	200	600
W. T. Connors.....	Preventive Officer.....	240	200	440

LIST of Ports with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Dorchester.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
J. Hickman.....	Collector.....	600		
R. B. Chapman.....	Sub-Collector.....	400		
F. Beliveau.....	Tide Waiter.....	100		
<i>Dalhousie.</i>				
W. Montgomery.....	Collector.....	1,000	100	1,100
J. Jardine.....	Sub-Collector.....	400	100	500
E. J. Stewart.....	Landing Waiter.....	260	140	400
W. Jamieson.....	Preventive Officer.....	200		
W. Doyle.....	do.....	100		
J. McMillan.....	do.....	100		
<i>Fredericton.</i>				
A. F. Street.....	Collector.....	1,300	100	1,400
J. W. M. Ruel.....	Clerk.....	750	150	900
H. G. Winter.....	Appraiser.....	650	150	800
S. Vail.....	Preventive Officer.....	120		
<i>Hillsboro'.</i>				
W. Wallace.....	Collector.....	600	200	800
W. J. Read.....	Sub-Collector.....	400		
R. Wright.....	do.....	200	100	300
S. Blake.....	Preventive Officer.....	100		
J. W. Brewster.....	do.....	100		
S. Calkins.....	do.....	100		
<i>McAdam's Junction.</i>				
S. Watts.....	Collector.....	850	150	1,000
C. Conolly.....	Landing Waiter.....	700		
<i>Newcastle.</i>				
R. B. Haddon.....	Collector.....	1,200	200	1,400
R. T. Millar.....	Landing Waiter and Ap- praiser.....	300	200	500
D. McGuier.....	Preventive Officer.....	600	100	700
H. E. Parker.....	Junior Clerk.....	500	100	600
<i>Moncton.</i>				
J. Robertson.....	Collector.....	1,000		
<i>Richibucto.</i>				
H. Livingstone.....	Collector.....	1,000	100	1,100
R. Douglas.....	Sub-Collector.....	600		
A. K. Dysart.....	do.....	500		

LIST of Ports, with names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Richibucto.—Concluded.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
W. Brown	Preventive Officer.....	200	100	300
J. Cochrane	do	240	60	300
J. B. Russ	do	160	40	200
A. Richard	Tide Waiter	60		
J. Bowser	do	100		
<i>Richmond Station.</i>				
J. T. Allan	Collector	800		
J. Connell	Preventive Officer	300		
<i>Sackville.</i>				
J. D. Dixon	Collector	800		
R. Cole	Sub-Collector	100		
G. Liddall	do	100		
<i>Shediac.</i>				
D. Harrington	Collector	880		
A. McQueen	Preventive Officer	300		
<i>Shippegan.</i>				
P. J. U. Dumaresq	Collector	600		
J. Lavoy	Preventive Officer	60		
<i>St. Andrews.</i>				
C. M. Goot	Collector	1,200	200	1,400
W. Whitlock	Landing Waiter	700	150	850
J. Brown	Preventive Officer	550	50	600
<i>St. George.</i>				
J. A. Moran	Collector	700		
R. Sutherland	Preventive Officer	240	160	400
<i>St Stephen.</i>				
H. Webber	Collector	1,600		
H. Hutton	Landing Waiter	750	50	800
W. Grimmer	do and Appraiser	650	50	700
D. Wilson	Preventive Officer	650	50	700
S. Darling	do	550	50	600
<i>St. John.</i>				
J. E. Ruel	Collector	2,600	200	2,800
S. E. Gerow	Landing Surveyor	1,300	100	1,400

LIST of Ports, with names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$
<i>St. John.—Concluded.</i>				
S. Barber...	Surveyor of Shipping	1,100	100	1,200
H. Whiteside	Chief Clerk	1,400	200	1,600
G. F. Mathew	Clerk	1,100	100	1,200
A. Atcheson	do	912 50	37 50	950
W. Clawson	do	900		
C. F. Olive	do	750	100	850
H. W. Vradenburg	do	900	100	1,000
J. McLaren	do	900	100	1,000
J. Landall	do	1,100	100	1,200
H. Harrison	do	600	100	700
H. P. Landall	do	550	100	650
R. M. Longmaid	Landing Waiter	900	100	1,000
J. Flewelling	do	900	100	1,000
J. Olive, jun	do	550	50	600
J. Sinclair	do	550	50	600
W. H. Bowyer	Tide Surveyor	900	100	1,000
E. L. Thorne	Appraiser	1,200	400	1,600
S. Woodward	Assistant Appraiser	600	100	700
W. J. B. Marter	Locker	600	50	650
S. Daly	do	600	50	650
H. Coffey	do	600	50	650
J. Humphrey	do	600	50	650
P. Daly	do	600	50	650
W. H. Travis	do	600	50	650
T. Bustin	do	550	100	650
W. Carleton	do	600	50	650
C. Pigeon	Tide Waiter	550	50	600
T. O. Landall	do	550	50	600
W. Colwell	do	550	50	600
W. H. Olive	do and Locker	600	50	650
D. Smiler	Clerk	600	50	650
W. Johnston	Tide Waiter	550	50	600
M. E. Owen	do	550	50	600
J. Williams	do	550	50	600
S. Robinson	do	550	50	600
J. O. Dunham	do	550	50	600
W. A. Robinson	do	550	50	600
E. W. S. Stewart	do	100	50	150
G. K. Hanson	Sub-Collector	200	100	300
J. Carson	do	200	100	300
A. Dunn	do	200	100	300
C. Laird	Messenger	500	50	550
J. Roulston	Packer	550	50	600
W. Forsyth, jun.	Tide Waiter	550	50	600
A. Armstrong	Locker	550	50	600
J. L. Thompson	Clerk	500	50	550
J. M. F. Whiting	Tide Waiter	550	50	600
J. W. Peters	Clerk	300	50	350
<i>West Isles.</i>				
J. E. Dixon	Collector	600	100	700
<i>Woodstock.</i>				
H. E. Dibble	Collector	1,000		
F. W. Brown	Sub-Collector	400	50	450

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Woodstock.—Concluded.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
F. Tibbitts	Sub-Collector	400	50	450
C. S. Appleby	Preventive Officer	100	50	150
E. M. Truesdell	do	100	50	150
H. Wolhampton	do	100	50	150
J. Hartt	do	100	50	150
R. Albert	Landing Waiter	200	50	250
F. Violette	Preventive Officer	50	50	100
J. Baird	do	50	50	100

NOVA SCOTIA.

<i>Antigonish.</i>				
H. McPhie	Collector	900	100	1,000
E. Corbett	Sub-Collector	100	50	150
E. G. Randall	do	200	50	250
<i>Amherst.</i>				
J. J. Kerr	Collector	1,200	100	1,300
C. J. Brundage	Sub-Collector	200	50	250
J. Moffatt	do	250	50	300
C. E. Ratchford	Clerk and Locker	400	50	450
J. H. Black	Sub-Collector	350	100	450
A. D. Chapman	Preventive Officer	60		
W. Brundage	do	60		
G. B. Forrest	do	60		
<i>Annapolis.</i>				
A. Fullerton	Collector	750	50	800
G. F. Ditmars	Sub-Collector	150	50	200
A. B. Thorne	do	100	50	150
L. J. Rice	Preventive Officer	60		
<i>Arichat.</i>				
S. Donovan	Collector	750	150	900
A. McDonald	Sub-Collector	100		
J. Hearn	Preventive Officer	100		
J. Shaw	do	100	50	150
P. Le Saucheur	do	60		
W. Brymer	Sub-Collector	100	50	150
D. Urquhart	do	250	50	300
D. Boyd	do	100	50	150
P. Doyle	Preventive Officer	60		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Baddeck.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
A. Cameron.....	Collector.....	700		
J. McNeil.....	Sub-Collector.....	250		
J. McAuley.....	do.....	150		
D. McDonald.....	do.....	200		
C. L. Campbell.....	Preventive Officer.....	60		
J. Boyne.....	do.....	60		
A. Morrison.....	do.....	60		
D. McLeod.....	do.....	240		
W. Taylor.....	do.....	240		
<i>Barrington.</i>				
D. Sargent.....	Collector.....	400	100	500
J. Swain.....	Sub-Collector.....	150		
S. Smith.....	Preventive Officer.....	60		
N. Snow.....	do.....	60		
<i>Bridgetown.</i>				
S. Ruggless..	Collector.....	650	100	750
W. Graves.....	Sub-Collector.....	100	50	150
J. Brooks.....	Preventive Officer.....	60		
A. M. Chute.....	do.....	60		
<i>Cornwallis.</i>				
E. Read.....	Collector.....	500	100	600
C. V. Rawding.....	Sub-Collector.....	150	50	200
H. V. B. Farnsworth.....	do.....	150	50	200
H. Morris.....	do.....	150	50	200
E. D. E. Wolfe.....	do.....	200	50	250
G. S. Lockwood.....	Preventive Officer.....	150	50	200
S. M. Porter.....	do.....	60		
A. Ogilvie.....	do.....	60		
<i>Digby.</i>				
B. Viets.....	Collector.....	750	50	800
Z. Croscup.....	Sub-Collector.....	300	200	500
C. Gidney.....	do.....	150	50	200
B. H. Ruggles.....	do.....	200	100	300
J. Thurber.....	do.....	200	100	300
W. Riordan.....	Preventive Officer.....	60		
E. W. Potter.....	do.....	60		
J. Smith.....	do.....	60		
<i>Liverpool.</i>				
J. H. Freeman.....	Collector.....	1,200	100	1,300
W. Bryden.....	Landing Waiter.....	650	100	750

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Londonderry.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
D. A. Davidson	Collector	400	100	500
A. T. Corbett	Sub-Collector	100	100	200
J. F. Crowe	do	100	100	200
H. Fulmer	Preventive Officer	60		
G. Creelman	do	60		
J. McCurdy	do	60		
<i>Lunenburg.</i>				
E. Dowling	Collector	600	150	750
J. Harley	Sub-Collector	250	150	400
B. Rynard	do	200	150	350
C. D. Mader	do	200	150	350
D. Dimock	do	150	150	300
J. Myra	Preventive Officer	60		
J. W. Rudolf	do	60		
W. Gildert	do	60		
J. Morash	do	60		
J. H. Mills	do	60		
<i>Halifax.</i>				
E. M. Macdonald	Collector	2,600	200	2,800
J. W. Ross	Surveyor	1,400	100	1,500
H. P. Paulin	Registrar of Shipping	1,800		
J. Kerr	Landing Waiter	900		
G. A. V. Paw	do	900	100	1,000
T. P. Jost	do	800	100	900
J. M. Geldart	do	700	100	800
J. F. Muncey	Appraiser	1,200	200	1,400
J. S. Bissonett	Assistant Appraiser	600		
J. Austin	Gauger	700	100	800
S. R. Caldwell	do	700	100	800
J. S. Morris	Clerk	580	120	700
W. H. Hill	Chief Clerk	1,400	100	1,500
C. M. Almon	Clerk	850	100	950
J. Marshall	do	800	100	900
J. G. Morris	do	750	50	800
J. T. Richardson	do	800		
J. Eckersley	do	1,100	100	1,200
J. W. Hennigan	do	750	50	800
T. R. Dewolf	do	1,400		
F. R. Coleman	do	450	100	550
C. E. Brown	do	450	100	550
A. Robertson	do	700	50	750
T. C. Weir	Preventive Officer and Weigher	730	70	800
A. Kelly	Tide Surveyor	803	97	900
J. Hills	Shipping Officer	730	70	800
J. Wallace	do	700	50	750
J. Noble	do	730	270	1,000
D. Fraser	Locker	600		
J. F. Burnham	do	600		
W. Reynolds	do	600		
J. Steele	do	600		
G. G. Gray	do	600		

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salaay and proposed Increase &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Halifax.—Concluded.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
W. Maloney	Locker	600 .....	.....	.....
W. McDonald.....	do	730 .....	.....	.....
D. Calder.....	do	600 .....	.....	.....
M. J. McCurdy	do	500	100	600
W. Petts, jun	do	500 .....	.....	.....
J. Crowe	do	365 .....	.....	.....
W. H. Bashford.....	do	500	100	600
W. A. Chipman.....	do	500 .....	.....	.....
R. Hodges	do	550 .....	.....	.....
C. Grant	do	550 .....	.....	.....
R. Brown	do	550 .....	.....	.....
F. Beazely	Boatman	456 25	43 75	500
W. Munn	do	456 25	43 75	500
W. Beazeley	do	456 25	43 75	500
J. De Courcy.....	Assistant Appraiser.....	456 25	143 75	600
W. A. Garrison.....	Assistant Gauger.....	456 25	43 75	500
T. Mullane.....	Tide Waiter and Weigher	547 50 .....	.....	.....
M. H. Sullivan.....	Locker	550 .....	.....	.....
W. Conrad.....	Tide Waiter	500 .....	.....	.....
W. Shouks.....	do to be Locker	500	100	600
P. S. Mason	do	500 .....	.....	.....
D. F. Curry	Sub-Collector	200 .....	.....	.....
W. Blackman.....	Messenger	500 .....	.....	.....
J. Venables	Assistant Messenger	78 .....	.....	.....
M. McFarlane	Sub-Collector	200 .....	.....	.....
S. White	Locker	550 .....	.....	.....
W. Buchanan	Tide Waiter	550 .....	.....	.....
J. Whithers.....	Clerk	400	100	500
T. Caldwell	do	600 .....	.....	.....
P. Home	Boatman	456 25 .....	.....	.....
J. Murray	Locker	550 .....	.....	.....
<i>Margaretsville.</i>				
D. W. Sanders	Collector	400	100	500
S. B. Reid	Sub-Collector	250	50	300
<i>North Sydney.</i>				
T. S. Bown	Collector	1,200 .....	.....	.....
P. Collins	Sub-Collector	100	50	150
E. Bown	Preventive Officer.....	240 .....	.....	.....
<i>Parrsboro'.</i>				
A. S. Townshend	Collector	400	200	600
F. F. Hatfield.....	Sub-Collector	150	50	200
C. Ward	do	100	50	150
J. W. Ward.....	do	100	50	150
<i>Port Hawkesbury.</i>				
M. McDonald.....	Collector	400	100	500

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Port Hood.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
E. D. Tremain.....	Collector.....	400	200	600
J. Ross.....	Sub-Collector.....	100	50	150
F. McKeen.....	Preventive Officer.....	60		
<i>Pictou.</i>				
D. McCulloch.....	Collector.....	1,400	200	1,600
J. Patterson.....	Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	750	150	900
C. Murdock.....	do.....	350	150	500
B. McLeod.....	do.....	350	150	500
A. McPherson.....	do.....	350	150	500
R. Murray.....	Sub-Collector.....	100		
W. Connell.....	Landing Waiter.....	300	100	400
R. Logan.....	do.....	300		
<i>Port Medway.</i>				
J. J. Letson.....	Collector.....	400	100	500
<i>Guystoro.</i>				
J. A. Tory.....	Collector.....	550	100	650
D. Mundy.....	Sub-Collector.....	300	50	350
W. J. Bigelow.....	do.....	150	50	200
J. Marshall.....	do.....	200	50	250
S. McMillan.....	do.....	100	50	150
H. P. McKenzie.....	do.....	100	50	150
G. P. Hadley.....	Preventive Officer.....	60		
J. Anderson.....	do.....	60		
J. H. Teltmate.....	do.....	60		
J. Purcell.....	do.....	900	100	1,000
J. Ehler (3rd).....	do.....	60		
<i>Lockeport.</i>				
G. Stacker.....	Collector.....	500	100	600
<i>Shelburne.</i>				
J. Muir.....	Collector.....	400	100	500
M. McKenzie.....	Sub-Collector.....	100	50	150
<i>Sydney.</i>				
C. E. Leonard.....	Collector.....	900	100	1,000
L. Kavanagh.....	Sub-Collector.....	100	50	150
G. Bigley.....	do.....	100	50	150
W. W. Bown.....	do.....	200	50	250
D. McKeen.....	do.....	200	50	250
P. Mullin.....	do.....	100	50	150
C. H. Bigley.....	do.....	250	50	300
J. Townsend.....	Preventive Officer.....	60		
R. Laffin.....	Sub-Collector.....	100	50	150

LIST of Ports, with Names and Rank of Officers, shewing present Salary and proposed Increase, &c.—Customs Department.—*Concluded.*NOVA SCOTIA.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Present Salary.	Increase.	Total.
<i>Weymouth.</i>				
		\$	\$	\$
S. Jones	Collector.....	550	50	600
A. Bourneuf	Sub-Collector	250	50	300
J. V. Stewart	do	200	50	250
R. Sanderson.....	do	200	50	250
B. A. Robicheau.....	Preventive Officer.....	60		
<i>Windsor.</i>				
E. O'Brien	Collector.....	1,200	100	1,300
T. A. Malcom	Sub-Collector	150	50	200
W. Davison	do	200	50	250
A. McN. Parker.....	do	100	50	150
A. Ray	do	150	50	200
J. Sterling.....	Landing Waiter	400	50	450
J. M. O'Brien	Preventive Officer.....	60		
<i>Yarmouth.</i>				
T. E. Moberly.....	Collector.....	1,500	100	1,600
R. Perry.....	Sub-Collector	100	50	150
P. S. D. Entrement	do	100	50	150
H. A. Hood	Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	700	200	900
N. S. Porter	do	400	150	550
R. Bingay	do	400	100	500
J. Huntington	do	400	50	450
J. White	Preventive Officer.....	60		
J. M. Lent	Sub-Collector	100	50	150

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

STATEMENT of Appointments made or Offices conferred by the Government,
from the 1st day of August last until the 26th day of March, 1874.—
Customs Department.

Name of Officer.	Name of Office.	Name of Port to which attached.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.
				\$
J. B. Harvey	Landing Waiter	Fort Erie	Aug. 1, 1873.	500
J. Allan	Preventive Officer	Sutton	do 18, do	100
L. Boright	do	do	do 18, do	60
L. Sanson	Locker	Quebec	do 19, do	600
Panet Larue	Assistant Tide Surveyor	do	Sept. 1, do	800
A. Wheeler	Tide Surveyor	do	do 1, do	1,000
R. Laffin	Sub-Collector	Sydney	do 1, do	100
H. Dugdale	Preventive Officer	Kingston	do 1, do	300
E. L. J. Giroux	Clerk	Quebec	do 27, do	600
J. Batterton	Locker	do	Oct. 16, do	600
L. G. N. Belleau	Assistant Appraiser	do	do 16, do	700
D. Dawson	Preventive Officer	Sarnia	do 16, do	400
William Taylor	Sub-Collector	London	do 18, do	500
E. H. Thompson	Preventive Officer	Toronto	do 18, do	500
John C. Douglas	Clerk	do	do 18, do	500
C. W. Baxter	do	do	do 18, do	500
E. Fowler	Tide Waiter	do	do 18, do	500
William Burns	do	do	do 18, do	500
John Souther	do	do	do 18, do	500
F. Beazeley	Locker	Halifax	do 18, do	600
W. C. Baker	Probationary Clerk	Head Office, Ottawa	do 18, do	300
W. Pattison	Collector of Customs	Frelighsburg	do 21, do	600
Denis Foley	Preventive Officer	Bathurst	do 22, do	100
Thomas Savoy	Landing Waiter	Chatham, N. B.	do 22, do	200
D. Campbell	Preventive Officer	Pictou	do 22, do	100
A. A. Lanthier	Clerk	Montreal	do 23, do	700
G. Gott	Landing Waiter	Amherstburgh	do 27, do	500
P. Beniteau	do	do	do 27, do	500
William L. Baby	do	Windsor	do 27, do	500
A. McGillivray	Preventive Officer	Antigonish	do 27, do	200
John Siddons	Appraiser	London	do 28, do	1,000
John P. Purcell	Assistant Surveyor and Warehouse Keeper	Montreal	do 30, do	1,800
J. W. Spillett	Landing Waiter	St. Catherine's	do 31, do	500
W. B. Simpson	Collector	Montreal	Nov. 1, do	3,600
W. R. Mingaye	do	Kingston	do 1, do	1,900
Patrick Wheeler	Landing Waiter	New Castle, N. B.	do 1, do	400
D. Tuff	First-class Tide Waiter	Montreal	do 1, do	600
J. Costello	Landing Waiter	Lindsay	do 1, do	400
Thomas Ferguson	Collector	Collingwood	do 1, do	1,200
L. H. Schofield	Landing Waiter	Prescott	do 1, do	700
John W. McMichael	Clerk	Brantford	do 3, do	400
William Gleany	Landing Waiter	Oshawa	do 3, do	550
M. Gauvin	do	Quebec	do 5, do	800
Nathan Tupper	Collector	Amherst	do 5, do	1,300
A. G. Hamilton	do	North Sydney	do 5, do	1,200
Thomas Harden	Locker	Quebec	do 5, do	600
Joseph Mathieu	Collector	Sorel	do 5, do	500
J. J. Kerr	Inspector of Ports	For Nova Scotia	do 5, do	2,000
D. McDonald	Preventive Officer	Sydney	do 6, do	300
E. Doucet	Tide Waiter	Quebec	do 6, do	550
F. A. Bradford	Preventive Officer	St. Andrews	do 7, do	400
Colin McLennan	Collector	Charlottetown	do 7, do	2,000
G. Bremner	Assistant Collector and Registrar	do	do 7, do	1,200
R. Crawford	Appraiser	do	do 7, do	1,000
J. B. McKenna	Measuring Surveyor	do	do 7, do	500
Jno. Irving	1st Clerk	do	do 7, do	1,000
W. H. Wilson	2nd Clerk	do	do 7, do	800
H. A. McKenna	do	do	do 7, do	750

STATEMENT of Appointments made or Offices conferred by the Government, from the 1st day of August last until the 26th day of March, 1874.—Customs Department.—*Concluded.*

Name of Officer.	Name of Office.	Name of Port to which attached.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.
				\$
Jos. McDonald	2nd Clerk	Charlottetown	Nov. 7, 1873.	700
James Ross	Chief Landing Waiter	do	do 7, do	500
Jno. Foster	1st Locker	do	do 7, do	500
B. McPhillips	2nd do	do	do 7, do	500
G. A. Hughes	Clerk and Measurer of Vessels.	Georgetown	do 7, do	800
H. Griffin	Landing Waiter	do	do 7, do	300
W. Dalziel	Locker	do	do 7, do	300
J. Bertram	Clerk and Measurer of Vessels.	Summerside	do 7, do	800
S. Clark	Landing Waiter	do	do 7, do	400
Jno. Costin	do	do	do 7, do	300
Jno. J. Arsneau	Clerk	do	do 7, do	600
Jacob Schurman	Locker	do	do 7, do	300
Allan McBeath	Clerk	St. John	do 11, do	800
Alex. McCalister	Surveyor	Kingston	Dec. 24, 1873.	1,100
Donald Currie	Collector	Charlottetown	Jany. 13, 1874	1,800
Hon. Frs. Longworth	Appraiser	do	do	1,000
Jas. McDonald	Measuring Surveyor	do	do	500
Jas. Ross	Landing Waiter	do	do	400
Wm. Passmore	Chief Landing Waiter	do	do	500
J. B. McKenna	do do	do	do	400
W. Nelson	Locker	do	do	500
Thos. Hessian	Landing Waiter	Georgetown	do	400
A. C. Stewart	Clerk and Measurer of Shipping	do	do	800
Jas. S. Crossman	do do	Summerside	do	800
Geo. Crabb	Clerk	do	do	600
Chs. Clark	Landing Waiter	do	do	400
P. Lannigan	do	do	do	300
G. Lefroy	do	Toronto	Mar. 1, 1874.	500
Jos. Schryer	do	Fort Erie	do 3, do	500
Thos. Newbiggin	do	do	do 3, do	500
R. Miller	Sub-Collector	Hamilton	do 4, do	700
S. H. Cox	Treasurer of Shipping	Shelburne	do 7, do	Fees.
A. D. Sheriff	Landing Waiter and Appraiser	Chatham, N.B.	do 10, do	600
Jos. Tretry	Preventive Officer	Barrington	do 21, do	60
Jno. Brown	Landing Waiter	Amherstburg	do 26, do	500
Alex. Roy	Sub-Collector	Windsor, N. S.	do 26, do	150
W. Outhouse	Preventive Officer	Digby	do 26, do	60

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd April, 1874.

STATEMENT of Appointments Cancelled between the 1st day of August last until the 26th day of March, 1874.—Customs Department.

Name.	Office.	Date of Order in Council.	Intended Salary.
			\$
J. W. Spillette.....	Landing Waiter, St. Catherines	Oct. 31, 1873.....	500
A. G. Hamilton.....	Collector of Customs, North Sydney	do	1,200
W. Glenny.....	Landing Waiter.....	do	550
Thomas Vincent.....	Tide Waiter, Port of Quebec	do	550
Jno. W. McMichael.....	Clerk Customs, Brantford.....	Nov. 3, 1873	400
T. Harden.....	Warehouse Locker, Quebec.....	do	500
J. Mathieu.....	Collector Customs, Sorel.....	do	500
Colin McLennan.....	do do Charlottetown.....	do	2,000
George Bremner.....	Assistant Collector Customs and Registrar, Charlottetown.....	do	1,200
Robert Crawford.....	Appraiser, Charlottetown	do	1,000
J. B. McKenna.....	Measuring Surveyor, Charlottetown.....	do	500
John Irving.....	1st Clerk Customs, do	do	1,000
W. H. Wilson.....	2nd do do	do	800
H. A. McKinnon.....	2nd do do	do	800
J. McDonald.....	2nd do do	do	800
John Ross.....	Chief Landing Waiter, do	do	500
John Foster.....	1st Locker, do	do	600
B. McPhillips.....	2nd do do	do	500
.....	3 Landing Waiters, do	do	500
.....	3 Tidesmen do	do	400
G. H. Hughes.....	Chief Clerk and Measuring Surveyor.....	do	800
H. Griffin.....	Landing Waiter	do	400
W. Datziel.....	Locker	do	300
J. Bertram.....	Clerk and Measuring Surveyor	do	800
J. J. Arsneau.....	Senior Clerk.....	do	600
S. Clark.....	1st Landing Waiter.....	do	400
John Costin.....	2nd do	do	300
Jacob Schurman.....	Locker	do	300
Daniel McDonald.....	Preventive Officer, Cape Breton.....	Nov. 4, 1873	300
W. A. Lovette.....	do N.S.....	do	150
John Conroy.....	Landing Waiter, Amherstburg	do	500
S. W. Bradford.....	Preventive Officer, N.B.....	do	400

STATEMENT, shewing appointments made or offices conferred by the Government, from the first day of August last until the twenty-sixth day of March, instant; also of all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made between the above dates; also of all dismissals or removals from office between the above dates.—Inland Revenue Department.

Name.	Name of Office.	Place.	Date of Order in Council.	Appointments.		Increases.		Dismissal, and Cause of.	Remarks.
				Office.	Salary	From	To		
John Quain.....	Collector of Tolls.....	Ottawa.....	1873. Aug. 4	Collector of Tolls.....	\$ 800		\$		Union Suspension Bridge.
George Merrick.....	Culler's Office.....	Gananoque.....	do 4	Exciseman.....	700		600	700	
W. Laviniere.....	do.....	Quebec.....	do 4	do.....					
Robert Henry Kitson.....	do.....	Sorel.....	do 13	Deputy Superintendent, Culler's.....	400				
John J. Hall.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	Peterborough.....	do 15	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	700				
Thomas White.....	do.....	do.....	do 15	do.....					
Wm. McDonald.....	do.....	Hamilton.....	do 18	Exciseman.....	600				Superann'ted.
Capt. H. B. Good.....	do.....	British Columbia.....	do 18	Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue.....	1,000				
Henry Godson.....	Chief Inspector.....	Toronto.....	do 19	do.....			2,200	2,400	
C. F. Labadie.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	Windsor.....	do 19	do.....			1,200	1,600	
R. Elliott.....	Exciseman.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			600	700	
W. Gill.....	do.....	Windsor.....	do 19	do.....			700	800	
W. J. Gerald.....	Book-keeper.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			800	900	
W. F. Metcalf.....	Exciseman.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			600	800	
R. B. Somerville.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	Sarnia.....	do 19	do.....			1,200	1,400	
A. Caven.....	do.....	Goderich.....	do 19	do.....			800	1,000	
G. V. Ellwood.....	Exciseman.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			700	800	
C. W. Walker.....	do.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			600	700	
F. Mason.....	do.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			700	800	
P. McClary.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	London.....	do 19	do.....			1,200	1,300	
T. H. Atwood.....	Exciseman.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			700	800	
James Gow.....	Collector, Inland Revenue.....	Guelph.....	do 19	Collector, Inland Revenue.....			1,300	1,450	
D. McLean.....	Deputy Collector.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			900	1,000	
T. M. McCord.....	Exciseman.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			700	800	
James McD. Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			700	800	
C. T. Dickson.....	do.....	do.....	do 19	do.....			700	800	
George Kirk.....	do.....	Windsor.....	do 19	do.....			700	800	
Charles Weymes.....	do.....	Guelph.....	do 19	do.....			500	600	
R. F. Nelles.....	Deputy Collector.....	Paris.....	do 19	do.....			800	1,000	

STATEMENT, shewing appointments made or offices conferred by the Government, from the first day of August last until the twenty-sixth day of March instant; also of all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made between the above dates; also of all dismissals or removals from office between the above dates.—Inland Revenue Department.—*Continued.*

Name.	Name of Office.	Place.	Date of Order in Council.	Appointments.		Increases.		Dismissal, and Cause of.	Remarks.
				Office.	Salary.	From	To		
W. P. Marter	Exciseman	Paris	1873.			\$	\$		
James Seymour	Collector, Inland Revenue	St. Catherine's	do 19			600	700		
M. E. Brougham	Exciseman	do	do 19			1,200	1,400		
W. Patton	Collector, Inland Revenue	Hamilton	do 19			600	700		
W. T. Crawford	Exciseman	do	do 19			1,200	1,400		
J. F. Jague	do	do	do 19			700	800		
A. D. Arnot	do	do	do 19			600	700		
John Morrow	Collector, Inland Revenue	Toronto	do 19			600	700		
W. C. Stratton	Deputy Collector	do	do 19			1,700	1,800		
R. A. Hartley	do	do	do 19			1,000	1,100		
William Gorrie	Book-keeper	do	do 19			600	700		
S. M. Sanford	Exciseman	do	do 19			800	1,000		
James Bennett	do	do	do 19			600	700		
Fred Lowe	do	do	do 19			700	800		
A. Macpherson	do	do	do 19			600	700		
A. McDonell	do	do	do 19			600	700		
W. L. Hamilton	Deputy Collector	do	do 19			700	800		
F. Rowlands	do	Belleville	do 19			800	900		
F. B. Macnamara	Exciseman	Kingston	do 19			800	900		
Thomas Alexander	do	do	do 19			800	1,000		
D. W. Cameron	do	do	do 19			600	700		
J. M. B. Henry	Deputy Collector	do	do 19			600	700		
S. E. Brough	Exciseman	Ottawa	do 19			500	600		
S. B. Murrill	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	do 19			800	900		
John Ford	Exciseman	Prescott	do 19			600	700		
G. W. Brown	do	do	do 19			1,200	1,400		
Wm. Gerald	Preventive Officer	do	do 19			700	800		
P. Dunford	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	do 19			600	700		
T. Duquette	Exciseman	Montreal	do 19			100	200		
F. Villeneuve	do	do	do 19			1,700	1,800		
J. Piquette	do	do	do 19			700	800		
C. Barker	do	do	do 19			700	800		
J. E. Fortier	Collector, Inland Revenue	do	do 19			600	700		
		Quebec	do 19			1,200	1,400		

STATEMENT, shewing appointments made or offices conferred by the Government, from the first day of August last until the twenty-sixth day of March instant; also of all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made between the above dates; also of all dismissals or removals from offices between the above dates.—Inland Revenue Department.—Continued.

Name.	Name of Office.	Place.	Date of Order in Council.	Appointments.		Increases.		Dismissal, and Cause of.	Remarks.
				Office.	Salary.	From.	To.		
G. Oliver	Exciseman	Toronto	Oct. 18		\$	\$			
W. O'Brien		Quebec	do 21	Culler's Office	60			Resigned.	
J. Smith		Hamilton	do 21	Flour Inspector					
J. Gregoire		Quebec	do 21	Exciseman	700	800	1,000		
S. Mulvey	Collector, Inland Revenue.	Winnipeg	do 21						
R. Borradale		Ottawa	do 22	District Inspector	1,800			Superann'ted.	
A. N. Striker		Prescott	do 22						
Ed. Miall	Assistant Commissioner	Ottawa	do 22			2,050	2,400		
P. M. Robins	Accountant	do	do 22			1,150	1,400		
T. R. E. Campeau	Assistant Accountant	do	do 22			1,000	1,150		
T. Meason	Clerk	do	do 22			1,200	1,250		
D. Lindsay		New Westminster, B.C.	do 22	Deputy Collector	1,200				
H. B. Good	Deputy Collector, In. Rev.	Victoria, B.C.	do 22			1,000	1,800		
J. Paton	Exciseman	Paris	do 31			600	800		
J. McWhinnie	Deputy Collector	London	do 29	Exciseman	600	700	800		
B. Schram		Antigonish	do 29	Examiners	No salary.				
D. Decoste		do	do 29	do					
F. Fougère		do	do 29	do					
P. Crispo		do	do 29	do					
P. Lane		Quebec	Nov. 3	Culler's Office	600				
S. McNeil		Charlottetown	do 4	District Inspector	1,200				
D. Ferguson		do	do 4	Collector, Inland Revenue	1,000				
T. Flynn		do	do 4	Exciseman	400				Refused to accept.
W. Clarkson		New Westminster, B.C.	do 4	do	1,000				
J. P. Downs		Pictou	do 5	Deputy Collector	400				
J. Heavy		London	do 6	Messenger	365				This appointment never acted upon.
J. Smith		Hamilton	do 20	Butter Inspector	Fees.				
S. F. Ross		do	do 20			800	1,000		
B. Schram	Deputy Collector, In. Rev. Exciseman	London	Dec. 6					Appointment cancelled.	

STATEMENT shewing increase of Salary to Employés recommended by Order in Council of 19th August, 1873.—Inland Revenue Department.

Present Salary.	Name.	Rank.	Salary Recommended.
\$			\$
2,200	Henry Godson.....	Chief Inspector.....	2,400
1,200	C. F. Labadie.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,600
600	R. Elliott.....	Exciseman.....	700
700	W. Gill.....	do.....	800
800	W. J. Gerald.....	Book-Keeper.....	900
600	W. F. Metcalf.....	Exciseman.....	800
1,200	R. B. Somerville.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,400
800	A. Caven.....	do.....	1,000
700	G. V. Elwood.....	Exciseman.....	800
600	C. W. Walker.....	do.....	700
700	F. Mason.....	do.....	800
1,200	P. McClary.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,300
700	P. H. Atwood.....	Exciseman.....	800
1,300	James Gow.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,400
900	D. McLean.....	Deputy Collector.....	1,000
700	T. M. McCord.....	Exciseman.....	800
700	James McD. Campbell.....	do.....	800
700	Charles T. Dickson.....	do.....	800
700	George Kirk.....	do.....	800
500	Charles Weyms.....	do.....	600
800	R. F. Nelles.....	Deputy Collector.....	1,000
600	W. P. Marter.....	Exciseman.....	700
1,200	Jas. Seymour.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,400
700	W. P. Crawford.....	Exciseman.....	800
600	J. F. Jagoe.....	do.....	700
600	M. E. Brougham.....	do.....	700
1,200	W. Patton.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,400
600	A. D. Arnot.....	Exciseman.....	700
1,700	John Morrow.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,800
1,000	W. C. Stratton.....	Duputy Collector.....	1,100
600	R. A. Hartley.....	do do.....	700
800	William Gorrie.....	Book-Keeper.....	1,000
600	S. M. Sanford.....	Exciseman.....	700
700	James Bennett.....	do.....	800
600	Fred. Low.....	do.....	700
700	A. McPherson.....	do.....	800
800	A. McDonell.....	do.....	900
800	W. L. Hamilton.....	To be Deputy Collector.....	900
800	F. Rowlands.....	do do.....	1,000
600	P. B. Macnamara.....	Exciseman.....	700
600	Thomas Alexander.....	do.....	700
500	D. W. Cameron.....	do.....	600
800	J. M. B. Henry.....	To be Deputy Collector.....	900
600	S. E. Brough.....	Exciseman.....	700
1,200	S. B. Merrill.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,400
700	John Ford.....	Exciseman.....	800
600	Geo. W. Browne.....	do.....	700
100	Wm. Gerald.....	Preventive Officer.....	200
1,700	F. Durnford.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,800
700	F. Duquette.....	Exciseman.....	800
700	F. Villeneuve.....	do.....	800
700	J. Piquette.....	do.....	800
600	C. Barker.....	do.....	700
1,200	J. E. Fortier.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,400
800	J. H. Cahill.....	Book-Keeper.....	900
600	G. Bourassa.....	Exciseman.....	800
800	James Griffin.....	Collector Inland Revenue.....	1,000
1,200	S. Tupper.....	do do.....	1,400
600	B. H. Blanchard.....	Exciseman.....	800
600	P. Hagarty.....	do.....	700
600	S. C. Nash (Order in Council, 6th February, 1873, gave this increase.).....	do.....	700
600	J. Frederickson.....	do.....	700

STATEMENT of Appointments cancelled.—Inland Revenue Department.

Name.	Office.	Date of Order in Council.	Intended Salary.
B. Schram	Exciseman	29th October, 1873...	\$ 600
D. Decoste	Examiners of Inspectors, under 36 Vic., Cap. 49.....	.....	No salary stated.
F. Fougere.....			
T. Crispo			
P. Lane.....			
S. McNeil.....	Clerk, Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec.....	3rd November, 1873.	600
D. Ferguson.....	Inspector of Inland Revenue	4th do	1,200
T. Flynn	Collector .....	.....	1,000
W. Clarkson	Exciseman, Prince Edward Island .....	.....	400
J. P. Downes	do British Columbia .....	.....	1,000
	Deputy Collector, Inland Revenue	5th November, 1873.	Salary of his predecessor.

STATEMENT shewing all Appointments made, or offices conferred, between the 1st August, 1873, and the 26th March, 1874; also all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made; and all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Public Works Department.

Name.	Office appointed to.	Salary.	Date of Appointment or Increase.	Increase of Salary.		Remarks.
				From.	To.	
		\$ cts.	1873.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
W. R. Cox.....	Lockmaster, Carrillon and Grenville Canals	1 00	Aug. 4.			Vice W. Cox, deceased.
Edw. Hearn...	Asst. Manager, St. Peter's Canal	200 00	do 4.			
Thos. Mullins..	Lock-laborer, Williamsburg Canals	1 25	do 4.			Vice A. Coulon, deceased.
F. X. Poitras ..	Foreman, Beauharnois Canal	432 00	do 5.			
T. M. Boggs....	Station Master, Intercolonial Railway.....	450 00	do 13.			Vice A. Chealoux, transferred.
R. Cooper.....	Messenger, Rideau Canal.		do 13.	365 00	450 00	
H. R. Symmes..	Supt. St. Maurice Road Works		do 13.	1,400 00	1,600 00	Vice D. B. McCully, dismissed
C. F. Clerk	Paymaster, Lachine Canal		do 19.	1,200 00	1,300 00	
E. R. Dewhurst.	do Welland Canal		do 19.	1,200 00	1,300 00	
H. Merrill.....	Supt. Ottawa Road Works		do 19.	1,640 00	1,800 00	
S. Foot	Accountant, Intercolonial Railway		do 19.	1,600 00	1,800 00	
H. W. McCann..	Paymaster Railways		Aug. 19.	1,600 00	1,800 00	
T. Coughlan ..	Lockmaster, Trent River		do 25.	120 00	200 00	
Hall & Harrington	Ticket Agent, St. John, N.B.	800 00	do 25.			
M. Conway.....	Supt. Lachine Canal		do 30.	1,000 00	1,400 00	
W. B. Forbes...	Supt. Carrillon and Grenville Canals		do 30.	800 00	1,100 00	
T. D. Foreman..	Supt. St. Ann's Lock		do 30.	600 00	800 00	
John Brophy...	Lockmaster, Carrillon and Grenville Canal.....		do 30.	365 00	456 25	

STATEMENT showing all appointments made, or Offices conferred, between the 1st August, 1873, and the 26th March, 1874; also all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made; and all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Public Works Department.—Continued.

Name.	Office appointed to.	Salary.	Date of Appointment or Increase.	Increase of Salary.		Remarks
				From.	To.	
		\$ cts.	1873.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Wm. Reed.....	Lockmaster, Beauharnois Canal		Aug. 30.	365 00	1 25 per day.	
Pierre Lefort ...	do do		do 30.	365 00	do	
O. Bourbonnais..	do do		do 30.	365 00	do	
Joseph Doutre..	do do		do 30.	365 00	do	
A. Boyer	do do		do 30.	365 00	do	
Samuel Smith ..	do do		do 30.	365 00	do	
François Sénécal	do do		do 30.	365 00	do	
Gedeon Denault.	do do		do 30.	365 00	do	
Antoine Poirier.	do do		do 30.	365 00	do	
Léon Leduc	Bridge Tender, Beauharnois Canal		do 30.	365 00	do	
Olivier Lafleur..	Ferryman, Beauharnois Canal		do 30.	1 00 per day.	1 25 per day.	
Joseph Lafleur..	do do		do 30.	do	do	
J. H. Perry ...	Land Valuator, Welland Canal	10 00 per day.	Sept. 6.			
H. Newma	do do	do	do 6.			
Paul Roy, junr.	Lockmaster, Beauharnois Canal	1 00 per day.	do 6.			
S. E. St. Onge	Clerk, Head Office	133 33 per month	do 23.			Vice P. Roy, superannuated.
A. Rousseau	Slidemaster, St. Maurice River Works		do 27.	36 00 per m'th.	3 00 per day.	Vice T. P. French, declined.
T. Larue	do do		do 27.	1 00 per day.	1 50 per day.	
Joseph Blondin.	do do		do 27.	do	do	
François Lacroix	do do		do 27.	do	do	
J. Dickinson..	Commission of enquiry into the cause of periodical floods in St. Lawrence River, between Quebec and Montreal	10 00 per day.	do 27.			
C. L. Armstrong						
J. Normand ..						
A. R. McDonald	Inspector Rolling Stock, I. C. Railway	1,000 00	Oct. 18.			
E. S. Blanchard.	Fuel Inspector, I. C. Railway		do 18.	600 00	800 00	
T. Vincent	Messenger, Head Office	300 00	do 21.			
F. H. Ennis	Clerk, do		do 22.	1,200 00	1,400 00	
A. Evanturel ...	do do	1,000 00	do 22.			
L. H. Filteau ...	do do	700 00	do 22.			
C. Schriber	Railway Engineer	4,000 00	do 22.			
A. C. McDougall	Private Secretary to General Superintendent I. C. Railway		do 22.	600 00	900 00	
W. A. Storey ...	Clerk, I. C. Railway		do 22.	500 00	600 00	
W. A. Lyons	do		do 22.	500 00	600 00	
W. Huggins	do		do 22.	500 00	600 00	
D. M. Kennear..	Telegraph Operator I. C. Railway	360 00	do 27.			Vice Coates, deceased ¹
E. J. Trites	Paymaster, I. C. Railway		do 27.	800 00	1,000 00	
Wm. Hutchinson	Auditor, Head Office		do 31.	1,440 00	1,500 00	

STATEMENT shewing all Appointments made, or Offices conferred, between the 1st August, 1873, and the 26th March, 1874. Also, all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made, and all dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Public Works Department.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office appointed to.	Salary.	Date of Appointment or Increase.	Increase of Salary.		Remarks.
				From.	To.	
		\$ cts.	1873.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
J. W. Wallace..	Clerk, I. C. Railway		Oct. 31.	500 00	1,000 00	Promoted from Salisbury Station Mastership vice Bully, resigned.
John Taylor....	Station Master, I. C. Railway	500 00	do 31.			Vice Wallace, promoted.
O. Dionne.....	Assistant Book-keeper, Head Office		Nov. 4.	1,200 00	1,400 00	
A. P. Bradley..	do do		do 4.	1,100 00	1,400 00	
Chas. McCarthy	Draftsman, Head Office... ..		do 4.	1,300 00	1,500 00	
			1874.			
C. Taylor	Official Arbitrator.....	1,000 00	Feb. 7.			Vice Vankough net, deceased.
Martin Wallace.	Lockmaster, Rideau Canal		do 7.	1 00	1 20	
				per day.	per day.	
W. Miller.....	do do		do 7.	do	do	
Patrick Moran..	do do		do 7.	do	do	
Robert Shore ..	do do		do 7.	do	do	
Geo. Hagerty...	do do		do 7.	do	do	
Joseph Doutre..	do Beauharnois Canal.....	1 25				
		per day.	do 13.			Vice L. Godin, superannuated.
John Sullivan...	Boom Keeper, Madawaska River	do	do 16.			Vice E. McRae, deceased.
T. Trudeau....	Deputy Minister.		do 21.	3,500 00	4,100 00	
W. Buckingham	Clerk and Private Secretary, Head Office	2,000 00	March 14.			
W. H. Lewis ...	Clerk, Head Office.....	300 00	do 21.			
Thos. Vincent ..	Messenger, Head Office... ..		do	300 00	500 00	
Jacob Demare ..	Lockmaster, Welland Canal	38 00				
		per month.	do 31.			Promoted from Assistant Lockmaster.
C. D. Done.....	Assistant Lockmaster, Welland Canal	38 00	do			Vice Demare, promoted.
		per month.	do			
F. W. Radford..	Accountant, Pacific Railway	2,000 00	do 21.			
Joseph Bégué ..	Superintendent, Beauharnois Canal	1,100 00	do 26.			Vice L. Morin, dismissed.
A. Charlebois...	Bridge Tender, Lachine Canal	38 00				
		per month.	do			Vice Franklin, deceased.
A. Grenier.....	Lockmaster, Lachine Canal	1 25	do			
		per day.	do			
A. Hébert	Labourer, Lachine Canal	do	do			
E. Grenier.....	do do	do	do			
A. Broissait....	do do	do	do			
A. Anger dit St. Pierre.....	do do	do	do			Vice A. Grenier, promoted.

DISMISSALS, &c., between 1st August, 1873, and 26th March, 1874.

Name.	Office.	Dismissed	Resigned.	Superannuated.	Date.	Remarks.
Alva Annable	Locklaborer, Corn- wall Canal			Superannuated.	1873 Aug. 1.	
F. Doherty				do	Aug. 6.	
F. B. McCully	Station Master, Inter- colonial Railway	Dismissed			Aug. 7.	
P. O'Connor	Lock tender, Rideau Canal			Superannuated.	Oct. 21.	
F. X. Charette	Lockman, Beauhar- nois Canal	Dismissed			Nov. 17.	
Noé Trottier	do do	do			do	
Paschal Ledouc	do do	do			do	
D. Perrau	do do	do			do	
Wm. Charette	do do	do			do	
Thos. Chitton	Engine driver, Inter- colonial Railway	do			Nov. 28.	
A. R. McDonald	Inspector Rolling Stock, Intercolonial Railway	do			Dec. 19.	
F. B. Smith	Overseer of Repairs, Welland Canal				1874 Jan. 16.	Suspended.
L. Godin	Lockmaster, Beau- harnois Canal			Superannuated.	Feb. 11.	
A. C. McDougall	Private Secretary to General Superin- tendent, Intercol- onial Railway		Resigned		Feb. 23.	
W. F. Biggar	Superintendent, Wel- land Canal	Dismissed			Feb. 24.	
W. McAvoy	Lockman, Rideau Canal				Mar. 23.	Being sick, was removed with a gratuity.
L. Morin	Superintendent, Beauharnois Canal	Dismissed			Mar. 24.	

STATEMENT shewing all Appointments made, or Offices conferred by the Government, from the 1st day August last until the 26th day of March instant; also, of all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made between the above dates; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Department of Marine and Fisheries.—Continued.

MARINE BRANCH.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Office.	Date of Order in Council authorizing—			Present Salary.	Increased to.	Remarks.
			Appoint-ment.	Increase of Salary.	Dismissal or Removal.			
29	E. E. Buteau.....	First Clerk, Quebec Agency.....	.....	Aug. 19.....	\$ 600.....	\$ 800.....	
30	L. A. Blanchet.....	Second Clerk, do.....	.....	do 19.....	600.....	700.....	
31	H. D. Dolby.....	Clerk, Halifax Agency.....	.....	do 19.....	600.....	800.....	
32	F. Harding.....	do St. John Agency.....	.....	do 19.....	600.....	800.....	
33	C. Venning.....	do to Inspector of Fisheries, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	.....	do 19.....	400.....	600.....	
34	Thomas H. Grant.....	Members of Corporation of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.....	Aug. 25.....	.....	.....	No salary.	
35	Julien Chabot and John Giblin.....	Lighthouse Keeper, Hamilton's Island, River St. Lawrence.....	Sept. 3.....	.....	120.....	.....	
36	Kenneth McLachlan.....	Lighthouse Keeper, G'engarry or Stonehouse Point, Ontario.....	do 3.....	.....	150.....	.....	
37	Simon Babin.....	Lighthouse Keeper, Jerseyman Island, Nova Scotia.....	do 3.....	.....	300.....	.....	
38	Thomas Philips.....	Fog Whistle Engineer, Escuminac Point, N. B.....	do 19.....	.....	800.....	.....	
39	François Dionne, jun.....	Lighthouse Keeper, Matane, Prov. of Quebec.....	do 19.....	.....	200.....	.....	
40	Charles Esnouf, jun.....	Lighthouse and Fog Whistle Keeper, Gaspé Cape, Province of Quebec.....	do 19.....	.....	800.....	.....	
41	Dominic Solomon.....	Lighthouse Keeper, Lonely Island.....	do 19.....	.....	450.....	.....	
42	John McKay.....	do Shelldrake Island, Beacous.....	do 22.....	.....	300.....	.....	
43	Wade G. Foote.....	do Point aux Pins, Ontario.....	do 23.....	.....	150.....	.....	
44	David Crawford.....	Lighthouse Keeper, Batchewana Bay.....	do 23.....	.....	250.....	.....	
45	Eugene Roy.....	do Point Rich, Newfoundland.....	do 23.....	Sept. 23.....	500.....	600.....		
46	James Cassidy.....	do Entry Island.....	do 23.....	.....	250.....	.....	
47	Zaphirin Warren.....	do Portneuf, Prov. of Quebec.....	do 23.....	.....	200.....	.....	
48	Sannuel W. Robertson.....	do Robertson's Point.....	do 23.....	.....	80.....	.....	
49	Edward Horn.....	do Peggy's Point, transferred to Meagher's Beach.....	do 6.....	.....	350.....	.....	
50	William Crooks.....	do Peggy's Point.....	do 6.....	.....	400.....	.....	
51	Dr. W. E. Cooke.....	Medical Superintendent, Marine Hospital, Pictou.....	do 13.....	.....	400.....	.....	
52	Marmaduke Graburn.....	Transferred from Outside Service to be Senior Second Class Clerk.....	do 18.....	.....	1 100.....	.....	

53	Henry Ellenwood.	Beacon Lightkeeper, Yarmouth Harbour.	do 18.	350		
54	Edwin Shibley.	Superintendent of Lights above Montreal.	do 18.	1,200		
55	Charles Bourget.	Lighthouse Keeper, Percé Roadstead.	do 18.	100		
56	John Cassidy.	Harbour Master, Amherst, Magdalen Islands.	do 18.	50		
57	Alexander Brotherton.	Lighthouse Keeper, Point Macquereau, P. of Q.	do 18.	300		
58	Matthew D. McKenna.	do do McNutt's Island, N. S.	do 18.	480		
59	John Cornack.	Engineer of Fog Whistle, Halifax Lightship.	do 18.	500		
60	A. H. Rand.	do do St. Paul's Island.	do 18.	500		
60A	A. H. Fraser.	do do do	do 18.	500		
61	Benjamin Heney.	Lighthouse Keeper, Flint Island, N. S.	Oct. 18.	400	500	
62	W. L. Magee.	First Class Clerk.	do 21.	1,250	1,400	
63	Caspar Schwartz.	Lighthouse Keeper, Green Island, N. S.	do 22.	400		
64	Wm. Young.	Shipping Master, Lunenburg.	do 22.			Fees of Office.
65	J. H. Wade.	do do do	do 22.			do
66	William Park.	do do do	do 22.			do
	Hon. Wm. Muirhead.	Commissioners of Pilot for Miramichi District.	Oct. 22.			No Salary.
	Alex. Morrison.					
	Thos. F. Gillespie.					
	Robert R. Call.					
67	Hon. Wm. Hamilton.	do Restigouche District.	do 22.			do
	Wm. Montgomery.					
	George Moffatt.					
68	James Purcell.	Receiver of Wrecks for Counties of Antigonish, Guys-boro', Richmond, Inverness and Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia.	do 22.			Fees.
69	James Kerr.	Receiver of Wrecks for remaining Counties of Nova Scotia.	do 22.			do
70	James Mitchell.	Receiver of Wrecks for North Shore of New Brunswick and Bay of Chaleurs.	do 22.			do
71	John H. Harding.	Receiver of Wrecks for South Shore of New Brunswick, with exception of County of Charlotte.	do 22.			do
72	Charles M. Gove.	Receiver of Wrecks for County of Charlotte.	do 22.			do
73	H. J. Chaloner.	Shipping Master, Quebec.	do 27.	1,600		
74	H. Heigham.	Chief of River Police, Quebec.	do 27.	1,600		
75	E. Landry.	Lighthouse Keeper, Carleton Point.	do 27.	200	300	Of Fees.
76	John McAnully.	Harbour Master, Musquash.	Oct. 27.	100		do
77	Joseph Carson.	do do Quaco or St. Martins.	do 29.	100		
78	Jas. Brooke Halkett.	Third Class Clerk.	do 29.	500		
79	Arsène Labrosse.	Lighthouse Keeper, Pointe aux Anglais.	do 29.	200		
80	John Corbett.	Agent and Inspector of Lights and Fisheries.	do 30.	1,200		
81	Daniel S. McDonald.	Harbour Master, International and Gardner Mines.	do 31.	500		
82	Wm. Condon, jun.	Lighthouse Keeper, Egg Island, N.S.	do 31.	500		
83	Caspar Schwartz.	do do Green Island, N.S.	Oct. 31.	400	500	
84	S. P. Bauset.	First Class Clerk.	Nov. 3.	1,300	1,400	
85	John Thomson, M.D.	Physician, Marine Hospital, Miramichi.	Oct. 31.	200	400	
86	John O. Crowell.	Lighthouse Keeper, Halifax Harbour.	do 31.	800		
87	Adam Glasgow.	Secretary and Treasurer, St. John Pilot Commissioners.	do 31.			
88	Murdoch McGregor.	Shipping Master, North Sydney.	Nov. 3.	800		Fees.
89	Samuel J. Brookman.	do do Sydney.	do 3.			do
90	Ronald McDonald.	do do Lingsan.	do 3.			do

STATEMENT shewing all Appointments made, or Offices conferred, by the Government, from the 1st day of August last until the 26th day of March instant; also, of all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made between the above dates; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Department of Marine and Fisheries.—Continued.

MARINE BRANCH.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Office.	Date of Order in Council authorizing—		Present Salary.	Increased to.	Remarks.
			Appointment.	Increase of Salary.			
91	R. McNeil	Shipping Master, Little Glace Bay	Nov. 3.		\$		
92	J. McPherson	do do Cow Bay	do 3.		.....	Fees, do
93	A. Chisholm	Lighthouse Keeper, Point Aconi, N.S.	do 4.		150		
94	F. Desjardins	do do Brandy Pots, Quebec	do 4.		400		
95	Wm. Haydén	do do Gull Rock, N.S.	do 5.		400		
96	John Tilton	Accountant	Nov. 5.		.....	
97	J. T. Jenkins, M.R.C.S.	Medical Officer, Marine Hospital, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	do 6.		1,800		
98	Edmund Blagdon	Lighthouse Keeper, Bicquet, Quebec	do 6.		400		
97 1/2	James Bent	Harbour Master, Pugwash, N.S.	Oct. 22.		600		
98	W. McNab	do do Wallace, N.S.	do 22.		200	Fees, do	
99	W. Beatty	do do Parrshoro, N.S.	do 22.		200	do	
100	R. J. Smith	Lighthouse Keeper, Spectacle Island, N.S.	do 22.		203		
101	Thomas Le Bel	do do Bicquet, Quebec	Nov. 11.		300		
102	Narcisse Richard	do do Brandy Pots, Quebec	Dec. 22.		600		
103	Albert Pearl	do do Green Island, N.S.	do 22.		400		
104	Merr Robinson	do do Shediac Beacon	Dec. 29.		500		
105	John McNulty	Harbour Master, Musquash	do 29.		200		
106	Jos. Carson	do do Quaco			100	Fees not exceeding.	
107	A. Labrosse	Lighthouse Keeper, Point aux Anglais	Dec. 6.		100	do	
108	J. O. Crowell	Keeper, Halifax Lighthouse	do 6.		100	do	
109	W. Condon, jun	do Egg Island Lighthouse	do 6.		200		
110	D. S. McDonald	Harbour Master, Gardiner Mines	do 6.		800		
111	M. McGregor	Shipping Master, North Sydney	do 6.		500		
112	S. J. Brookman	do do Sydney	do 6.		500	Fees, do	
113	R. McDonald	do do Lingan	do 6.		.....	do
114	R. McNeil	do do Little Glace Bay	do 6.		.....	do
115	J. McPherson	do do Cow Bay	do 6.		.....	do
116	A. Ghaegow	Secretary-Treasurer, St. John Pilot Commissioners	do 6.		800	do	
117	John Corbett	Inspector of Lights and Fisheries, and Agent	do 6.		1,200	do	
118	P. Desjardins	Lighthouse Keeper, Brandy Pots	do 6.		400	do	

119	A. Chisholm	do	Point Aconi	do	6	150	
120	W. Hayden	do	Gull Rock	do	6	400	
121	J. T. Jenkins	Medical Officer, Marine Hospital, Charlottetown		do	6	400	
122	E. Blagdon	Lighthouse Keeper, Bicoquet		do	6	600	
123	Charles Collins	Assistant Keeper, Nottawasaga Island, Ont		do	6	175	225
124	James Aykroyd	Engineer of Fog Whistle, Machias Seal Island, Bay of Fundy	Jan. 7			500	
125	Joshua Doane	Keeper of Beacon Light, Yarmouth Harbour	Feb. 23	do	6	350	
126	S. J. Frost	Keeper of Lighthouse and Engineer of Fog Whistle, Digby	do 23	do	6	800	For himself and Assistant.
127	H. Heigham	Chief of River Police, Quebec	do 23	do	6	1,600	
128	H. J. Chaloner	Shipping Master, Quebec	Feb. 23	do	23	1,600	
129	Arthur Chisholm	Third Class Clerk and Stenographic Writer	Feb. 23	do	23	600	
130	Damase Babin	Lighthouse Keeper, Pillars	do 23	do	23	450	
131	Thomas Wheeler	Messenger	Mar. 9	do	9	450	480
132	W. H. Alexander	Junior Second Class Clerk	do 9	do	9	700	750
133	W. E. Everest	do	do 9	do	9	700	750
134	W. B. Carleton	Third Class Clerk	do 9	do	9	450	500
135	Cornelius Dwyer						
	Wm. Campbell						
	James McKinnon						
	Smith Copeland						
	R. McKenzie						
136	Stephen McNeil	Pilotage authority for District of Picton, N.S	Mar. 14				No salary.
137	Donald J. McKay	Lighthouse Keeper, Grand Narrows, C.B.	do 14			120	
138	George Grant	do McKenzie Point, C.B.	do 14			160	
139	James Purcell	Keeper of Beacon Lights, Grant's Beach, Miramichi River	do 21			100	
	James Kerr	Receivers of Wrecks in New Brunswick		Mar. 21			Fees.
	James Mitchell						
	John H. Harding						
	C. M. Gore						
	F. F. Gourdeau	Senior Second Class Clerk	Mar. 21			1,000	1,100
140	Amedee Maquon	Lightskip Keeper, No. 3, Lake St. Peter, River St. Lawrence	Mar. 26			52	Per month during sea-son.
141	J. B. Longley	Signal Station Keeper, Custom House, St. John, N.B.	do 26			550	For himself and boy.
142	Thomas McCallum	Fishery Overseer, Malbale, Quebec	Aug. 13			120	
143	J. W. Buck	do Ingonish, N.S	do 13			125	
144	Wm. Henry Ryer	do Shelburne, N.S	Mar. 14			200	
145	S. A. Macvicar	do Ilistet, Quebec	do 14			200	
146	John Eastwood	do Sarnia, Ont	Mar. 14			150	
147	C. C. Joynt	do Southampton, Ont	do 14			50	
148	James K. Cameron	Fishery Guardian, Merrickville, Ont	do 14			100	
149	Henry Groves	Fishery Overseer, Colbourg, Ont	do 14			50	
150	Thomas McCallum	do London, Ont	do 14			50	
151	C. Demonde	do Malbale, Quebec	do 14			50	
152	W. H. Austin	Fishery Warden	do 14			100	
153	Thomas Taylor	Fishery Overseer, Bolton, Quebec	do 14			100	
154		do Blissfield, N.B.	do 14			50	
155		do	Oct. 22				

STATEMENT shewing all Appointments made, or Offices conferred by the Government, from the 1st day of August last until the 26th day of March instant; also, of all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made between the above dates; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Department of Marine and Fisheries.—*Concluded.*

MARINE BRANCH.—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Office.	Date of Order in Council authorizing.			Present Salary.	Increased to.	Remarks.
			Appoint-ment.	Increase of Salary.	Dismissal or Removal.			
156	John Stymest.....	Fishery Overseer, Neguac, N.B.....	Oct. 22..			\$ 50		
157	Norman Campbell.....	do Tabusintac, N.B.....	do 22..			50		
158	Prudent Robichau.....	do Upper Neguac, N.B.....	do 22..			100		
159	He n. Donald Gunn.....	do Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	do 22..			200		
160	C. R. Venning.....	Clerk, Fisheries Office, St. John, N.B.....	Sept. 23..			400		
161	E. B. Ebery.....	Fishery Overseer, Little Current, Ont.....	Aug. 19..			100		
162	Richard Wilson.....	do Lindsay, Ont.....	do 19..			200		
163	R. N. Venning.....	Junior Second Class Clerk.....	do 16..			700		

WILLIAM SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

STATEMENT shewing Appointments made, or Offices conferred, by the Minister of Agriculture, from the 1st August, 1873, to 26th March, 1874; also, of all increases of Salary, and of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Department of Agriculture.

Date of Order in Council.	Names.	Offices.
<i>Appointments.</i>		
(Appointed by letter).....	A. B. Daveney	Special Immigration Agent to United Kingdom.
4th August, 1873.....	Rev. J. H. Simonsen.....	do do Norway and Sweden.
4th do	T. McCabe.....	3rd Class Clerk, Department of Agriculture.
13th do	G. Lanigan.....	Messenger at Sherbrooke Immigration Agency.
13th do	W. Hespeler.....	Immigration Agent for Manitoba and North-west.
13th do	Mrs. Devlin.....	Matron at Halifax Quarantine Station.
13th do	S. Lewin.....	Quarantine Officer, Miramichi, N.B.
13th do	A. Jessamine.....	Steward, Quarantine Office, Miramichi, N.B.
30th do	H. Mattson.....	Special Immigration Agent to Scandinavian Kingdoms.
(Appointed by letter).....	Thomas Potts.....	Special Immigration Agent to United Kingdom.
19th September, 1873.....	J. Wallace.....	do do
20th do	R. Murdoch.....	Permanent Immigration Agent at Glasgow.
22nd do	M. Burns.....	Steward at Quarantine Station, Pictou, N.S.
30th do	A. Walsley.....	Special Immigration Agent on Railroad in Canada.
(Appointed by letter).....	Rev. J. B. Proulx.....	do do Continent of Europe.
13th October, 1873.....	T. McKay.....	Messenger at London, Ont., Immigration Office.
22nd do	Thomas Graham.....	Special Immigration Agent to United Kingdom.
22nd do	James Ross.....	do do
22nd do	Angus G. Nicholson.....	do do Hebrides.
22nd do	G. Kingsmill.....	do do United Kingdom.
22nd do	H. J. Richards.....	do do Channel Islands.
22nd do	R. Cowling.....	do do United Kingdom.
22nd do	J. Kormann.....	do do Continent of Europe.
(Appointed by letter).....	J. S. Talbot.....	do do Ireland.
31st October, 1873.....	A. O. Kellam.....	do do Portland, U.S.
11th November, 1873.....	John Sumner.....	do do
12th December, 1873.....	P. De Cazes.....	do do France.
12th do	E. Farrar.....	do do Ireland.
11th February, 1874.....	E. Dixon.....	Clerk in London, Eng., Immigration Office.
11th do	E. Klotz.....	Immigration Agent at Hamburg.
16th do	E. Jenkins, M.P.....	Agent General of Emigration, England.
<i>Increases.</i>		
4th August, 1873.....	R. Macpherson (\$200).....	Kingston Immigration Agent.
4th do	R. H. Rae (\$200).....	Hamilton do
4th do	R. Shives (\$137.40).....	St. John, N.B. do
15th do	F. Montizambert, M. D. (\$200).....	Medical Superintendent, Grosse Isle Quarantine.
9th March, 1874.....	F. Dore (usual annual \$50).....	Department of Agriculture.
9th do	H. Casgrain (usual annual \$50).....	do
9th do	H. B. Small (usual annual \$50).....	do
<i>Removals.</i>		
Died 28th October, 1873.....	Wm. Dixon.....	Immigration Agent, London, Eng.
do do	James Ross.....	Special Immigration Agent to United Kingdom.
Services dispensed with, 21st November, 1873.....	G. McMicken.....	Immigration Agent at Fort Garry.
Services dispensed with, 27th November, 1873.....	A. O. Kellam.....	do do Portland, U.S.
Resigned, 29th October, 1873.....	W. Webb.....	Probationary Clerk, Department of Agriculture.

STATEMENT shewing the appointments made, or Offices conferred, from the 1st day of August, 1873, to the 26th day of March last, and of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates, in the Census Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Dates.	Names.	Offices.
19th November, 1873.....	A. M. McNeill	Compiler.
1st December, 1873.....	J. F. Wolff	do
13th do	F. X. Lemieux	do
9th February, 1874.....	E. H. St. Denis	
<i>Re-Appointments.</i>		
1st December, 1873.....	A. Boudreau	Compiler.
1st do	J. L'Etoile.....	do
1st do	J. P. Taylor.....	do
1st do	C. Ryan.....	do
1st do	John Beatty...	do
<i>Removals.</i>		
31st October, 1873	John Beatty	Chief Compiler.
31st do	Joseph Ancill.....	do
31st do	J. P. Macpherson.....	Compiler.
31st do	F. W. Gowan	do
31st do	S. Shepherd	do
31st do	H. A. Turgeon	do
31st do	Joseph L'Etoile.....	do
31st do	J. P. Taylor	do
31st do	G. F. Logan.....	do
31st do	C. E. Reiffenstein.....	do
31st do	P. McLeod	do
31st do	J. J. McLaughlin.....	do
31st do	J. W. Parent.....	do
31st do	J. E. Turgeon	do
31st do	M. Sparrow	do
31st do	C. Ryan.....	do
31st do	U. J. Davidson	do
31st do	H. J. O'Neill	do
31st do	J. R. Chamberlain.....	do
31st do	A. Boudreau	do
31st do	J. B. Lambkin	Messenger.
31st do	F. J. Heath	Compiler.
21st March, 1874.....	A. Graham	do
21st do	T. Parsons.....	do
21st do	W. B. Layton	do
21st do	C. E. Laumann	do
21st do	J. Hodgins	do
21st do	J. Mooney	do
21st do	A. Pratt	do
21st do	J. L'Etoile	do
21st do	T. Sproule	do
21st do	A. Boudreau	do
.....	A. P. Boggs.....	Died.

Orders in Council.—None.

Increase of Salaries.—None.

Recommendations for increase.—None.

STATEMENT shewing all Appointments made, or Office conferred, by the Government, from August 1st, 1873, to March 26th, 1874; Also, of all increases of Salary made, or recommended to be made, between the above dates, and of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Militia Department.

Name and Residence.	Particular Office to which appointed.	Salary attached to Office.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
D. A. Macdonald Cornwall.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk.....	\$ 1,000	1st Nov., 1873.—O. C., Oct. 22, 1873	Vice Steers superannuated.
R. J. Macdonell British Columbia	Storekeeper.....	500	O. C., Nov. 5, 1873.....	Subsequently cancelled.
C. Campbell Ottawa.....	Minister's Private Secretary.....	300	do do 11, 1873.....	Continued in office.
G. Matthee Cornwall.....	Brigade Major.....	800	do Dec. 22, 1873.....	Vice Jackson promoted to Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 4.
Hon. J. H. Gray Prince Edward Island.....	Deputy Adjutant General.....	.....	do Jan. 9, 1874.....	Ad interim appointments, pending the passing of an Act substituting Prince Edward Island Military District No. 12.
R. G. Freeland do.....	Paymaster.....	.....	do do 9, 1874.....	
J. Fletcher St. John, Q.....	Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 5.....	{ 1,200 } { Allowances 500 }	do Mar. 9, 1874.....	Vice Osborne Smith appointed Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 10.
T. Amyrauld Granby.....	Paymaster, Military District No. 5	600	do do 9, 1874.....	Vice Aylmer promoted to Brigade Major.
Hon. M. Aylmer Montreal.....	Brigade Major, Military District No. 5.....	800	do do 9, 1874.....	Vice Fletcher promoted to Deputy Adjutant General.
W. King Kingston.....	Storekeeper.....	500	do do 9, 1874.....	Vice Corbett deceased.

STATEMENT shewing all Appointments made, or Office conferred, by the Government, from August 1st, 1873, to March 26th, 1874; also, of all increases of Salary made, or recommended to be made, between the above dates, and of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Militia Department.—*Concluded.*

RETURN OF INCREASES OF SALARY.

Name and Residence.	Particular Office to which appointed.	Amount of Increase.	Date of Increase.	Remarks.
Colin Campbell, Ottawa.....	Minister's Private Secretary	From \$300 to \$600	From Jan. 1, '74.—O.C., Feb. 7, '74	Increased to full allowance authorized by the Civil Service Act, for special attainments and efficiency.
H. Goodwin.....	Storekeeper	From \$300 per annum and 50 cents per diem to \$500	do July 1, '73—O.C., Aug. 13, '73	} In consequence of additional duties in charge of Militia properties.
F. Lamson.....	do	From \$500 to \$600	do do 1, '73—O.C., do 13, '73	
J. Evans.....	do	do	do do 1, '73—O.C., do 13, '73	
W. Powell.....	Acting Adjutant General Militia.....	Allowance at the rate of \$760 extra.....	O.C., Sept. 23, 1873.....	While doing duty of Adjutant General in addition to that of Deputy Adjutant General at Head Quarters.

REMOVALS OR DISMISSALS.

Name and Residence.	Particular Office to which appointed.	Salary attached to Office.	Date of Removal.	Remarks.
W. M. Steers .. Ottawa.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk.....	1,000	From Nov. 1, 1873.—O.C., Oct. 22, 1873	Superannuated. Duties to be only nominal, and the service of a caretaker to be no longer required.
J. N. McLean.. Prescott.....	Caretaker.....	\$1 per diem	do April 1, 1874.—O.C., Feb. 28, 1874	

W. ROSS,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

16th April, 1874.

STATEMENT, shewing all Appointments made, &c., from 1st August, 1873, to 26th March, 1874.—Department of the Secretary of State.

NAME.	Office.	Date of Appointment.
R. Pope	Chief Clerk (3), and Clerk of Crown in Chancery	21st October, 1873.
J. Burns	Clerk, 3rd Class	1st January, 1874.
C. Ballentyne	do	do do
A. G. Learoyd	do	do do
W. S. Gliddon	do	do do
S. Tobin	Probationary Clerk	do do
T. O'Keefe	Private Secretary to Secretary of State	10th January, 1874.
J. Larkin	Messenger	1st January, 1874.
	do	do do

Increases of Salary made or recommended.—None.
Dismissals.—None.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Under-Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
 OTTAWA, 4th May, 1874.

STATEMENT shewing all Appointments made, or Offices conferred, by the Government, from the 1st day of August, 1873, to the 26th day of March, 1874; also, of all increases made, or recommended to be made, between above dates; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Department of the Interior.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Office.	Salary per Annum.	Rank to which promoted.	Increase.	Date of Order in Council.		Remarks.
						Appointing.	Increasing or Promoting.	
GENERAL STAFF.								
M. G. Dickieson	Jan. 7, 1874	Private Secretary...	\$ 600 00		\$ cts.	Jan. 7, 1874		Order in Council, Jan. 7, 1874, herewith.
do	Mar. 26, 1874	{ Jun. 2nd-class Clerk & Private Secretary	700 00 200 00	Jun. 2nd-class Clerk	300 00	Mar. 26, 1874		Mar. 26, 1874 do
William Howe			1,100 00	do	550 00		Aug. 25, 1873	Aug. 25, 1873 do
Robert Jessop	Sept. 6, 1873	Messenger	300 00	do	100 00	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 5, 1874 do
INDIAN BRANCH.								
Thomas F. S. Kirkpatrick	Aug. 6, 1873	Jun. 2nd-class Clerk.	900 00			Aug. 6, 1873		* See O. C. Mar. 26, '74
John Penner	Oct. 21, 1873	do	800 00			Oct. 21, 1873		Order in Council, Aug. 6, 1873, herewith.
J. A. Fraser	do 22, 1873	Probationary Clerk.	300 00			do 22, 1873		Oct. 21, 1873 do
J. V. DeBoucherville		Land Sales & Rentals	1,100 00	Sen. 2nd-class Clerk.	+ 100 00		Oct. 31, 1873	Oct. 22, 1873 do
J. B. Butler	F. Smith	do		do	50 00		Mar. 9, 1874	Oct. 31, 1873 do
H. Brooke		Messenger		do	50 00		do	do
				do	30 00		do	Mar. 9, 1873 do
OUTSIDE SERVICE.								
<i>Indian Branch.</i>								
W. Livingston	Aug. 6, 1873	Indian Agent at Delaware, Ontario...	400 00			Aug. 6, 1873		+Cancelled under subsequent O. C., April 7, 1874.
C. Skene	Oct. 21, 1873	Visiting Superintendent	900 00			Oct. 21, 1873		Order in Council, Aug. 6, 1873, herewith.
J. Lenihan	Feb. 9, 1874	3rd Commissary, B.C.	2,000 00			Feb. 9, 1874		Oct. 21, 1873 do
T. Stewart	Jan. 9, 1874	Visiting Supt., P. E. I.	200 00			Jan. 9, 1874		Feb. 9, 1874 do
G. Deschênes	Nov. 29, 1873	Indian Lands Agent. (Paid by per-centage)				Nov. 29, 1873		Jan. 9, 1874 do

M. Hill	do	100 00	July 10, 1873	July 10, 1873	do
L. E. Odis	do	100 00	Mar. 7, 1874	Mar. 7, 1874	do
A. B. Cowan	do	300 00	Sept. 6, 1873	Sept. 6, 1873	do
† Formerly paid by per centage amounting to about \$250 per ann.					
<i>Dominion Lands Branch.</i>					
A. W. Burrows	Sen. 2nd-class Clerk.	100 00	Sept. 6, 1873	Sept. 6, 1873, herewith	Order in Council.
A. Nesbitt	do	100 00	do	do	do
G. F. Newcomb	do	100 00	do	do	do
P. B. Douglas	Corresponding Clerk	1,100 00	Sept. 6, 1873	Sept. 6, 1873	do
W. Sinclair	do	700 00	do	do	do
J. Johnston	Jun. 2nd-class Clerk	1,200 00	Mar. 4, 1874	Mar. 4, 1874	do
A. Russell	Chief Draughtsman.	2,000 00	do 26, 1874	do 26, 1874	do
<i>Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.</i>					
W. Coffin	Commissioner, Ordnance and Admiralty Lands	2,400 00		\$ Oct. 31, '73	Order in Council, Oct. 31, 1873, herewith
§ Cancelled under sub-O. C., April 7, 1874.					

STATEMENT shewing all Appointments made, or Offices conferred, by the Government, from the 1st day of August last until the 26th day of March ; also, of all Increases of Salary made, or recommended, between the above dates ; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Finance Department.

Date of Order in Council.	Service.	Salary.
INSIDE SERVICE.		
August 12, 1873.....	G. T. Crookshank, appointed Probationary Clerk, at.....	\$300 per annum.
do do	Walter Hatch, do do	300 do
December 23, 1873.....	W. A. Blackmore, appointed Private Secretary to Finance Minister, at.....	600 do
October, 30, 1873.....	} F. Toller, promoted from Senior 2nd Class at \$1,150 to 1st Class at	1,200 do
January 5, 1874.....			R. O'Reilly, promoted from Junior 2nd Class at $800 to Senior 2nd at .....
do do	H. A. Jones, do do	1,100 do
March 9, 1874.....	J. B. Simpson, Junior 2nd Class, salary increased from \$730 to	750 do
do do	Geo. Aumond, do do	750 do
OUTSIDE SERVICE.		
<i>St. Johns, New Brunswick.</i>		
August 13, 1873.....	S. B. Patterson, Clerk, Savings Bank, at.....	1,100 do
do do	James Robinson, Clerk, Assistant Receiver General's Office.....	1,100 do
do do	E. W. Chestnut, Clerk, Auditor's Office.....	900 do
<i>Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.</i>		
November 4, 1873.....	Hon. Joseph Pope, Savings Bank Manager and Auditor	2,000 do
do do	Wm. Des Brisay, Chief Clerk to Savings Bank.....	1,000 do
do do	Thos. Des Brisay, junr., 2nd Clerk do	500 do
<i>These appointments cancelled by Order in Council, 13th November, 1873.</i>		
January 9, 1874.....	John Robins, Auditor and Manager Savings Bank at.....	1,800 do
do do	Thomas Foley, 1st Clerk Savings Bank	900 do
do do	Wallace Leitch, 2nd Clerk do	400 do

JOHN SIMPSON
Assistant Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
May, 5, 1874.

STATEMENT shewing all Appointment made, or Offices conferred, by the Government, from the 1st August, 1873, until the 26th March, 1874; also, of all increase of Salary made, or recommended to be made, between the above dates; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Receiver General's Department.

No.	Name.	Remarks.	Date of Order in Council.
1	F. Lewes	Salary recommended to be increased from \$1,600 to \$1,800	Oct. 31, 1873.
2	L. F. Dufresne	Recommended to be a 1st Class Clerk, from 1st Class Supernumerary, at an increased salary, \$1,400 to \$1,600.....	do
3	H. G. Dunlevie.....	Recommended as a Senior 2nd Class Clerk, at a salary of \$1,100..	do
4	C. A. Gough.....	do Junior do do 700 ..	do
5	J. F. Pellant	do do 3rd do do 500 ..	do
6	do	Continued as Extra Clerk, at \$1.50 for six months.....	Oct. 13, 1873.
7	J. R. Nash.....	Salary increased \$50, under Civil Service Act.....	Mar. 9, 1874.
8	Charles Chester.....	Appointed Private Secretary to Receiver General, at a salary of \$600.....	Jan. 5, 1874.
	Orders in Council...	Copies furnished from the Privy Council Office.	
	Dismissals or Removals	None.	

N.B.—An Order in Council, 9th March, 1874, confirmed the appointments of Messrs. Dunlevie and Gough, and also Mr. Lewis's increase of salary. It provided likewise for a Second 1st Class Clerk, and named Mr. Dufresne thereto, as soon as the item was passed by Parliament in the Estimates, but to commence on his existing salary of \$1,400 instead of \$1,600, as from the 1st July 1873. Provision was also made in the Estimates for Mr. Pellant's appointment, and also for an Assistant Messenger, as previously recommended in the Order in Council, 31st October, 1873, at a salary of \$365.

MEM.—The original Order in Council, 31st October, 1873, was subsequently cancelled.

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th May, 1874.

STATEMENT shewing Appointments made and increases of Salary sanctioned, between the 1st August, 1873, and the 26th March, 1874.—Department of Justice.

Name.	Office.	Date of Order in Council.	Appointment— Salary.	Increase.		Remarks.
				From	To	
		1873.	\$	\$	\$	
J. R. Hall.....	Clerk	October 16.....	500	.....	.....	Employed for six months in place of T. G. Becher, on leave without salary To date from January 1st, 1873. To date from January 1st, 1874.
F. White.....	Senior 2nd Clerk.....	.....	.....	900	1,100	
E. Radford.....	do do .....	.....	.....	850	1,100	
C. Drinkwater.....	do 1st do	October 22.....	.....	1,300	1,400	
<i>Present Staff.</i>		1874.				
H. Richardson.....	Chief Clerk.....	March 19.....	.....	2,050	2,200	Appointed, 27th Oct., 1873. Salary not then fixed.
A. Keefer.....	Clerk.....	do 19.....	1,500	.....	.....
G. Duval	do	do 19 and Oct. 12, '72.	1,200	.....	.....	Vice C. Drinkwater resigned. Vice F. White promoted. Transferred from Department of Interior.
F. White	First-class Clerk .....	.....	.....	1,150	1,400	
J. Leslie	Junior 2nd do	March 19.....	850	.....	.....
J. R. Hall.....	do do	do 19.....	800	.....	.....	Vice E. Radford, resigned.

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1874.

STATEMENT of Appointments made, or Offices conferred, by the Government, from the 1st day of August last until the 26th day of March, 1874; also, of all increases of Salary made, or recommended to be made, between the above dates.—Privy Council Office.

	Name.	Office.	Salary	Date of Order in Council.
			\$	
Appointments	L. J. Burpee.....	Junior 2nd-class Clerk .	800	October 21st, 1873.
	F. Newby.....	do do do .	700	do 22nd, do

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
5th May, 1874.

STATEMENT shewing Appointments made in the Post Office Department, from the 1st day of August, 1873, until the 26th day of March, 1874; also, of all Increases of Salary made, or recommended to be made between the above dates; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Post Office Department.

APPOINTMENTS MADE.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Office.
A. Thompson.....	4th August.....	Railway Mail Clerk, Third Class.	Post Office, Outside Service.
G. L. Plunkett	do	Probationary	Post Office Department.
L. Lefebvre	18th do	Fourth Class	Montreal Post Office.
E. D. Skiddy	do	do	do
J. O. Pageau	6th September	Railway Mail Clerk, Third Class.	Post Office, Outside Service.
J. W. Cameroun	10th do	do	do
Thos. Dvnn.....	do	do	do
T. P. French	15th do	Post Office Inspector	do
W. L. Rankin	17th do	Fourth Class	Ottawa Division.
T. T. Morgan	18th do	do	St. John Post Office.
G. T. B. Gurnett	do	do	Montreal Post Office.
Robt. Wallace	do	Third Class	Post Office Inspector's Office, Toronto.
T. H. Allan	22nd do	Post Office Inspector	British Columbia Division.
M. Myler	do	Junior Second Class.	Post Office Department.
W. H. Stinson	do	Fourth Class	Quebec Post Office.
C. Byrne	do	Railway Mail Clerk, Third Class.	Post Office, Outside Service.
W. L. Baby	do	do	do
J. Gilroy	do	do	do
Thos. Wells	do	do	do
J. Conroy	do	do	do
G. Elliott	do	do	do
T. Barrett	do	do	do
E. W. McCrea	do	do	do
G. Willoughby	do	do	do
T. Crowe	27th do	do	do
W. M. Webb	31st do	Fourth Class	Montreal Post Office.
E. Wood	do	Railway Mail Clerk, Third Class.	Post Office, Outside Service.
T. G. Creighton	do	Fourth Class	Toronto Post Office.
T. Martin	do	Third Class	Halifax Post Office.
P. Costello	do	Railway Mail Clerk, Third Class.	Post Office, Outside Service.
A. Farrow	do	do	do
J. O'Toole	4th November	do	do
H. G. Hopkirk	6th do	Fourth Class	Halifax Post Office.
J. Carruthers	26th do	Junior Second Class	Post Office Department.
	12th December.....	Assistant Postmaster.	Toronto Post Office.

STATEMENT shewing Appointments made in the Post Office Department, from the 1st day of August, 1873, until the 26th day of March, 1874; also, of all Increases of Salary made, or recommended to be made, between the above dates; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Post Office Department.—Continued.

APPOINTMENTS MADE.—Concluded.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Rank.
1874			
J. B. Pruneau	13th February	Postmaster	Quebec, Post Office Department.
J. C. Bonner	9th March	Third Class	do do
A. W. Wall	do	do	do do
O. Fortier	do	do	do do
J. H. Spenser	do	do	do do
E. W. Mills	do	do	do do
W. Brophy	do	Probationary	do do
H. J. Larkin	do	do	do do
F. F. Smith	do	Fourth Class	do do
J. O'Toole	do	do	Halifax Post Office.
H. D. Woodrow	do	do	do do
R. A. Hamelin	do	do	St. John Post Office.
P. Maguire	do	do	do do
E. Chagnon	do	do	do do
D. A. Barrett	do	do	do do
C. Pope	do	do	Montreal Post Office.
E. B. Wood	do	do	do do
J. Costello	do	do	Ottawa Post Office.
G. T. Gorrell	do	do	do do
W. A. Moore	do	Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.	Toronto Post Office.
E. Stanton	do	do	Post Office, Outside Service.
J. H. Descon	do	do	do do
D. Berte	do	do	do do
John Flynn	do	do	do do
Joseph Kilroy	do	do	do do

INCREASES OF SALARY.

Name.	Rank.	Office.	Increase.		Remarks.
			From	To	
B. King	First Class	Post Office Department	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,350	Jan. 1, 1874 .. Annual Increase authorized by Civil Service Act.
A. W. Throop	Third Class	do	500	550	do do
R. J. Oliver	do	do	600	650	do do
E. G. Bennett	Senior Second Class	do	1,200	1,250	do do
J. R. Smith	Junior	do	750	800	do do
W. H. Krens	Third Class	do	450	500	do do
W. H. Eggeon	do	do	450	500	do do
W. H. Harrington	do	do	450	500	do do
E. B. Bell	do	do	500	550	do do
N. Garland	do	do	500	550	do do
C. B. Brodie	do	do	400	450	do do
E. A. D. Jones	do	do	400	450	do do
W. L. Blair	do	do	400	450	do do
C. H. E. Tinsone	Marine Mail Officer	do	420	480	Oct. 1, 1873 ..
J. D. Patterson	Assistant Inspector	Chief Post Office Inspector's Office	300	1,000	Jan. 1, 1874 ..
E. H. Fletcher	Third Class	do	600	760	Oct. 1, 1873 .. On appointment to Ottawa Inspector's Office.
do	Second Class	British Colonial Inspector's Office	760	900	Feb. 9, 1874 .. On appointment to British Columbia Inspector's Office.
W. Avery	Third Class	New Brunswick Inspector's Office	600	640	Jan. 1, 1874 .. Annual Increase authorized by Civil Service Act.
O. Frechette	Second Class	Quebec Inspector's Office	900	940	do do
C. Vohl	Fourth Class	do	440	480	do do
F. W. King	First Class	Montreal Inspector's Office	900	1,400	Jan. 16, 1874 .. On promotion to 1st Class on death of Mr. C. W. Hayden.
F. J. Logie	Third Class	do	760	800	Jan. 1, 1874 .. Annual Increase authorized by Civil Service Act.
D. Nelligan	do	do	720	760	do do
W. E. Griffith	Second Class	Toronto Inspector's Office	900	940	do do
James Henderson	Third Class	do	640	680	do do
T. W. Dewolf	Second Class	Halifax Post Office	900	940	do do
W. H. Chamberlain	Fourth Class	do	440	480	do do
W. H. Donovan	do	do	440	480	do do
J. J. Flowers	do	do	400	440	do do

STATEMENT shewing Appointments made in the Post Office Department, from the 1st day of August, 1873, until the 26th day of March, 1874; also, of all Increases of Salary made, or recommended to be made, between the above dates; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Post Office Department.—Continued.

INCREASES OF SALARY.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Office.	Increase.		Remarks.
			From	To	
Charles Legg	Fourth Class	Halifax Post Office.....	\$ 360	400	Annual Increase authorized by Civil Service Act. do
T. Southall, jun.	do	do	360	400	do
James Woodrow.....	Assistant Postmaster.....	do	1,100	1,200	do
D. H. Waterbury.....	Fourth Class	St. John Post Office.....	440	480	Oct. 1, 1873. do
J. S. Fleeger	do	do	440	480	Jan. 1, 1874. do
do	do	do	440	480	do
do	do	do	440	480	do
do	do	do	440	480	do
J. W. Ring	Second Class	do	900	940	do
F. B. Smith.....	Fourth Class	do	400	440	do
J. W. Beattieay	do	do	400	440	do
W. B. Phair	do	Frederickton Post Office.....	400	440	do
J. Grey	Second Class	do	400	440	do
B. Leacase	do	Quebec Post Office	980	1,020	do
C. Chamberland	do	do	980	1,020	do
O. Riron	do	do	980	1,020	do
W. Handford.....	Third Class	do	640	680	do
L. A. Rochette	Fourth Class	do	640	680	do
Z. Cagnon	do	do	480	520	do
E. English	do	do	360	400	do
Z. Gaboury	do	do	360	400	do
T. Morissette	do	do	400	440	do
S. Johnston	do	do	400	440	do
J. St. Amour.....	Second Class	Montreal Post Office	900	940	do
J. C. Simms	Third Class	do	720	760	do
J. D. A. Deaoust	do	do	720	760	do
J. Senz	do	do	600	640	do
J. E. Barcelo.....	do	do	600	640	do
R. J. Arless.....	do	do	440	600	do
E. A. Auger	do	do	560	600	On promotion to Third Class. do
F. H. Lefebvre	do	do	600	640	do
					Annual Increase authorized by Civil Service Act. do

L. Lefebvre.....	Fourth Class	do	Ottawa Post Office	400	400	do	do
F. French.....	Second Class	do	do	980	1,020	do	do
C. S. Scott.....	do	do	do	900	940	do	do
E. B. Bates.....	Third Class	do	do	600	640	do	do
E. S. McDermott.....	do	do	do	600	640	do	do
E. J. O'Connor.....	do	do	do	600	720	do	do
F. Roberge.....	Fourth Class	do	do	400	440	do	do
P. A. Maingy.....	do	do	do	400	440	do	do
Henry Shaw.....	do	do	do	360	400	do	do
Jno. Kelly.....	Second Class	do	Kingston Post Office	980	1,020	do	do
R. Deacon, jun.....	Third Class	do	do	600	640	do	do
H. G. Goodfellow.....	do	do	do	440	600	do	do
J. Carruthers.....	Assistant Postmaster	do	Toronto Post Office	1,200	1,400	do	do
A. Barley.....	Second Class	do	do	900	1,100	do	do
J. Forsyth.....	do	do	do	980	1,020	do	do
H. F. Falkner.....	Third Class	do	do	760	800	do	do
W. Loudon.....	do	do	do	720	760	do	do
A. Webber.....	do	do	do	680	760	do	do
B. M. Armstrong.....	do	do	do	600	640	do	do
J. Monaghan.....	do	do	do	600	640	do	do
B. Langley.....	do	do	do	600	640	do	do
A. Beatty.....	Fourth Class	do	do	440	480	do	do
B. Bescom.....	Third Class	do	do	600	640	do	do
J. Moerschfelder.....	Second Class	do	do	900	940	do	do
R. E. Chadd.....	Third Class	do	do	600	640	do	do
J. Gordon.....	Second Class	do	Hamilton Post Office	760	900	do	do
G. H. Mathews.....	Fourth Class	do	do	440	480	do	do
H. Chisholm.....	do	do	do	360	400	do	do
F. Harbottle.....	do	do	do	360	400	do	do
H. D. Dalton.....	Second Class	do	London Post Office	940	980	do	do
J. J. Ross.....	do	do	do	900	940	do	do
M. O'Meara.....	Messenger	do	do	365	400	do	do
S. Saunders.....	Porter and Messenger	do	Halifax Post Office	440	480	do	do
D. Silverthorne.....	Letter Carrier	do	do	400	440	do	do
E. Carroll.....	do	do	do	400	440	do	do
J. McCutchy.....	do	do	Quebec Post Office	400	440	do	do
E. C. Dowd.....	do	do	Montreal Post Office	480	520	do	do
P. Lapointe.....	do	do	do	480	520	do	do
A. Dufréne.....	do	do	do	480	520	do	do
C. Lefebvre.....	do	do	do	440	480	do	do
J. Beaudoin.....	do	do	do	400	440	do	do
P. D. Rottot.....	do	do	do	400	440	do	do
D. V. De Grandpré.....	do	do	do	400	440	do	do
R. P. Giroux.....	do	do	do	400	440	do	do

On appointment to Chief Inspector's Office. Annual Increase authorized by Civil Service Act.

On promotion to Third Class. On appointment as Assistant Postmaster.

Annual Increase authorized by Civil Service Act.

On promotion to 2nd Class. Annual Increase authorized by Civil Service Act.

In accordance with regulations of Civil Service Act.

STATEMENT shewing Appointments made in the Post Office Department, from the 1st day of August, 1873, until the 26th day of March, 1874; also, of all Increases of Salary made, or recommended to be made, between the above dates; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Post Office Department.—Continued.

INCREASES OF SALARY. —Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Office.	Increase.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
J. Filiatrault.....	Letter Carrier.....	Montreal Post Office.....	\$ 360	\$ 400	Jan. 1, 1874..
A. Lavoie.....	do.....	do.....	360	400	do.....
V. Dase.....	do.....	Ottawa Post Office.....	440	480	do.....
J. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	400	440	do.....
J. J. Clode.....	do.....	Toronto Post Office.....	520	560	do.....
J. Hudson.....	do.....	do.....	520	560	do.....
J. M. Shannon.....	do.....	do.....	400	440	do.....
Thomas Crotty.....	Letter Collector.....	do.....	380	400	do.....
F. Stewart.....	do.....	do.....	310	400	do.....
T. McCormack.....	Railway Mail Clerk, 1st Class.....	Post Office, Outside Service.....	800	960	do.....
P. Pennock.....	do.....	do.....	900	960	do.....
J. Sauker.....	do.....	do.....	800	960	do.....
W. M. Murphy.....	do.....	do.....	800	960	do.....
C. Lefebvre.....	do.....	do.....	800	960	do.....
J. O. Vallée.....	do.....	do.....	800	960	do.....
J. O. Bennett.....	do.....	do.....	800	960	do.....
H. Cousins.....	do.....	do.....	720	960	do.....
W. J. Jarvis.....	do.....	do.....	720	960	do.....
C. Erntinger.....	do.....	do.....	640	720	do.....
J. L. Mercier.....	do.....	do.....	640	720	do.....
C. Fisher.....	do.....	do.....	640	720	do.....
T. A. Corbett.....	do.....	do.....	640	720	do.....
T. W. Bizard.....	do.....	do.....	640	720	do.....
W. Rooney.....	do.....	do.....	520	640	do.....
W. Fret.....	do.....	do.....	520	640	do.....
E. F. Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	520	640	do.....
S. Jones.....	do.....	do.....	520	640	do.....
L. V. Byrne.....	do.....	do.....	480	640	do.....
L. A. Bent.....	do.....	do.....	480	640	do.....
D. Anderson.....	do.....	do.....	480	640	do.....

In accordance with regulations of Civil Service Act.

On promotion to 1st Class.

On completing five years service.

On promotion to 2nd Class.

D. Blondeau	do	do	480	520	Dec. 1, 1873	On completing two years service.
R. R. Brough	do	do	480	520	Feb. 1, 1874	On promotion to 2nd Class.
J. Yorick	do	do	600	640	Feb. 1, 1874	do
S. R. Pridham	do	do	480	520	Dec. 1, 1873	do
J. C. C. Beatty	do	do	480	520	do	do
L. N. McJellan	do	do	480	520	do	do

Increases of Salary recommended to be made. — No increases recommended except those previously referred to.

REMOVALS OR DISMISSALS.

Name.	Rank.	Office.	Date of Removal or Dismissal.	Remarks.
P. T. Vankoughnet	Third Class	Post Office Department	Nov. 21, 1873	Resigned.
A. Stewart	do	do	Oct. 31, 1873	do
W. Cuppage	Second Class	Toronto Inspector's Office	Aug. 31, 1873	Dismissed.
J. M. McLochin	do	do	do	do
T. G. Creighton	Third Class	Halifax Post Office	Dec. 31, 1873	Permanent appointment cancelled.
J. O'Toole	Fourth Class	do	do	Appointment cancelled.
A. J. Woodrow	do	St. John Post Office	Aug. 9, 1873	Resigned.
Jos. Howe	do	do	Aug. 31, 1873	do
P. G. Huot	Postmaster	Quebec	Feb. 13, 1874	Dismissed.
J. O'B. Scully	Third Class	Montreal Post Office	Dec. 11, 1873	do
J. A. Aylmer	Fourth Class	do	Oct. 1, 1873	Resigned.
S. Thompson	do	Ottawa Post Office	Oct. 7, 1873	do
H. H. Crocker	do	Toronto Post Office	Jan. 3, 1874	do
A. J. O'Malley	do	do	Jan. 16, 1874	Dismissed.
James Duffy	do	do	Jan. 14, 1874	do
E. Griffith	do	do	Aug. 19, 1873	do
J. Holmes	do	do	Feb. 28, 1874	do
E. Wood	do	do	Dec. 6, 1873	do
A. G. B. Bannatyne	Postmaster	Fort Garry, Manitoba	Feb. 7, 1874	Appointment cancelled.
James Wilson	Letter Carrier	Halifax Post Office	Aug. 31, 1873	Resigned.
D. Tobin	do	Fredericton Post Office	Jan. 12, 1874	Dismissed.

STATEMENT shewing Appointments made in the Post Office Department, from the 1st day of August, 1873, until the 26th day of March, 1874; also, of all Increases of Salary made, or recommended to be made, between the above dates; also, of all Dismissals or Removals from Office between the above dates.—Post Office Department.—*Concluded.*

REMOVALS OR DISMISSALS.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Office	Date of Removal or Dismissal	Remarks.
R. Archambault	Letter Carrier	Montreal Post Office	Dec. 13, 1873	Resigned.
D. Murney	do	do	Dec. 18, 1873	Dismissed.
J. P. Hughes	do	Ottawa Post Office	Nov. 7, 1873	Resigned.
H. Seymour	Housekeeper	Toronto Post Office	Oct. 13, 1873	do
A. McCormack	do	do	Feb. 23, 1874	do
J. Bazeley	Letter Carrier	do	do	Removed on account of inattention to duty.
J. M. Shannon	do	do	do	do
Samuel Lee	do	do	do	do
F. Detmers	Railway Mail Clerk	Post Office, Outside Service	Aug. 26, 1873	Resigned.
S. McLean	do	do	Oct. 11, 1873	Dismissed.
C. Ryne	do	do	Dec. 31, 1873	do
W. H. Stinson	do	do	Dec. 29, 1873	Appointment cancelled.
W. L. Baby	do	do	do	do
J. Gilroy	do	do	do	do
T. Wells	do	do	do	do
J. Conroy	do	do	do	do
E. Elliott	do	do	do	do
T. Barrett	do	do	do	do

W H GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th May, 1874.

(No. 30.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 10th April, 1874; For a Copy of the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, B. C., respecting the Cancellation of the Mail Contract with the owners of the steamship *Prince Alfred*, and contracting with Messrs. Malcom, Hudson & Co. for their steamships to call twice a month at Esquimault when making the voyage from San Francisco to China and Japan, and *vice versa*.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1874.

(No. 31.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For Copies of all Correspondence relative to the Establishment of a Post Office in Monteagle Valley, in the Township of Monteagle, under the name of "Greenview," and the establishment of a Post Office in the Township of Dunganon, under the name of "Brunson," both in the North Riding of the County of Hastings.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th April, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 32.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE; For a Return shewing the Amount expended upon the South-East Pier of the Intercolonial Railway Bridge over the Tantamar River, specifying whether or not Tenders were advertized for the work, and if not, whether any Public Notice was given to invite competition for such Repairs as were contemplated, stating the nature and necessity of such Repairs, and under whose superintendence the work was done.

By Command

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 9th May, 1874.

(No. 32.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 27th April, 1874; For a Statement of the amount of Unpaid Claims on Sections 4 and 7 respectively, of the Intercolonial Railway, presented to and reported on by Mr. C. Schreiber, C. E.; also a Statement of the amounts in all paid on account thereof by the Intercolonial Commissioners, and by Mr. Schreiber, respectively.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 6th May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 1st April, 1874; For
 " a Statement showing full particulars regarding the Progress of the Work
 " on Section 13 of the Intercolonial Railway, showing the Amount of
 " Original Contract, the Bonus (if any) paid to the Contractors, the Amount
 " (if any) overpaid, the Amount required to complete the Contract, and the
 " present condition of the Work in progress on said Section; also, a State-
 " ment of any other Sum or Sums paid by Orders of the Commissioners
 " on account of said Contract, with the dates of all payments made."

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
 OTTAWA, 24th April, 1874.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
*Amount of contract.....		934,933 00
Paid to date on engineer's certificates	897,000 00	
Paid without certificates	72,000 00	
Paid to labourers by Government to March 31st....	38,530 78	
		1,007,530 78
Cash overpaid to date.....		72,597 78
Estimate of value of work to be done to complete contract, as per sheet No. 2		88,000 00
Estimated final cost over contract.....	\$	160,597 78

* Additional allowance, per Order of Council, dated 6th Oct., 1873, \$60,000.

Present condition of the works in progress on Section No. 13 of the Inter-colonial Railway.

Description.	Quantities of Work Executed to 31st March.	Quantities of Work remaining to be done.	Estimated Value of Work remaining to be done at 31st March, 1874.
			\$ cts.
Clearing, &c..... Acres	300		
Fencing.....Lineal feet	86,800	73,200	
Rock excavation .....Cubic yards	315,750	10,250	
Earth excavation "	• 1,217,482	159,218	
Under drains..... Lineal feet	1,670	19,330	
Rip-rap.....Cubic yards	273	1,227	
Concrete..... "	89		
1st class masonry..... "	3,165		
2nd class masonry "	5,516	27	
Paving..... "	519		
Foundations "	\$8,000 00		
Bridge superstructure.....		\$17,620 00	
Road crossings and divisions.....		800 00	
Special works.....	\$47,863 00	2,975 00	
Total			\$ 88,000 00

(No. 32.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For copies of all Correspondence, Reports of Railway Commissioners, Orders in Council, Accounts and Papers of every description relating to the Claims connected with the Contracts on the Intercolonial Railway, from No. 1 to No. 7 inclusive; all payments made thereon under the authority of a Resolution passed by this House during the Session of 1873; as well as a Statement of the Extra Work claimed by the Contractors on the said Sections.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th May, 1874.

(No. 32.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For, 1st: A List shewing all the Claims filed against the Contractors for Sections 8, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19 of the Intercolonial Railway; the name of each Claimant, the amount claimed by him, and the name of the Contractor against whom such claim is filed. 2nd: Copies of Affidavits complaining of Frauds committed in the carrying out of the Contracts for the aforesaid various Sections.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 4th May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 32.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For all Papers and Correspondence under the control of the Government in reference to the Construction of Section No. 12 of the Intercolonial Railroad, and the Claims of Contractors and others in connection with such Construction.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st May, 1874.

(No. 32.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 18th May, 1874; For a Statement of the Cost of the Bridges on the Intercolonial Railway, showing the Comparative Costs of Spans of Wood and Iron, with all Correspondence and Reports of the Commissioners, Engineers and others submitted to the Government, and all Orders in Council on the subject.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1874.

(No. 33.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For the Reports, Plans and Specifications in connection with the contemplated Extension of St. Peter's Canal.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 29th April, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For the correspondence and recommendations which led to the issuing of "Militia General Order," under date of 8th June, 1872, granting to the Governor General's Foot Guards "the same precedence and status in the Active Militia of the Dominion as is held by Her Majesty's Foot Guards in the Imperial Army."

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 27th April, 1874.

(Memo.)

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards.

The Acting Adjutant General of Militia has the honor to transmit, herewith,—as far as can be found on record in the Adjutant General's office—copy of the correspondence and recommendations called for by Resolution of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1874.

W. POWELL, Lt. Col.,
Acting Adjutant General of Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 24th April, 1874.

OTTAWA, 5th June, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, the propriety of raising, in this city, a Volunteer Force of Infantry, to be called "The Governor General's Guards." I would remark that four companies could be at once raised and officered, whose services would be at the disposal of the Government on all occasions of State, or otherwise, as the case may be. I am prepared to carry into effect this proposition. The same arrangement might be effected towards the new organization as is carried out in the Grand Trunk Brigade. The regiment to remain and be drilled at Head Quarters, and to be under the immediate command of the Adjutant General. I would suggest that, *as near as practicable*, the battalion be clothed similar to the Household Troops in England.

I have now at my disposal the services of a complete band, second to none in Canada, who are prepared at once to enter into the new Battalion.

The absence of Queen's troops at the Capital, and the great blank caused by the lack of military music at the Government House, &c., induce me to hope that the Minister of Militia will be enabled to grant my request.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. ROSS,

Major.

The Adjutant General of Militia,

&c., &c., &c.,

Ottawa.

Certified true copy,

W. POWELL,

Lt. Colonel, Actg. Adj. Gen. Mil.

OTTAWA, April 24th, 1874.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, June 7th, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward and to recommend that the enclosed offer from Major Ross, to raise a special Corps of Infantry, as a Battalion of Foot Guards, be accepted.

The proposal of Major Ross is well calculated to obviate the difficulty sometimes experienced of providing the necessary Guards of Honor at the opening and closing of the Dominion Parliament, and on other occasions of State ceremonial, at which His Excellency the Governor General, as the representative of Her Majesty, may have to be present.

By the arrangement proposed, there is every reason to suppose that the services of a skilled band of music would be always available on such occasions, and as I quite concur in the views set forth by Major Ross, I have the honor to request authority to take the necessary steps to carry out the proposed arrangement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General Militia.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence,

&c., &c., &c.

Certified true copy.

W. POWELL,

Lt. Colonel, Actg. Adj. Gen. Mil.

OTTAWA, April 24th, 1874.

Extract from Militia General Orders, No. 16, 8th June, 1872.

1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards.

“The formation of a Battalion of Foot Guards at Head Quarters, Ottawa, to be designated the 1st Battalion of Governor General's Foot Guards, is hereby authorized to be raised by Major T. Ross. This corp to be special, and under the direct orders of the Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, and to have the same precedence and status in the Active Militia of the Dominion as is held by Her Majesty's Foot Guards in the Imperial Army.”

(No. 35.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For a Return from the different Storm Signal Stations in the Province of Nova Scotia, showing how often the Signal was received before the Storm arrived, and how often after the Storm had passed; also why the Storm-drum is put up when the gale has gone by.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing^s the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its last Session, intituled: "An Act to amend the Law respecting Escheats and "Forfeitures," together with all Orders in Council, and all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Ontario as to the said Act, or as to the matters affected by the said Act.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 30th April, 1874.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RESPECTING ESCHEATS AND FORFEITURES.

[Assented to 24th March, 1874.]

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Wherever any lands, tenements or hereditaments situate in this Province have escheated to the Crown by reason of the person last seized thereof, or entitled thereto, having died intestate, and without lawful heirs, or have become forfeited, whether for treason or felony, or for any other cause, the Attorney-General may cause possession of such lands, tenements or hereditaments to be taken in the name of the Crown; or in case possession is withheld, he may cause an action of ejectment to be brought for the recovery thereof, without any inquisition being first necessary.

2. The proceedings in such action of ejectment may be in all respects similar to those in other actions of ejectment.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make any grant of lands, tenements or hereditaments, which have so escheated or become forfeited, or shall hereafter have so escheated or become forfeited, or of any portion thereof, or of any interest therein, to any person, for the purpose of transferring or restoring the same to any one or more of the family of, or to any person or persons having a legal or moral claim upon, the person to whom the same had belonged, or of carrying into effect any disposition thereof which such person may have contemplated, or of rewarding any person making discovery of the escheat or forfeiture, as to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall seem fit.

4. Any such grant may be made without actual entry or inquisition being first necessary, and although such lands, tenements or hereditaments shall not be in the actual possession of the Crown, and notwithstanding that some person may claim title thereto adversely to the person whose estates the same had been; and in case possession of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments is withheld, the person to whom such grant is made shall thereupon be entitled to institute in any Court of competent jurisdiction proceedings for the recovery of said lands, tenements or hereditaments.

5. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make any assignment of personal property to which the Crown is entitled by reason of the person last entitled thereto having died intestate, and without leaving any kin or other persons entitled to succeed thereto, or by reason of the same having become forfeited to the Crown; or to make an assignment of any portion of such personal property, for the purpose of transferring or restoring the same to any one or more of the family of, or to any person or persons having a legal or moral claim upon, the person to whom the same had belonged, or for carrying into effect any disposition thereof which such person may have contemplated, or of rewarding any person making discovery of the escheats or forfeiture, as to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall seem fit.

6. Wherever any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any personal property, or interest therein, shall have become forfeited as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to waive or release any right which the Crown may thereby have become entitled to, so as by such waiver or release to vest the property, either absolutely or otherwise, in the persons who would have been entitled thereto but for such forfeiture; and such waiver or release may be either for valuable consideration or otherwise, and may be upon such terms and conditions as to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall seem fit.

CHARLES GILLMOR,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

(Memo.)

There has been no Order in Council or correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Ontario as to the above Act, or as to the matters affected by it.

E. J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

Department of Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 30th April, 1874.

(No. 37.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 22nd April, 1874; For all Correspondence, Orders in Council, Petitions, Resolutions, Plans and other documents relating to the Disposal or Occupation as a whole, or in part of that Government property in the Town of Chatham, known as the Barrack Ground.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 29th April, 1874.

(No. 38.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government, in relation to the Transfer of Portage Island, at the entrance of Miramichi Bay, to the Government of Canada.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 2nd May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 39.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec, in relation to the Transfer of certain properties situate at Chambly, St. John, or elsewhere, for the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum for the Province of Quebec.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1874.

(No. 40.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For Copies of all Correspondence in the possession of the Government relating to the Sum voted in the first Session of 1873, to meet the costs of an Appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, with reference to the Constitutionality of the Common School Law of New Brunswick, passed in 1871, and a Statement of all sums paid for the purpose above mentioned.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 41.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For a Return showing number of Inhabitants, and the amount of the Imports of the Harbor of Ingonish, South Cape Breton, for the past year.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th May, 1874.

(No. 41.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For an Account of the Expenditure and all Correspondence, Instructions to, and Reports from Engineers in possession of the Government, relating to the Expenditure for the Improvement of the Harbor of Ingonish, South Cape Breton.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 11th May, 1874.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Directors of Penitentiaries

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, & 33, RIDEAU STREET.

1874.

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1873.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR FREDERIC TEMPLE, EARL OF
DUFFERIN, K. P., K. C. B., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In conformity with the provisions of the Act 31st Vict., Cap. 75, the Directors of Penitentiaries have the honor to transmit their Annual Report on the state of the Penitentiaries and the progress of Prison Discipline therein, for the year ending 31st December, 1873.

It is our pleasing duty to be enabled to state, in our report for 1873, as we did in the one for the previous year, that the various descriptions of crime which consign the perpetrators to a penitentiary, have been on the decrease in the Dominion. Although this diminution is not large in the aggregate, it has been more substantial, more general, and more equally distributed, than the decrease noticed in several preceding years.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

This prison is situated about one mile from the City Post Office, on the north shore of the bay, of which, and of the adjacent Lake Ontario, it commands a fine view. The situation is healthy ; in fact, no location could have been chosen for such an institution, superior in point of salubrity.

The grounds belonging to the prison include a farm of about 100 acres, 52 of which, under superior cultivation, yield a plentiful supply of various kinds of vegetables for the use of the prisoners. A considerable portion of the land has been hitherto rendered unfit for agricultural purposes owing to the *debris* and refuse of the several quarries having been spread over a large surface. As it is in contemplation to suspend, for the present, most of the work in the stone department—no building operations being in progress—a large amount of labor can be utilized in reclaiming land, which will prove very valuable to the institution.

A fine, substantial stone house stands on the farm, about half a mile from the main entrance to the penitentiary, which is occupied by the farmer-gardener, who has charge of the cereals, root-crops and vegetables, which are housed in a capacious stone barn adjacent.

In the vicinity of the farm-house is an extensive piggery, where from 60 to 70 hogs are fed on the garbage of the prison, thus furnishing a large quantity of excellent pork to the institution.

The buildings are all of lime-stone, solid, substantial structures, encompassed by a wall 25 feet high, of the same material. The area thus enclosed contains 11 acres. The front building contains the offices of the Warden, Directors and Accountant, the quarters of the Deputy Warden, the female prison, the officers' muster and mess rooms and the Catholic chapel. Passing through the main corridor the rotunda is reached, from which three wings, containing each five ranges of cells, radiate towards the east, south and west. The penitentiary is capable of affording accommodation to nearly 900 convicts. The hospital, a commodious, lightsome and well ventilated structure, stands on the east of the central building, whilst the large refectory, the Protestant chapel, the school, library and kitchen flank it to the westward. A bakery and capacious cellars, belonging to the Steward's department, underlie the refectory and kitchen, as does also the large engine room where steam is generated for cooking and other purposes. In the rear of the central or main building are the workshops. The large stone structure to the east contains the carpenters' and contract shoe shop, with the forge and wash-house attached; that on the south, the stone shop, foundry, contract lock-shop and store-rooms belonging thereto, as also the apartment used for drying and mending the prisoners' clothes; whilst the western range embraces the cabinet, prison shoe and tailors' shops, along with the stores attached to the latter department, where the requisite supply of new, and the changes of summer and winter clothing are carefully kept. Outside the south wall is an extensive and solidly constructed wharf, which, when completely finished, will be a valuable acquisition to the penitentiary. Here vessels of considerable tonnage can take in and discharge cargoes, when occasion may require, employing convict labor at highly remunerative wages. Here, also, the yearly supply of cordwood is piled, and a large quantity of valuable compost is prepared for the farm. On the south-east extremity of the wharf an ice-house, with a capacity sufficient for all the wants of the institution, was placed during the course of the last summer. The removal of the unsightly ice-bin from the barn affords much more room there for farm products, and has been the means of saving an immense amount of labor which had been heretofore uselessly expended.

The water supply of the prison is abundant and of excellent quality, being procured by means of steam pumps from the bay, which is contiguous to the south wall. All parts of the prison are plentifully furnished with water, as well for cooking, washing and cleansing purposes, as in the event of fire. Owing to the copious supply of water, and a sufficient number of bath tubs, the Warden is enabled to carry out the bathing regulations of the prison with a regularity and system that greatly conduce to the cleanliness and health of the inmates.

The drainage, on the whole, is sufficient and well regulated. There is a large main sewer, into which smaller ones discharge their contents.

The prison is heated by means of coal and wood stoves. In their report last year the Directors very strongly recommended the substitution of steam as a heating appliance. They again beg leave to urge its adoption, on the score of cleanliness, and eventually, of economy. For the like reasons, as also for greater safety; they advocate the use of gas instead of coal oil as the means of furnishing light. 'Tis true the outlay for these purposes would be at first considerable, but it would be recouped, at no very distant day, by the saving annually effected. Whilst artificial heat renders the prison comfortably warm in winter, it is pleasantly cool in summer, in that it is seldom without a breeze coming unobstructed from the lake.

The ventilation in every department of the prison is very good and carefully attended to.

The number of convicts confined in this penitentiary on the 31st December, 1873, was 384, compared with 549 on the same date the previous year. Of these 369 were males and 15 females.

A reduction in the number was made by the removal, on the 19th of May last, of

119 convicts belonging to the Province of Quebec, to the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. During the year, 148 convicts were received from the County Jails and Reformatory of Penetanguishene; whilst 143 were discharged upon the expiration of sentence, 26 were pardoned, 4 were transferred to Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, and 6 died.

The convicts, upon their first entrance into the penitentiary, are not placed for any time in solitary confinement, but are at once assigned to the particular description of labor for which they are best suited. The Directors are of opinion that a short period might be profitably spent in isolation by each newly received prisoner, during which he would be familiarized with the rules and regulations, receive the religious aid and advice of his chaplain, and have time for salutary reflection—advantages which the rapidly occurring events of a chequered career prevented him, perhaps, from ever before enjoying. If susceptible of good impressions and capable of improvement, the convict who has the benefit of the short probationary term indicated, will, it is but fair to expect, commence his penal career with better dispositions than he would under the existing rule. The Directors, impressed with this conviction, propose testing the experiment in the confident hope it will prove beneficial.

The Directors have great pleasure in adding their testimony, based upon the knowledge of the fact acquired during their periodical visits, to that of the Warden, through his Annual Report, in regard to the general good conduct of the prisoners; under the existing *regime*, the discipline of the penitentiary is maintained, more than under any previous management, by the exercise of kindness and mildness on the part of the Warden. As the vast proportion of men are won over by kindness rather than by severity and harshness, the effect of the present system of discipline is manifestly good. This is evident from the fact that but very few serious infractions of rule or instances of gross misconduct occurred in the course of the past year. It were too much to expect that this, like other similar institutions, would not have a small proportion of the inmates who are so obdurate of heart or obtuse in intellect as to be incapable of appreciating or recognizing kindness in any form. We rejoice to say that the instances of such perversity of disposition or insensibility to benevolent intentions are very rare. We are further happy, without, in the most remote degree, intending any invidious contrast—to corroborate the experience acquired by the Warden of this penitentiary during his recent visit to several of the principal prisons in the United States. The Directors, also, in the course of last summer, visited some of the leading State penal institutions. They freely admit having found the discipline strict and Draconian; but, in passing through the work-shops, and seeing the prisoners at their allotted labours, they could not divest themselves of the feeling that they were looking at machines rather than human beings, so steady and regular, so involuntary and automatic did all their movements appear. This rigid discipline and strict precision in the observance of the rules of those institutions merit commendation, inasmuch as the exterior conduct and demeanor of the prisoners afford proof that the most rigorous and inexorable treatment is practiced to bring about such results. But the man of heart, the philanthropist, who regards the reformation and not the debasement and punishment of the criminal as the primary object to be attained in a penal institution, cannot approve of a system so repressive, so devoid of all sympathy, and so replete with severity. The effect of this harsh treatment upon the prisoners is thus described by Mr. Warden Creighton, in his reference to the penitentiaries of the United States, inspected by him last autumn. He says:—"In none of them are the convicts so healthy, and, if I may use the expression, so happy looking as with us. Their countenances generally have a sullen, haggard, bleached look, the very opposite of happy." This testimony is confirmed by the opinion expressed by Miss Mary Carpenter, whose name has been long identified, not alone in England, but throughout the civilized world, with all that relates to the advancement of prison discipline, and the amelioration of the condition of convicts. In July last, this philanthropic lady, when in Canada, paid a visit to Kingston Penitentiary. It was evening when she arrived, and, in order to afford her an opportunity of seeing all the convicts, the Warden, at the express wish of the Director who accompanied Miss Carpenter, mustered the convicts in the refectory; she closely and carefully scrutinised each one as he passed in review before her. Having made her

examination, she declared that, in the whole course of a life-long experience, in the old world and in the new, she had never seen so large a number of convicts who exhibited fewer traces of crime or depravity in their aspect or bearing.

Among the causes which have contributed to produce such salutary and satisfactory results in the conduct of the prisoners, may be mentioned, the religious and moral instruction imparted by the Chaplains; the advantages derived from the school and libraries; the encouragement given by awarding gratuities, good conduct marks, and remission of time to deserving convicts; the good example and vigilance of the officers; and finally, and materially, the solicitude, the prudence, the sound judgment and good sense brought to bear by the Warden in his administration of the penitentiary.

The prisoners enjoy the benefit of two religious services on Sunday, one at nine, the other at two o'clock, at which a sermon or instructions are given. On Wednesday, also, the Chaplains attend, after dinner, for the purpose of religious exercises. From time to time, as occasion may demand, or as the convicts may require, the Chaplains visit and instruct the prisoners in their cells, or in other suitable places indicated by the Warden. In addition to the services rendered by the Chaplains, the clergymen of the various Protestant denominations can, at suitable hours, obtain permission from the Warden to visit and exercise their ministrations among those convicts who may express a wish to that effect. This can be done without at all interfering with the rules and regulations of the penitentiary. We may, however, be permitted to state here that applications have been made to the Minister of Justice, by certain reverend gentlemen, to sanction the holding of religious services by them, on Sunday, at hours that would not only be inconvenient, but would altogether subvert the rules and discipline of the institution. No objection or difficulty whatever is interposed between these gentlemen and the object they desire to accomplish, provided they conform to the time set apart for religious worship. This, however, does not appear to suit their convenience, and they ask for separate hours for their own special accommodation. Let us see what this would entail. Either the convicts who would attend this special service should also be present at the regular service of the appointed Chaplain, or they should be locked up in their cells, under the *surveillance* of a sufficient number of guards and keepers. Assuming the first hypothesis as the more likely, the convicts desirous for the ministrations of a clergyman of their own denomination would first be obliged to be present at the Church of England service, which usually occupies an hour or more; and, soon after, he would be called upon to take part in other exercises which would, most probably, continue as long as the former. And it is proposed to hold this two-fold religious service twice every Sunday to as many of the convicts as may volunteer to attend. In all seriousness, we ask, if the poor prisoners, who have been toiling all the week, and who eagerly look forward to Sunday as a day of relaxation and repose, cheered and sanctified by the religious observance—within bounds—would willingly submit to the trying ordeal of four long hours in the chapel? With all due deference to the reverend gentlemen who so considerably volunteer their services at special hours on Sundays, we venture to say that upon the conclusion of the first or regular service, a Fenelon, a Kirwan, or a Guthrie would fail—after the first emotion, which the gifted eloquence of any one of them would excite, had subsided—to produce any good impression upon his over-wearied audience. It is only necessary for any reasonable man to place himself, in imagination, in the position of a convict, to realize how irrational and extravagant is such a proposition. On the other hand, suppose the convicts to be locked up in their cells during the hours of Divine worship at nine and two o'clock, what then? They are brought to the chapel at eleven and three o'clock, the respective periods of the Sunday indicated by the reverend gentlemen in question. They lose the walking exercise which is taken every Sunday after the morning worship, and which is so essential to the health of the prisoners. Again, in the afternoon, the service would extend till four o'clock or after that hour. By the time the convicts would be locked up in their cells it would be very near five. The guards, keepers, and the higher officers would be thus deprived of the whole of the only day in the week allotted to them for rest and domestic enjoyment. Viewing the case either as it affects the convicts or the

employés, the Directors fail to see any proper grounds upon which the application can be entertained.

Apart from the considerations already set forth, we beg leave to submit the additional one involved in the difficulty that would arise out of any alteration in the rule which now obtains regarding the religious observance of the Sunday. If a deviation be made in favor of a particular clergyman of a particular denomination, by allowing him to fix his own hours for attendance, how can the like privilege be denied to other reverend gentlemen who may be able to urge just as valid reasons and as strong claims in behalf of the convicts who would prefer their teaching and mode of worship to that of the chaplain appointed by law? Make an exception in one case, decline it in others, the inevitable result would be dissatisfaction, jealousy and discontent, *intra muros et extra*.

The Directors have felt it an incumbent duty to dwell at some length on what has been a moot question, that has evoked feelings of acerbity, which they desire to allay by explaining the difficulties which interject themselves between the charitable and benevolent intentions of well-meaning and zealous clergymen and their fulfilment.

The school and the libraries have proved an inestimable boon to a large number of convicts. The former is well-conducted, the duties of teaching being distributed among six of the keepers and guards who have been selected, upon the recommendation of the Warden, by the Chaplain and Directors by reason of their zeal and competency for the position assigned to them. A great many men who were utterly ignorant have been taught to read and write fairly, and have learned, well and solidly, the elementary rules of arithmetic. It is only those who are somewhat conversant with the dull, dreary, and monotonous life of the thoroughly uneducated convict that can properly estimate the pleasure and recreation he enjoys in whiling away the long hours of a winter evening, in his gloomy cell, in taking advantage of the light humanely furnished him by endeavouring to read some good and instructive book. The Warden and chaplains, by their frequent visits and the encouragement given by them, do much to promote the success and advancement of the school.

The advantage of the libraries was set forth in our last Annual Report. Suffice to say, it is properly availed of and estimated. No item in the yearly grant is better applied than that which is appropriated for the purchase of books.

We cannot omit mention of the wholesome influence which the conduct of the officers exercise over that of the convicts placed in their charge. It is but simple justice to say that the staff of the Kingston Penitentiary will bear favourable comparison for efficiency, for the exact performance of duty—not in a mere perfunctory manner, as eyeservants, but with zeal, devotedness and fidelity—with that of any other similar institution on this continent or in Europe. The suspension or even fining of an officer for dereliction of duty is, happily, of rare occurrence. The recent reduction of the staff enabled the Warden, with the concurrence of the Directors, to dispense with such as were in any degree inefficient, or who had grown too old to render them any longer capable of active service. Hence, the present staff is composed of reliable, well tried and experienced men.

To the Warden is due, in great part, the credit of maintaining steadily such excellent discipline, by judiciously and prudently using all the means available to that end. By combining moderation, and a benevolent regard for the reformation and well-being of the prisoners, with firmness and determination when required, he has succeeded in winning confidence and commanding respect in his administrative capacity. Thus the convicts are made to feel, insensibly as it were, that they are men, that they are not outcasts banned and degraded by their fellows. Such humane treatment begets gratitude, inspires hope for the future, regret for the past, and furnishes a strong incentive for amendment.

The system of gratuities, good conduct marks, and remission of a portion of the sentence—rewards for meritorious behaviour and industry—has also contributed no small share to the good result which has been described.

The punishments inflicted are chiefly confined to low diet, the dark cell, rarely solitary confinement in the dungeon, and still more unfrequently the "cats." During the past year the last-mentioned mode of punishment had to be resorted to on two occa-

sions, as referred to in the Warden's Report. The infraction of rule chiefly consists in talking without necessity or permission, scuffling and making loud or unusual noises in the cells. All complaints made to the Warden, as well as the punishments awarded by him, are recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

The food, both as regards quantity and quality, is unexceptionable. In the morning the prisoners are allowed, for breakfast, all the bread they require, of the best quality, white or brown, or some of both kinds, with coffee made from peas, and rations of beef or pork. At noon, a substantial dinner, consisting of soup, beef or mutton, potatoes and bread, is served. Fish is supplied once a week, and Irish stew occasionally, to vary the diet. There is an abundance of vegetables, viz., cabbage, parsnips, carrots, onions, beets and turnips—produced on the farm—which are cooked with the soup, and which conduce very much to the health of the prisoners.

The sanitary condition of the prison, as the Surgeon testifies in his report, is all that could be desired. No epidemic has found its way into the institution during the year. Wholesome and well-cooked food, the unwearied attention which has been bestowed upon the cleanliness of the convicts, their cells and workshops, the strict supervision over the comfort and condition of each inmate, along with the care which the sick and suffering receive, have tended greatly to preserve the health of those who enjoy good constitutions, and to assist in a large measure the recovery of many whose powers of recuperation had been greatly impaired by dissipation. As has been already noticed, the locality is exceedingly salubrious, and disease has here been easy to combat, from the fact that active exercise is the rule rather than the exception with the inmates. As the Physician states, the men, unless absolutely compelled by sickness, do not care to go into hospital, though one of the best regulated and cheeriest places of the kind we have seen anywhere. The Surgeon discharges his duties with great punctuality and zeal. He meets with the fullest co-operation from the Warden and the other officers with whom he comes in contact professionally. His suggestions are attended to, and his requisitions are met with promptness and good-will. During the last year six deaths occurred, as compared with seven in 1872. Four convicts were removed to Rockwood Asylum. Sometimes insanity is simulated, and it is only by watching the party attentively that the imposture can be discovered, as there appears to be no infallible test for this purpose. Feigned physical malady cannot long escape detection by a skilful physician.

The supplies, as far as practicable, are procured by contract, and are of the first quality. The Warden, assisted by the Storekeeper and the Steward, exercises the strictest vigilance in seeing that the articles furnished by the contractors correspond with the description called for in the advertisements, and described in the tenders. This rule is observed, in the matter of supplies, in all the Penitentiaries and in Rockwood Asylum.

The return of the productive labour will show how the convicts have been employed during the year. An average of about 140 men were distributed among the three contractors, Messrs. Evans, Drennan, and Offord, who carry on respectively lock, cabinet and shoe making. New contracts were entered into with these parties, to take effect on the 1st of last July, by which a uniform rate of fifty cents *per caput* has been secured for contract labour. The amount formerly paid by Messrs. Evans and Offord was 40c. and by Mr. Drennan 35c. *per diem* for each prisoner employed by them. This advanced rate will, in future, add considerably to the revenue derivable from this source. As it is in contemplation, if not altogether to suspend, at least to limit very considerably, the labour in the quarries and stone-cutting department,—no building operations of any consequence being either in progress or prospect,—a larger number of men can be assigned to the contractors, in the course of a short time, than can be spared at present. The receipts for convict labour performed under contract, for 1873, were \$18,954.13, compared with \$20,195.00 for the preceding year. The value of the unproductive labour, extending over 72,326 days' work, through the various departments of the Penitentiary, and rating it at the *minimum*, is \$36,163.00. The cash earning of each convict performing contract labour, during 1873, was \$135.31, whilst the average value of the work

performed by the remaining 244 prisoners for the institution was \$152.30 *per caput*, for the year. This is a very fair return, when compared with some of the best-conducted prisons of the United States, in most of which \$125 is returned as the average money earnings, or value of work performed for the institution, by each prisoner in the course of the year.

Sometimes reference is made to Albany County Penitentiary (N. Y.), not only being self-sustaining, but having, annually, a handsome margin of profits, and, *par consequent*, injurious comparisons are instituted between its management and that of Kingston Penitentiary. Many circumstances combine to place the Albany County Penitentiary in the happy and exceptionally anomalous position claimed for it. In the first place, the Warden is the grandson, and son of two of the most eminent and experienced prison officers of their time. He has grown up in and with the Penitentiary. His experience is life-long. He has the full control of the institution, as much so as though it were conducted as his own private enterprise. He is at liberty, unhampered by any check or restraint whatever, to procure every article of supply in the cheapest and most advantageous manner. He is not tied up by a contract system, which is, to some extent, a guarantee against jobbery, where dishonesty is to be apprehended; that, taken all in all, adds largely and unnecessarily to the cost in many of the chief articles of supplies. In the matter of flour alone, he is able to effect a considerable saving by purchasing, when the market is lowest, a large quantity. In like manner with regard to beef, pork, forage, and other necessaries. Then, again, the Albany County Penitentiary receives a large increase to its income on account of the board and clothing of United States convicts, and of the prisoners from four or five other counties in the State of New York therein confined. In addition to the capitation paid by the Washington Government, and by the surrounding counties that use the Albany County Penitentiary, that institution reaps the profit derived from the labour of those extempore prisoners, for whose maintenance a money compensation, as already shown, is paid. Moreover, with the exception of the limited number of convicts required to perform the necessary work of the prison, all the other inmates are employed at contract labour, and are congregated together in workshops, thus making a limited staff to ensure discipline and safety, and, consequently, saving the expenditure which a large number of officers would entail. Is it to be wondered at, if Albany County Penitentiary, with those various sources of revenue, and under such favourable circumstances, can render each year such a satisfactory exhibit of its financial operations? It could not be otherwise, unless the grossest mismanagement or dishonesty prevailed.

In the estimation of Miss Carpenter, whose name has been already mentioned in these pages, the State Prison of Charlestown, Boston, is the model penal institution in the States, in all essential details. Yet, though having the advantages of congregated contract labour, a much higher rate *per caput*, from 85 cts. to \$1.07, and a far less numerous staff, that prison's revenue does not, in proportion, contribute much more towards its maintenance than that of the Kingston Penitentiary.

When making these comparisons, the peculiar disadvantages under which the administration of Kingston has been hitherto placed have been lost sight of. Among these may be mentioned the diversity of employments, inside and outside the walls, of the convicts; at the quarries, Rockwood Asylum, on the farm, in connection with the building of the Warden's house, and the proposed penal prison, in improving and extending the wharf, and in a variety of other occupations. All this labour, whilst greatly enhancing the value of the Penitentiary property, is generally overlooked or but lightly considered, when account is made of the management of this Penitentiary. A more numerous staff of officers is indispensable, in consequence of the convicts being engaged at employments so varied and wide apart.

Were the Warden of Kingston Penitentiary placed upon the same footing as Mr. Warden Pilsbury, of the Albany County Penitentiary, it were not hazarding too much to say he would place the institution under his management in as favourable a position, financially considered, as it were possible to do through the exercise of probity, economy,

and a zealous and faithful discharge of his duties. We earnestly hope the time is not very distant when better facilities will be afforded the Warden, and fewer difficulties will lie in the way of rendering his administration, in a financial aspect, more successful and satisfactory. As matters stood, he could not, heretofore, have done more.

Among the more important works of the year, are the completion of the Warden's house, which—with the finely terraced grounds, won from the sterile rock—present a very splendid appearance; the pointing of the extensive boundary wall, inside and out, which makes that massive piece of mason work more durable and secure; the extension of the wharf on the water front, which is not only advantageous for shipping purposes, but also serves to protect the esplanade from the incursion, and consequent wear and tear of the waves; a new kitchen, also,—a vast improvement on the old one,—and an engine room connected therewith have been constructed.

The expenditure for 1873 amounts to \$116,352.90 as against \$125,361.26 the previous year. The decrease of a little more than \$9,000.00 is not so large as might be expected, taking into consideration the reduction in the number of prisoners and of the staff during the last seven months of the year. The uniform granted by the Government to the *employés*, the gratuities given to the officers whose services have been dispensed with, some increase in salaries, and the adjustment of certain claims against the Penitentiary, with the costs attendant thereon, have tended to increase the expenditure of 1873 considerably over that of the former year.

The expense of each convict, including the salaries of officers, their uniform, the gratuities and travelling allowance to discharged prisoners, is about \$3.36 per week or \$175.20 a year. Taking into consideration the high rate of the markets, and of living, this cannot be regarded out of the way.

The number of convicts pardoned in 1873, was twenty-six males and one female. *Apropos* of the action of the Executive in exercising the Royal prerogative of clemency towards those convicts who have been liberated before the expiration of their sentence, the Protestant Chaplain, in his annual report, passes some rather severe strictures. We beg to differ, *toto colo*, from the view taken by the Rev. Mr. Mulkins. His sympathies appear to run altogether in favour of the prisoners who receive short sentences for crimes which he regards as trivial, losing sight of the fact that many convicts have been sentenced to long terms for precisely similar offences. And surely, it is the long-sentenced prisoner, his conduct whilst in the prison being commendable, who merits and should receive consideration. For example, a certain convict stole a horse—his first offence, so far as known in the locality where he resided—and was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment, of which he served twelve; another man was guilty of exactly the same offence in another section of the country, and was sentenced to only two years' imprisonment, one judge gave the longest, and the other the shortest sentence the law allowed. Who of those two men had the stronger claim upon the clemency of the Crown? Beyond yea or nay, the "fourteen-year" man. Again, one man is sentenced to thirteen years for burglary, *without* violence; another, for quite as bold a burglary, with the crime of having been accessory to murder added, is sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. Who of the two, in this case, their conduct in prison being equally good, is the more worthy object of compassion and leniency? But even the short-sentenced convicts are sometimes pardoned. Take another class of men—those who are consigned to the penitentiary for life. Nearly all such prisoners were, at first, sentenced to death for murder, rape, and sometimes arson. Some mitigating circumstance must have presented itself in every such case to bring about a commutation of sentence. Now, we ask whether, after a term of ten, fifteen or twenty years of imprisonment, with increasing daily toil, marked by good conduct, has passed by, mercy should be further withheld from such criminals? To answer affirmatively betokens a disposition not overflowing with sentiments of charity or humanity.

In reference to the pardons granted in 1871, upon which the Chaplain lays particular stress, it may be mentioned that fourteen had been in the penitentiary for a period of more than twenty years; eleven were of the number implicated in the Fenian raid of 1866, and eighteen were released on the Surgeon's certificate that further imprisonment

would endanger their lives. We may be also permitted to state, that the Directors and Warden are, to a great extent, responsible for a majority of these pardons, in that it is unfortunately the lot of many poor creatures in the penitentiary to be without one solitary friend outside the walls to speak a kind word in their behalf. Hence the Directors and Warden, when merited by them, become their advocates.

The female department of the Penitentiary is conducted in a manner highly satisfactory to the Directors, and creditable to the Matron and her assistants. It will be seen that a decrease of nearly one-half has taken place in the number of inmates. On the 31st December, 1872, there were 28, and on the corresponding date in 1873 only 15 remained. In addition to the necessary work of the prison, the female convicts were very profitably employed during the year. Their earnings amounted to \$2,364.67. The average throughout the year being 21, the equivalent of each female convict's labour would be about \$103. The order and cleanliness of the cells, the dining hall, work-room, kitchen, infirmary and laundry, and the personal neatness and decorous behaviour of the prisoners excite the admiration, and command the approval, of all visitors. It is a matter for great congratulation that, in the large and comparatively populous Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the number of females committing crime of any serious magnitude is so few.

The Directors beg leave, most respectfully, to call the attention of your Excellency to the Reports of the Warden, Chaplains, Surgeon, Matron and Joint-Architects; as also to the various statistical tables, in all which detailed information is given regarding the several departments of the Penitentiary.

ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This important institution is also situated on Kingston Bay, about half a mile west of the Penitentiary. It is really a magnificent pile of buildings of cut stone, and occupies a delightful and healthy site. Originally it was intended for a convict lunatic asylum; but in 1868 the Act constituting it so was repealed. Accommodation is still provided there for the inmates of the Penitentiary who may become insane. The total number of patients in the asylum on the 31st December was 395, of whom 45, or a little more than one-eighth, were criminal lunatics. The Directors fully concur with the able and experienced Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dickson, in recommending the removal of the convict patients from the asylum. Their association with the others who have not been tainted with crime is highly objectionable, on the grounds set forth in the Doctor's Report.

Should it seem fit to the Government to remove these patients to the Penitentiary, there is now ample accommodation in one of the wings, which is altogether unused. Under proper attendants, the convict lunatics could be taken care of in the prison until a suitable building be erected for their reception.

So far as the Directors have been able to learn, upon careful and close inspection during their several visits in the course of the year, the asylum is admirably managed by Dr. Dickson. He does all that skill and humanity can prompt for the benefit of the afflicted beings consigned to his care; and his administration, in a financial point of view, is conducted with the most scrupulous regard to economy. The Directors deem it only simple justice to say that it were very difficult to find a public officer in any institution more zealous and exact in the performance of his duties, or whose official acts will stand a more crucial test.

The necessity for increased accommodation is becoming every day more urgent. There are now as many inmates as the asylum can conveniently contain. Owing to the negotiations still pending between the Local and Dominion Governments, a sum has not been placed in the estimates for ensuing fiscal year, for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings.

The Directors deem it their imperative duty to recommend in the strongest terms, the purchase of additional land, as asked for by the Medical Superintendent. The quantity of land now held by the asylum is wholly inadequate to the requirements. In addition to the advantage which would be derived from the acquisition of more land, in respect to

the health of the patients, by affording them suitable out-door occupations, large profits would accrue to the institution by means of their labour in cultivating it. So that the outlay, in the course of a few years, would be made good.

The institution is remarkably well kept as regards the physical comfort of the inmates. The wards, cells, dining halls, corridors, &c., are always found clean and well regulated. This is particularly the case as regards the female branch of the institution.

The ventilation, especially in the male department, is somewhat defective; sometimes, in fact, the air is sickening and oppressive to a great degree. It will be of vital importance to have some further improvement made in this particular, and, in view of doing so the Directors have recently instructed the Medical Superintendent to call upon the contractor, Mr. Garth, to remedy if possible the defect.

The diet is of the best quality and the rations are abundant.

The expenditure for 1873 was \$50,715.99, compared with \$41,235.17 in 1872. The increase is owing to the additional number of patients and the advanced price of all necessaries.

Very extensive improvements have been made in the grounds, particularly in the rear of the asylum, under the skilled and active superintendence of Mr. Blair, who is one of the oldest, most experienced and deserving officers connected with the asylums of the Dominion. The Medical Superintendent may well remark, that those who saw the grounds of Rockwood Asylum a few years ago, would scarcely recognise them now as the same in their improved condition.

The Report of Dr. Dickson and the numerous statistical tables furnished by him will be found highly interesting.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

About 11 miles from Montreal, on Isle Jesu, and stretching along the north bank of the Back River—one of the branches of the Ottawa—the Village of St. Vincent de Paul is pleasantly situated. The present penitentiary was used as a reformatory for boys, belonging to the Province of Quebec, until the January of 1873. Preparations for the reception of a portion of the convicts, imprisoned in Kingston, from Lower Canada, commenced in October, 1872. This consisted in strengthening, with a solid lining of stone, the brick wall between the house, then occupied by the Warden, and the interior of the prison building. The cells, also, 120 in number, were rendered more secure by an additional strong iron door each, and by having a substantial stone wall built at the ends. After the departure of the boys, the dormitories, dining hall, chapels, hospital, workshops, and all other places destined for the use and accommodation of the expected convicts, were thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. The work of organization also commenced by the purchase of supplies, the necessary materials for the equipment of the various workshops, the farm, &c., also the requisite furniture for all the departments of the prison. A large supply of stone was bought, as well to complete the alterations and improvements immediately required, before the reception of the convicts, as to give means of employment to some fifty or more stone-cutters among the prisoners, in preparing *matériel* for the new wing. A valuable farm, of about eighty acres, was bought for \$18,000. In addition to the land, which is capable of high cultivation, there are two very good quarries which promise an inexhaustible yield of fine building stone. These are situated about a mile from the penitentiary, and communicated with by the Montée Road and a private track through a portion of the farm. There is attached to the prison besides, another farm containing forty acres. When prison labour to a sufficient extent can be made available for the proper handling of all the land now owned by the penitentiary, we look for an abundant supply of vegetables in the first place, good cereal and root crops, and sufficient pasturage during the season for the requirements of the institution. In the meantime, the Directors have instructed the Warden to make an arrangement with a responsible and experienced farmer in the neighbourhood to cultivate and crop the land recently acquired, upon advantageous terms, during the approaching season.

On the old farm, clay suitable for brick-making is found in abundance, and this industry was carried on by the boys of the reformatory. It may be again resumed; but, for the present, other and more urgent employments occupy the convicts.

A well built and commodious dwelling-house was purchased for the use of the Warden, last year, for \$10,000, the sum appropriated by Parliament for that purpose. Attached to it are about six acres of land, on a portion of which stands the engine house used in supplying the penitentiary with water.

The stables, piggery, barns, cow house, barn yard, compost ground and wood yard, are all adjoining the north boundary wall.

The present prison consists of a front or main building, containing the quarters of the Deputy Warden, the offices of the Directors, Warden, and Accountant, the general store, the guards' room, and refectory, on the first story. In the second, the chapels, hospital, school, library, the surgery and hospital kitchen. In the third storey are rooms which can be used for storage, and for an additional hospital ward, in case of epidemic. In the basement, are the kitchen, washing and drying rooms, provision stores, and cellars for vegetables and other supplies. These are capacious, dry, and well aired.

The wing contains three ranges of cells—forty in each. There are, moreover, fifteen cells formerly used for punishment, but are now made available for the reception of additional convicts. A sufficient number of well secured punishment cells have been recently built in the basement under the dormitory.

In the yard are the various workshops, viz., carpenters', stone-cutters', blacksmiths', tailors' and shoemakers', as also the bakery.

There are eight acres within the precincts of the prison. The boundary wall is, though high, insecure and easily scaled. In fact, two prisoners, who succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their keepers last July, climbed with the greatest ease to the top. This was also a common feat with the boys in the days of the Reformatory. Four platforms and sentry-boxes for the guards have been erected at various points on the wall, commanding a view of the prison yard, and the movements of the convicts therein.

The removal of the convicts belonging to the Province of Quebec from Kingston took place on the 19th May, 1873. At first it was contemplated to effect the transfer by means of the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal. This route would have been selected had the transfer been made before the opening of navigation. An unavoidable delay having arisen, which deferred the removal until the date already mentioned, the facilities afforded by water communication were availed of. Accordingly, the steamer *Watertown*, which plies, during the open season, between Kingston and Cape Vincent, was chartered, under sanction of the Minister of Justice, and the removal was effected—the convicts having embarked at the Penitentiary wharf, Kingston, and debarked at the landing, St. Vincent de Paul, within six hundred yards of their future place of detention. By removing the convicts in this way a great many difficulties and inconveniences were avoided. Among these may be mentioned the transfer at an early hour of the morning of the prisoners and the necessary number of guards from the penitentiary to the railway station at Kingston; the providing of refreshments *en route* to Montreal; the arrival in that city, where many friends of the convicts might have congregated at the railway station, and caused trouble; and then the completion of the journey between Montreal and the place of destination, by stages. The steamer conveyed the convicts, the officers in charge of them, and the families of the *employés* drafted from Kingston to St. Vincent de Paul, with their household effects. In addition, all were victualled—the whole having been done at a price agreed upon, several hundred dollars lower than the same service could have been performed by the mode of travel originally designed.

As a noteworthy fact, it may not be out of place to mention that this large number of convicts were removed from one penitentiary to the other without any other restraint having been adopted than the presence of the guards, and their being shackled together by the leg, two and two. They were not handcuffed. This was considered by many, on the evening of their departure, a dangerous experiment. It was done under direction of Mr Warden Creighton, who, on the same day, addressed the prisoners about to leave,

in the refectory. He appealed to their better feelings and their sense of self-respect, as to whether it would be necessary to send them away manacled in addition to being shackled. They promised to conduct themselves properly, if freed from the additional humiliation of the handcuffs. With the exception of a few hardened and bad men, the promise was faithfully kept, and the opinion entertained by Mr. Warden Creighton of the convicts who had been under his charge, was realized. It were difficult to find any parallel instance on this continent, or in Europe, of the removal of so large a body of convicts—where the *possé* in charge, and the precautions against escape or revolt were so few—so well and satisfactorily accomplished. The conduct of the prisoners on the occasion corroborates what we have already said on that score in our report on the Kingston Penitentiary.

The following staff for the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, received the sanction of the Government previous to the removal of the convicts :—

A Warden, Deputy Warden, Accountant, one Roman Catholic Chaplain, one Protestant Chaplain, two Surgeons, one Chief Keeper, one Storekeeper, one Steward, one Hospital Overseer, one Farmer-Gardener, six Trade Instructors, six Keepers, 22 Guards, one Schoolmaster, and one Messenger.

The number of keepers and guards would at first sight, appear to be in excess of the staff of officers required, of these ranks, to take charge of the prisoners transferred from Kingston.

It is quite true that, whilst the contingent of the staff, to which is entrusted the safe keeping of the convicts and the supervision of their labour, would be quite adequate to the discharge of the same duties in connection with twice or even three times the number of prisoners, now in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary there is not a guard or keeper too many. The unsafe condition of the boundary wall of the prison, the variety of employments inside and outside the walls in which the prisoners are engaged, render the present number of guards and keepers indispensably necessary.

There were 122 convicts in the Penitentiary on 31st December. Since its opening, in addition to the number, 119 received from Kingston, 39 were consigned there from the city and county gaols, making a total of 158. Of these 29 have left upon the expiration of sentence, five were pardoned, one was sent to Rockwood Asylum, and one escaped.

The conduct of many of the convicts for the first three months after their removal to the new penitentiary was not very satisfactory. This may be accounted for by the circumstances that men in their condition would take advantage of the change, of the want of complete organization, as well in the staff as in the various departments of the prison, and of the apparent insecurity of the place. Owing to these and other causes, the violation of rule, as will be seen by the table of punishments, were very frequent at first. Finding out, by experience, that such conduct would be firmly and rigorously dealt with, they considered it more advisable to alter their course and quietly submit to the situation. We refer only to some contumacious and hardened characters, as the large majority of the prisoners conformed to the rules from the outset of their prison career at St. Vincent de Paul. The Warden, under the trying circumstances in which he was placed, acted with good judgment and determination. He was zealously seconded by his officers, more especially by those who were transferred from Kingston. Their practical knowledge of prison discipline, and of the convicts, along with the experience which they had acquired as to the mode of dealing with unruly characters, proved of valuable service at this critical juncture. The conduct of the prisoners at the close of the year was, with very few exceptions, good and satisfactory. The Chaplains have contributed very much to form and tone down the character of the convicts. Both these reverend gentlemen have discharged their duties with the most laudable assiduity and devotedness. Without intending, in the most remote degree, to institute any invidious comparison, the Directors feel bound to acknowledge, in a special manner, the great and important services which the Catholic Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Leclerc, has rendered to the institution. As will be seen, by reference to the statistical tables, the large majority, 132 out of the 158 prisoners confined in the Penitentiary, from 19th May till 31st December, being Catholics, a

zealous, attentive and pains-taking chaplain, such as that reverend gentleman has proved himself to be, could bring about very beneficial results. This, we are happy to report, the Rev. Mr. Leclerc has admirably succeeded in producing without, in the slightest measure, stepping outside the limits which the strict line of his duties prescribed. He has exercised great judgment and no small degree of forbearance in his official capacity.

The Protestant Chaplain, too, Rev. Mr. Allan, has acquitted himself of the duties which devolve upon him, to the utmost satisfaction of the Directors. He does not spare himself in any way that may prove advantageous to the members of his communion requiring his good offices.

The Directors think it incumbent upon them to make mention of their high appreciation of the good understanding and cordial feeling which exists between the chaplains, in the respective sphere of their duties; and of the important part they have played in bringing about the pleasing *ensemble*—to which reference has been made—as at present existing, by their earnest co-operation with the Warden and the other officers of the prison. So far as they are concerned, we have every confidence that the duties devolving upon them will be well and faithfully performed.

There is no basis upon which to establish a comparison of receipts and expenditure the past being the opening year of the institution.

A necessarily large expenditure had to be incurred in connection with the proper organization and opening of the Penitentiary. In the outlay made, the Directors, whilst recommending the exercise of the strictest economy to the Warden, were obliged to allow a certain latitude and discretion to that officer, which, under a normal condition of things they would not grant, but which they have every reason to hope has not been abused. For the future, absolute check and control over the expenditure can and will be exercised by the Board.

A large amount of extra expense in the maintenance of this institution is unavoidably incurred in consequence of its distance from the proper base of supplies—Montreal. The fact that almost every necessary commodity must be carted or “hauled” a distance of eleven miles, winter and summer,—all the year round—will give some idea of the additional expenditure, in many essential respects, of this Penitentiary over those of Kingston, St. John and Halifax. Were water communication established—as it can be—between St. Vincent de Paul and Montreal, a great saving could be annually effected.

With the opening of spring, the erection of the new wings will commence. A considerable quantity of stone has been prepared for this purpose during the fall and winter. To continue the supply, quarrying to a large extent will be carried on.

In consequence of the failure of the old wrought iron pipes to convey the water to the tanks at the Penitentiary,—several of them having burst under the pressure—the supply is at present obtained by cartage. This work requires, almost daily, the service of two horses, two guards, and two or more convicts. In order to save this expense and labor, it will be necessary, at the earliest available moment of the season, to lay down new pipes and have the aqueduct put in perfect working order. In the event of fire, no successful effort could be made to save the buildings at the present time, owing to the very small quantity of water on the premises.

Another indispensable undertaking is the erection of some eight or ten houses for the accommodation of the *employés* of the penitentiary. This is rendered unavoidable, for two reasons: First, on account of the great scarcity of houses in the village, no less than six or seven of the officers will be without a tenement on the 1st of May. Secondly, because the owners of houses are exacting most exorbitant rents, knowing that their demands must be complied with, or that the *employés* go without a roof to cover themselves and their families. In many instances, rents have advanced from \$20 to \$80 and \$100 a year. The cost of the materials for the eight houses would be about \$3,000. They can be built by convict labor without interfering with any other important work. If the houses be rented for \$40 a year each, the return would yield a little over 10 per cent. on the outlay. The Directors have every reason to hope the Government will entertain with favor this proposition. Besides the great boon that would be con-

ferred on the officers of the prison who may occupy the tenements, as a matter of precaution and to ensure speedy aid in case of emergency, it were most advisable that even the limited number indicated be within sound of the alarm bell and have easy access to the penitentiary. In order that all the *employés*, who have not dwellings of their own, be placed beyond the reach of the cupidity and extortion of the owners of houses for rent in the village, the Directors would earnestly recommend that eight additional houses be built every year until the requisite number be erected. The *materiel* to be purchased for the purpose does not cost very much, the ground already belongs to the penitentiary, the labor is at hand, a good investment can be made, and a great advantage would be conferred upon a number of deserving men and their families.

The health of the prisoners has been unusually good, no death nor a single case of fever or any contagious disease having occurred since the opening of the penitentiary. As at Kingston, this immunity from sickness may be ascribed to the healthful location of the prison, good wholesome food, cleanliness, proper ventilation and the regular habits of the convicts. There are two or three confirmed invalids who are constantly under medical treatment in the hospital. The Surgeons are most attentive to their duties, and, together with the Warden, pay strict regard to the hygienic condition of the institution.

The school is conducted upon precisely the same plan as at Kingston, that is to say, the work of teaching is attended to by six of the keepers and guards who have been found qualified for the task. The majority of the prisoners who require instruction, take advantage of the opportunity afforded them and apply themselves to learn with all the diligence they can exercise.

Two libraries—one Catholic, the other Protestant, as at Kingston—have been established. As yet the number of books is limited, but year by year this defect will be supplied. Most of the convicts who can read devote the greater portion of their leisure hours to books provided from the libraries, of which the Chaplains have the immediate charge. Light is furnished also in this institution to each prisoner in his cell, so that after being locked up for the night, he can read, write or cipher until the hour for extinguishing the lamps arrives.

In the construction of the new prison, the Directors would specially recommend that provision be made for lighting it with gas, and for heating it with steam.

The convicts in this penitentiary also are awarded gratuities upon discharge, receive good conduct marks, and earn remission time by meritorious conduct and industry.

We have the honor to invite the attention of Your Excellency to the various reports and tables which have reference to this Penitentiary, and which will be found in their appropriate place.

PENITENTIARY OF ST. JOHN, N.B

This establishment is located about three miles from the city, on an estuary of the Bay of Fundy. Previous to Confederation it was used, as well for a penitentiary as for a gaol for common prisoners from the city and county of St. John. According to the stipulations made in 1867, between the Dominion Government and the local authorities of St. John, the arrangement of having the Penitentiary serve also the purpose of a common gaol was allowed to continue. This system of herding together convicts and short-sentenced prisoners from the police court, is attended with bad results. In the first place, it is wrong to bring into indiscriminate association the class of offenders, who are ordinarily committed to gaol by a magistrate, whose highest crime is a petty larceny or a drunken broil, with hardened and habitual criminals. Of a certainty, the former class will not return to society much improved by the companionship. Again, when there is a constant incoming and outgoing of prisoners belonging to the locality, many of them regular *habitues* of the institution, it is extremely difficult to maintain proper discipline, or prevent the smuggling in of contraband articles by these "old stagers" in gaol life, or their friends who may visit them. These objections could easily be overcome were it possible to classify the convicts and common prisoners; but the wretched accommodation which the penitentiary affords renders this most wise procedure unattainable. As the

penitentiary is at present constituted there does not appear to be much prospect of reformation in either the conduct or character of the ordinary inmates, be they police or county court prisoners, or convicts for the punishment and amelioration of whom penitentiaries are intended. It is false economy, a narrow and short-sighted policy on the part of those, whoever they may be, who are instrumental in inflicting a wrong upon that class of prisoners—not convicts—who are confined in the penitentiary, by forcing them into contact with companions worse than themselves. And again, it is an injury done society by letting loose upon it—far more debased and depraved than when they entered the prison gate—the unfortunates, who, under different circumstances, might have been under Providence, in part, at least, reclaimed and restored to it better members. The system forced upon the management of this penitentiary, by a niggardly, unjustifiable and heartless policy, is bad in principle and far worse in practice. The sooner it is exploded the better for the credit and character of the Province in which it unhappily exists, and for the poor creatures who are compelled to submit to the evils which it entails.

The prison proper consists of a granite building for males, with another of brick running at right angles to it, for females. The former contains accommodation for about eighty prisoners; but very often more than one hundred are crowded into it, several cells having two occupants. There would be more than ample room for all the convicts of the province, if the common prisoners were removed.

In addition to the crowded condition of the dormitory, there are the further disadvantages arising out of the fact that a portion of the same buildings, in immediate proximity to the cells, is used as a sort of refectory for the male prisoners, there being no regular dining hall; whilst the upper part has been converted into a chapel and hospital. The air is vitiated from these sources to such an extent as to be foul and oppressive at all seasons, especially in winter, when ventilation cannot be continual, on account of the sick, and those employed in the building.

The Directors have also to call attention to the fact that, in case of any contagious epidemic, such as small-pox or fever, the health of all the prisoners would be greatly endangered, owing to the situation of the hospital, the air from which—infected in time of disease—permeates the whole prison.

There is no kitchen in the male department the food is cooked in the female prison, and passed through an opening in the dividing wall by the female to the male prisoners appointed to receive it. This is a very objectionable arrangement, in that it brings the parties thus employed into closer and more frequent relations than are consistent with the good order and strict discipline which should obtain in such an institution. The strictest watchfulness cannot prevent ogling, &c. between these prisoners.

The next noticeable and most serious defect in connection with this penitentiary, is the wretched tumble-down fence by which it is surrounded. It is a stockade, erected many years ago, and now literally held together by *wire stitches*, could it but oppose sufficient resistance to some of the angry storms, which oft' and again sweep over the Bay of Fundy, it would doubtless have been long ago prostrated; but the interstices are so numerous and wide the wind whistles through without doing more than make the old fence "shake and quiver like an aspen leaf." It is a marvel that escapes are not of weekly occurrence. That such is not the case is attributable to the vigilance and efficiency of the staff, and to the fact that the prisoners are not divided into various gangs, working apart, as at Kingston or St. Vincent de Paul, but are chiefly congregated together in the work shops, where they are under close supervision.

With all these drawbacks, the conduct of the prisoners has been as good as could be expected. To this fact the chaplains bear cheerful and strong testimony. Taking into account the number of prisoners in the penitentiary during the year,—370—and the circumstances already detailed, so well calculated to subvert discipline and order, it must be admitted that great credit is due to the Warden and his assistants for having so well succeeded in enforcing the observance of the rules and regulations of the institution, and for restraining within proper bounds the two-fold class of prisoners committed to their care.

The total number of prisoners on the 31st December was 104. Of these 89 were males, and 15 females, as compared with 69 males and 15 females on same date 1872. There were 30 convicts at the close of last, and 28 at the end of the preceding year, showing an increase of three convicts and 17 common prisoners.

The health of the institution, all things considered, has been unusually good. As in the other penitentiaries already noticed, good food, regular hours of work and rest, combined with the health-bearing saline air constantly inhaled, preserve good constitutions and build up such as are broken down, when there is a respite to bad habits such as imprisonment ensures.

The chaplains, as the Warden attests, discharge their duties with great devotedness and regularity.

The school, owing to the fact of its being confided to the sole charge of one teacher, is not so well conducted, nor can it be expected to prove so beneficial to those attending it as in Kingston or St. Vincent de Paul. The Directors will endeavor to place it on a better footing.

The library has a very limited supply of books, and the Directors would strongly urge the wisdom of a small annual appropriation to recruit it.

The prison and workshops are heated by means of stoves. For the present at least, the Directors cannot undertake to suggest any alteration in this respect, unless, indeed, the surplus steam, if any, in the workshops could be turned to account for this object.

With regard to light, there does not appear to be any reason why gas works, on a small scale—sufficient for the purpose—could not be constructed, as in colleges, other public institutions, and even for private residences. This could be done with great advantage ultimately.

The water supply is abundant, but the quality of this most essential element is simply abominable. It is putrid in the last degree, the stench emitted when drawn from the supply pipe being intolerable. That it does not generate malaria can only be accounted for by the counteracting influence of the salutiferous atmosphere surrounding the prison.

The cause of this nuisance is attributed by the Warden to the strange and unaccountable action of the Board of Health of St. John, in locating slaughter-houses near the water-shed, whence the supply is obtained. In wet weather, and when the thaw sets in, the exudation from the filth and garbage allowed to accumulate around those *abattoirs*, together with the contributions of the same kind made by a number of pigs, owned by the butchers, all flowing into the stream furnishing the reservoir, pollute the water so as to render it unfit for even scrubbing purposes. To abate this great nuisance, a suit was instituted by the Government two years ago. The case was tried in the County Court, and was decided against the Penitentiary, owing to a flaw in the indictment describing it as a *public* nuisance, whereas the presiding judge ruled that it had only reference to a *private* establishment! The judge, it may be remarked, was the Chairman of the Board of Health, under whose auspices and direction the evil complained of—the *abattoirs*—was originally created. This circumstance is mentioned, not with the most distant idea of impugning the judgment of the Court, but just merely to note the remarkable coincidence between the original proceeding of the Board and the decision rendered on the Bench by the Chairman.

Last summer, in the course of their semi-annual visit, the Directors made application to the Board of Health to lend their influence and co-operation to the abatement of the nuisance. At a meeting held subsequent to this appeal, certain by-laws or regulations were passed, instructing the Health Officer to see that the filth should be daily removed from around the slaughter-houses, that lime would be freely used for cleansing and disinfecting purposes, and that no pigs should be permitted to roam around outside their pens. During the visit of the Directors to St. John in February, they made it their business to examine the *abattoirs* and their surroundings, and they protest that the Health Officer, if instructed to do just the contrary to what has been stated, could not have more implicitly carried out his orders. We found immense heaps of animal filth and slaughter-house

offal to the rear, and on one side of the *abattoir*, nearest to the water-shed. There did not seem to be the slightest appearance of lime having been used, and a score, at least, of pigs, covered with the noisome muck of the slaughter-yard, wandered about *ad libitum* over the slopes forming the water-shed. Hence, it will clearly appear that the Board of Health take little or no concern about the enforcement of their ordinances, as far as concerns the water-supply of the Penitentiary, and they seem to have an equal disregard for the sanitary condition, or lives even, of the inmates.

There is an early prospect of having this great evil remedied. The proprietors of the slaughter-houses have proposed to remove them to a proper distance from the reservoir and its feeding rivulet, for a certain money consideration. This proposition is now before the Hon. Minister of Justice. The Warden was, moreover, instructed by the Directors to improvise a filter, charged with charcoal, coarse gravel and sand, in order to try the experiment of purifying the water from the supply pipe, so as to render it fit for domestic use. This has succeeded; and it only remains to be ascertained whether a filtering apparatus, of proper power and capacity, can be constructed to prepare an adequate supply of water for the prison. We earnestly hope this intolerable nuisance will be soon and effectually removed.

The convicts and all the common prisoners, whose labour can be utilized, are employed in the manufacture of brooms, tubs, pails, rakes and clothes-pins. Owing to the short period which is spent, for the most part, by the common prisoners in the institution, their labour cannot be turned to very profitable account in the workshops. They are, therefore, chiefly assigned to the necessary prison work, and to the carrying and preparing of the raw materials for the manufactures.

The profit derived from the manufactures is comparatively inconsiderable. This is to a great extent, accounted for,—first, by the high price of broom-corn and wood used for manufacturing purposes; secondly, a dull market; and thirdly, by the small number in proportion to the average in the prison, actually employed in this description of industry.

Though the Directors are not in favor of introducing the contract system where it does not already exist, yet they are of opinion, looking to pecuniary results alone, that the labour of the prisoners could be turned to more profitable account for this institution, if contracted for as at Kingston.

In considering the receipts and expenditure of this penitentiary, great allowance must be made for the large number of old, decrepit, and utterly broken-down characters, totally unfit and unable—were they even fit—to work, who are confined here in the course of the year. Drones in the hive, they are useless to contribute to the revenue, whilst they can continually assist in swelling the outlay.

Here is the advantage which the Albany County Penitentiary, already spoken of, enjoys. A capitation is paid for the prisoners received from other counties, and the profit of their labour is also reaped. They are a different class from those committed as common offenders to St. John Penitentiary. They are generally healthy and able to work being, as a rule, convicts from the rural parts; whereas the periodic boarders in this institution are ne'er-do-well vagrants and drunkards, from the slums and back lanes of St. John, who are incapable of earning a month's expenses in a year.

From what has been said it will be seen that some alteration in the present hybrid system of penitentiary and common gaol, whereby the ordinary prisoners could be altogether removed, would be advantageous to the unfortunate inmates—so far as their moral improvement is concerned—and also profitable to the institution.

It has been under consideration by the Dominion Government for a year or more whether or not to amalgamate the two penitentiaries of St. John and Halifax into one to serve for both Provinces. Upon this subject, which admits of argument, *hinc et inde*, the Directors will not venture to offer any opinion. They refer to it, merely for the purpose of stating that, in the event of the penitentiary being retained at St. John, it will be indispensably necessary to build a stone or granite boundary wall, a new building to serve for refectory, chapels, hospital, kitchen and bakery. A store for raw materials and manufactured goods, together with a stable and carriage shed, are also required.

On the same hypothesis, the Directors beg leave, most respectfully and earnestly, to plead for an increase of salary for the Warden, and some of the other officers of the institution, who, by their term of service are entitled to the advance. The Warden has been thirty-four years in his present position. After such a long period of service, having a large share of responsibility devolving upon him, surely it is but natural and just that he should look for higher remuneration than he receives, viz., \$1,000 *per annum*, precisely the salary of the lowest rank guards in the State Prison at Charlestown, Boston.

The Directors beg to express an earnest hope that this penitentiary, if continued, will be soon placed on a better footing than it now holds.

The Reports of the Warden, Chaplains, Surgeon and Matron, along with the various statistical tables, will be found incorporated in their proper place in this volume.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

No more charming site is occupied by any public institution in the Dominion than the one upon which this penitentiary is built. It is situated in a sequestered and picturesque spot, on a splendid inlet of the great Atlantic, known as the North-West Arm, which flows by the very walls of the prison, thus furnishing to the inmates the benefit of salt water bathing.

The area, included within the walls, is about two acres. Outside, there are between six and seven acres, which are cultivated by prison labor.

The penitentiary is two miles from Halifax. It is of cut stone, strongly built, and has accommodation for about 100 prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the penitentiary on 31st December was 37, as compared with 36 at the corresponding period the previous year. Of these, 26 were male and one female convicts; the remaining nine common prisoners.

The Warden in his report speaks favorably of the general conduct of the prisoners during the year. Here, as was mentioned when treating of the Kingston Penitentiary, the beneficial influences of religion, the good advice and teachings of the Chaplains, the school, the reading of good books, and the judicious administration of the Warden, in which he is well seconded by a staff of good officers, have an excellent effect. The Chaplains are devoted and pains-taking, and do all in their power to improve and elevate the moral character of those who are confided to their spiritual care.

The health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, as may be seen by the Surgeon's Report. The prison is well ventilated at all seasons; it is properly heated in winter; the drainage is good, and everything is done that can conduce to the health of the inmates.

The dietary is similar to that supplied in the other penitentiaries already described it is good and sufficient.

The prisoners are chiefly employed in the manufacture of brooms, and in shoemaking for outside customers,—the military principally. This latter industry has been found very profitable of late, and the Warden has extended the operations beyond the limits of the previous year. The money earnings of the prisoners has been, for 1873, \$7,738.20; whilst the expenditure was \$21,150.29. In this institution the broom making has proved very successful, each convict employed at that particular industry having earned \$2.12½ *per diem* throughout the year. This may be explained by the fact that the customers of the penitentiary have to depend upon that institution mainly for their supply, as there is little, if any, competition in the market from Montreal or the United States. The few prisoners who can be spared to work at the broom manufacture—not more than nine on an average all the year round—are not able to swell the profit as much as one would desire. Few though they be, they are able to keep the market supplied, in addition to having a fair stock on hand. As a stimulus to good conduct and industry, the Directors, at their last visit, introduced the system of gratuities and good conduct marks, which has been found to operate with such good effect in the Kingston Penitentiary.

There is a class of prisoners confined here, in whose behalf the Directors most

earnestly solicit the favorable consideration of the Government. These are the military prisoners, whose term of imprisonment vary from fifty-six days to two years. For their maintenance, twelve cents per day is paid for each by the Imperial Government. They are generally committed for some offence that entails their discharge from the army,—such as disposing of a portion of their kit, petty larceny, or insubordination. Their lot is a hard one. On the expiration of their sentence, usually without friends, they have to face a world utterly new to them, in a strange country; they are penniless; they have no other clothing than the scanty uniform left them when sent to prison. Numbers of them have been indebted to the charity and humanity of the Warden and the *employés*, when leaving the penitentiary, for some additional garments to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather in the winter season. After the expiration of six months, each one of this class of prisoners is able to earn, at any of the trades followed in the prison, a sufficient sum to cover his expenses in the institution, with a margin of profit to boot.

The Directors beg leave very respectfully to recommend that such of those prisoners whose sentence extends over a year would be allowed a gratuity at its expiration proportionate to its duration, and to their good conduct and industry. To this might be added a suit of plain clothes. This would be a strong incentive to their reformation. It might be the means of eventually saving no small outlay to the country, since, it is most likely they will, with their little capital and decent appearance be able to obtain some employment by which to earn an honest livelihood. Whereas, if they be cast upon society, without money or raiment, by way of reprisal for their untoward fate they are likely to resort to crime and to be consigned as convicts, by the civil court, to a much longer term of imprisonment than had been awarded them by a military tribunal.

The Warden of this penitentiary also receives a salary by no means adequate to his services, his ability for the discharge of the duties imposed on him by his position, and the great responsibility connected therewith. It is true, there are not so many prisoners in the penitentiaries of St. John and Halifax as there are in that of Kingston; but for the Warden the routine of duties is nearly the same in point of extent, and is attended with almost the same amount of care and anxiety as though the number were four or five times as many. The Deputy Wardens at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul receives each a salary of \$1,400 a year. We respectfully submit for the approval of the Hon. Minister of Justice our recommendation that a salary of \$1,600 be paid to each of the two Wardens in the Maritime Provinces.

There are other meritorious officers, particularly the Accountant and Surgeon, in this institution, who deserve some increase also; but the Directors will take the opportunity of a fitting occasion to bring their cases under the favorable consideration of the Hon. Minister of Justice.

As at St. John, additional storage for broom-corn and for the manufactured articles is very much required here. At present, owing to the want of suitable accommodation in this respect, great loss is annually sustained from the depredations of rats and mice, which make sad havoc on the corn in its raw and manufactured state.

The Directors beg leave also to refer to the several Reports and tables which relate to this Penitentiary.

DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS.

It may not be amiss or out of place to glance briefly, in their Annual Report, at the duties of the Directors themselves.

The Board of Directors visit the Penitentiaries of Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul once every three months, when they inspect and examine every department, and all matters belonging to the institution. This scrutiny extends to the administration of the Warden, the conduct and efficiency of the various officers, the discipline, the hygienic condition of the dormitories, hospital, workshops and other places frequented and used by the prisoners. They also examine the various books of the several officers, compare the accounts with the vouchers and audit them; the Warden and Accountant having sworn to their accuracy. At certain periods of the year they open the tenders for supplies asked for

by advertisement in the public press, and award the contracts to the parties who propose the most favorable terms to the institution concerned. The Warden is invited to be present on such occasion, unless the proceeding takes place at Ottawa, when two, at least, of the Directors must be in attendance. Whenever occasion requires, they investigate all violations of discipline, or of the rules and regulations for the government of the penitentiaries, whether on the part of the convicts or of the officers. They frame new rules as often as the necessity for doing so arises. They instruct the Wardens to do whatever in their judgment may appear best for the interests of the institution. They see that the terms of the contracts for convict labor, and for the supplies of the several institutions, are strictly fulfilled. They receive and take whatever action may be necessary, upon the Quarterly Reports of the Wardens, Surgeons, Chaplains, Matrons and Architects. They carefully consider the necessity and advisability of all repairs or improvements suggested by the Wardens, and involving a money outlay, or the employment of convict labor. Similar duties devolve upon the Board in their quarterly visits to Rockwood Asylum.

A monthly visit is also paid by one or other of the Directors to each of the above-mentioned penitentiaries and to Rockwood Asylum. A thorough inspection of the institutions is also made on these occasions,—the visiting Director noting in a memorandum book kept in each Penitentiary and at the Asylum for that purpose—all the particulars of his visit. Should anything have occurred requiring the action of the Board all the circumstances connected therewith are recorded for the earliest possible consideration and decision of the Directors.

The St. John and Halifax Penitentiaries are visited semi-annually by the Board, and once every three months by one of the Directors. The routine of duty in relation to these establishments is similar to that followed at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul.

When in Ottawa, the Board meet daily, for the purpose of discussing penitentiary business, attending to the correspondence of the several institutions, examining and auditing the accounts, and transacting whatever other business may require their attention.

In addition to taking part in those duties just mentioned, the Secretary-Director keeps the minutes of the Board meetings attended by him; he prepares all reports; attends to the general correspondence of the penitentiaries and Rockwood Asylum; he, moreover, has the duty imposed upon him of making out the abstract of the annual estimates and report for Parliament.

All matters of moment, even such as the Directors can themselves legally deal with, are submitted to the consideration of the Hon. Minister of Justice.

The Directors cannot close their Report without mentioning their high sense of appreciation for the courteous and kind manner in which they have been treated by the former and present Minister of Justice, whenever they had, or have occasion to approach these gentlemen officially.

They also beg to tender their best thanks to the Deputy Minister of Justice, Colonel Bernard, for his uniform urbanity, and valuable advice and assistance on all occasions.

Submitting, most respectfully their Report to Your Excellency,

We have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

J. W. KING, *Acting Chairman.*

F. X. PRIEUR.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, *Secretary.*

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR 1873.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
3rd February, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on Kingston Penitentiary affairs for the year ending 31st December, 1873.

On the 31st December, 1872, there remained in this Penitentiary 549 convicts, of whom 521 were males and 28 females; and during the year 1873 there were received— from County Gaols, 141 males and three females; from Penetanguishene Reformatory, three males; St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 1; and an escaped Indian re-captured, 1. Total 667 males and 31 females. And there were discharged during 1873, by expiration of sentence 143 males, 15 females; by pardon, 26 males and 1 female; sent to Rockwood Asylum, 4 males; died, 6 males; and by removal to Saint Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 119 males: total, 314; leaving in the prison on 31st December, 1873, 369 males and 18 females.

One of the annexed statistical tables will shew the race, country, religion, civil condition, education, moral habits and employments of those prisoners received during the year.

The conduct and industry of the convicts has been good. All who were able to work have been required to do so. Breaches of the prison rules, with two or three exceptions, have not been serious, and punishments have been fewer and less severe than during any year since the opening of the prison in 1835, that is in proportion to the numbers. Except in two instances the solitary cell and bread and water have been the most severe punishments resorted to. Nevertheless I do not advocate the abolition of corporeal punishment, as in some cases it is, I think, absolutely necessary that the Warden should be clothed with power to inflict it.

There were twenty-three men and two women re-committed during the year, with two exceptions all for the crimes of burglary and larceny. In one of the exceptional cases the man had been arrested twice for larceny ere he was committed for the more heinous crime of rape. Criminals addicted to burglary and thieving should receive long sentences for a second or subsequent offence, and some plan should be adopted to identify such criminals at trial, so that judges may know the kind of characters they have to deal with. By their experience and cunning in preying upon the public, burglars pursue their career of plundering, frequently for a lengthened period, and with much success, ere their guilt can be brought home to them.

Judging from committals to this penitentiary, crime would appear to be decreasing. This may be the result in some measure of the high wages and abundance of labor, open, for the greater part of the year, to all who were willing to work. Judges too are more lenient than in former years, and the various schools and institutions provided for educating and properly training the youth of our country produce good results. In my opinion no public money is more profitably spent than that appropriated to aid benevolent individuals in supporting Orphan's Homes and respectable Refuges for neglected children. The late Amos Pilsbury says in his Report of the International Prison Congress, that "Rob Roy," when in Sweden, inquired whether the care of the children picked up in the streets and highways was not very costly? The reply given was—"It is very costly, but not dear. We Swedes are not rich enough to let a child grow up in ignorance, misery and crime, to become afterwards a scourge to society and a disgrace to itself."

The establishment of a penitentiary for the Province of Quebec, at St. Vincent de Paul, and the removal there in May last of one hundred and nineteen convicts from this

Penitentiary, affords much more space in this institution for those who remained, as well as for fresh committals—that is to say we have a number of vacant cells: and I hope that ere long some steps may be taken to enlarge the sleeping cells of this penitentiary. They are only 2 feet 4 inches wide, by 6 feet 6 inches high and 8 feet long. A space quite too small for any man to spend more than half his time in. A better system of heating is desirable for the prison proper, and it should also be lighted with gas. The expense for coal oil and lamp chimneys amounts to as much as gas would cost, after the first outlay for pipes and apparatus. Gas would be a much better light and more safe.

As this penitentiary was first established forty years ago, when few of the modern improvements, now introduced into prisons were thought of, we are much behind the age in some things, yet by making the best use of such facilities as we have, the men are kept healthy and industrious, and in most respects the opportunities for reformation and improvement are equal to those of any similar institution on the continent. The workshops are large and airy; the food substantial and sufficient; the bedding and clothing ample and suitable for the seasons; the opportunities for secular education and self-improvement all that can be desired; and I am happy to say that all who need instruction, eagerly avail themselves of those opportunities. Even many of the shortest sentenced men, who enter on their imprisonment wholly ignorant, are able to read and write before leaving.

After the removal of the Quebec prisoners to St. Vincent de Paul it became necessary to re-organize the various working gangs, and those employed in the quarries outside the prison walls were reduced from three to one. About sixty of the men sent away were stone cutters and masons, to be employed in extending the new prison, hence operations in the stone-cutting department of this prison were, for a time, almost suspended. The few men remaining in that line being employed during the summer months in repairing and pointing the boundary and interior walls of the Penitentiary, which were much in need of this repair. Indeed the extent and nature of the buildings require much labor to keep them in good order, hence the *cash* receipts for convict labor are much reduced in this way. The Reports herewith submitted give details of the convict labor performed during the year.

On 1st July last, new contracts were entered into with the Canada Lock Company, represented by Messrs. Evans and Spencer; with Mr. S. T. Drennan and with Mr. George Offord. The Lock Company for labor of 75 to 150 convicts; Drennan, 35 to 50; and Offord, 25 to 35, all at fifty cents per day, which is the average earnings of those men who do not work for the contractors, and being an advance in Drennan's case of one-third and in the two other cases of one-fourth over previous rates. The penitentiary furnishes shops, and heats them in winter, and also officers to maintain discipline.

I was granted two weeks leave of absence last autumn—the first holidays I have had in three years. I improved the time by visiting half a dozen of the more important penitentiaries in the United States. The Philadelphia, Albany and Charlestown Penitentiaries are in some respects better than this institution—chiefly on account of the cells being larger. But in none of them are the convicts so healthy, and, if I may use the expression, so happy-looking as with us. Their countenances generally have a sullen, haggard, bleached look, the very opposite of happy. On passing through their workshops I found them almost invariably small, with low ceilings, bad ventilation, and greatly over-crowded in many cases. The food, also, of the convicts is much inferior to ours, chiefly from lack of vegetables. At none of the prisons I have visited do they use a tithe of the quantity raised on Kingston Penitentiary Farm. Their meat ration is larger, but their bread, except at Philadelphia, is inferior.

Much convict labor has been employed within the past five years in improving the penitentiary property, both within and outside the boundary walls. A dwelling-house has been built for the Warden opposite the main entrance to the prison, and what was formerly a rough rocky ridge has been terraced and planted with trees. The Warden's house was completed and occupied last autumn, and is found to be very commodious and comfortable. Crib-work has been extended along the greater portion of the water front, but only a small portion of it is yet completed and filled in. The large mounds of quarry rubbish on hand

is very suitable for the latter purpose, and I hope that next summer the Directors' intentions will be carried out, of filling in at least the south front.

Although the *cash* revenue may appear small, yet the labor performed by the convicts, if it were all paid for in money, would go far towards making the institution self-supporting, provided the expenditure for permanent improvements and repairs were stopped. I think, however, that the buildings, walls, wharves, roads, fences, &c., should be properly finished and put in good shape, ere the spare labor of the prison is concentrated on two or three contracts. I am aware that unfavorable comparisons are sometimes drawn between Kingston Penitentiary and two or three similar institutions in the United States, where more favorable pecuniary results are shewn—notably the Albany Penitentiary. But when it is remembered that considerable bonuses are paid with a great many of the prisoners sent to that institution, besides giving the prison all the benefit derived from their labor, the disparity in receipts will not appear so great. In 1872 these bonuses, paid to the Albany Penitentiary by adjoining Counties and the Federal Government of the United States, which sends prisoners there from the District of Columbia, amounted to \$21,124; covering the whole income over expenditure less \$4,400. The labor of the convicts in the Albany Penitentiary producing these favorable results, is almost wholly concentrated in making shoes—requiring a few small shops (well filled with men) easily heated and supervised. Those prisoners not employed at shoe-making lace chair seats with cane.

All kinds of supplies have greatly increased in price within a few years, but as these supplies are, as far as practicable, furnished by contract and at a small margin for profit where there is so much competition, this unavoidable increase must be submitted to.

In consequence of the greatly reduced number of prisoners, a corresponding reduction in the number of keepers and guards has also taken place, and there are now barely sufficient men on the staff to perform with safety, the duties required. We have now employed only nine keepers and 34 guards, as compared with 13 keepers and 64 guards in 1871, when I became Warden. It is true we have not much more than half the number of convicts which were then in the prison, yet the towers, yard and inside posts at night have to be manned with precisely the same number of officers as if the prison were full. In fact the night duty has been increased as the number of officers has decreased. One keeper and eight guards removed with the 119 convicts sent to the new prison at St. Vincent de Paul in May last, and since that time, two keepers and five guards have been superannuated, and two guards dismissed.

The steady decrease of female convicts is somewhat remarkable and speaks well for the sex. The female department of the penitentiary is, undoubtedly, well managed, and if reformation can be expected in a prison it should be looked for there. The Matron has been in the institution many years, and does her best to promote the improvement and reformation of those under her charge; and when they leave the institution a suitable home is sought for those who have none to go to. Christian ladies also, Protestant and Catholic, instruct the women in spiritual matters, besides the regular ministerial services to which all have access.

The following is a List of Returns accompanying this Annual Report:—

1. Return of Labor.
2. Surgeon's Report (with Tables).
3. Catholic Chaplain's Report and Library Return.
4. Joint Architects' Report.
5. Protestant Chaplain's Report.
6. Matron's Report.
7. Statement of Debts due to Penitentiary.
8. " Claims against "
9. " Contracts.
10. " Revenue.
11. " Expenditure.
12. " Criminal Statistical Tables.
13. " Remission of Sentences.

14. Statement of Re-commitments.
 15. " Deaths.
 16. " Insane.
 17. " Pardons.
 18. " Punishments, Male.
 19. " Unproductive Labor.
 20. Movement of Convicts for 1873.
 21. " (comparative) for five years.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I thank you for the attentive consideration which you have always given to such matters pertaining to the management of this institution as I have submitted to you, and also for the kind and generous treatment which you have invariably extended to myself personally.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
 Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CREIGHTON,

Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.

To Messrs. King, Prieur and Moylan,
 Directors of Penitentiaries, &c., Ottawa.

RETURN of value of Labor performed in, and of Material furnished by the several Departments of the Kingston Penitentiary for year 1873.

Department.	St. V. de Paul.		Custom.		Rockwood.		Penitentiary.		Total.
	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mason.....				3,418 34		66 50	2,617 55	9,822 29	15,924 68
Carpenter.....			170 57½	253 11	9 00	42 25	5,512 22	4,217 65½	10,204 81
Blacksmith.....	38 52	47 08	141 91	253 34	31 75	38 25	6,018 68	2,375 83	8,945 36
Prison Shoe.....			59 00	22 20			1,863 23	743 25	2,707 68
Tailor.....			270 75	350 50			3,511 06	1,100 00	5,232 31
Farm.....							1,221 26	1,299 20	2,620 46
Female.....				210 37				1,247 70	1,458 07
Totals.....	38 52	47 08	642 23½	4,507 86	40 75	147 00	20,864 00	20,805 92½	47,043 37

	No. of days' work	Rate.	
			cts.
Tailor.....	3,241½	50	1,620 75
Bakery.....	1,282½	50	641 25
Steward.....	4,126	50	2,063 00
Wings.....	2,961	50	1,480 50
Messengers in lock, cabinet and contract shoe.....	1,565	40	626 00
Wash house.....	1,444	50	722 00
Drying room (aged invalids, convalescents, &c.).....	5,826	25	1,456 50
Wood yard, stables and bucket ground.....	4,254	50	2,117 00
Hospital Orderlies.....	1,680	50	840 00
Female.....	3,022	30	906 60
Lime kiln.....	427	50	213 50
Orderlies—school, chapel, yard, and north lodge.....	1,252	50	626 00
Earned on shoe contract for labour.....			4,723 20
" cabinet " ".....			4,200 23
" lock " ".....			10,030 70
			\$79,360 60

SURGEON'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

January 30th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit my Report for the year 1873.

I have much satisfaction in stating that the sanitary condition of the prison is excellent.

The convicts generally present a cheerful, healthy, and robust appearance, giving manifest proof that their physical wants are properly supplied, and their personal comfort attended to.

There is less disposition than formerly to feign disease, or magnify slight ailments, and the hospital is only desired when the circumstances imperatively require it.

Most of the severer forms of illness occur with convicts entering the prison, particularly those whose constitutions have been abused and debilitated by vicious habits. The acclimated prisoner, as a rule, is comparatively free, and only suffers ailments incident to his imprisonment.

Quite a number of the prisoners, owing to advanced age and previous infirmities, require constant attention, and are from necessity frequent inmates of the hospital.

In addition to those patients who are actually admitted into hospital, many apply for advice daily, these, numbering 1,377, have been prescribed for during the year.

As the surgeon is now required to attend the officers and employees of the institution when sick, I have to state that during the year, 46 of the keepers and guards have been visited and treated at their homes, compelling exemption from duty for 979 days, being an average of 21 days each.

I append herewith the usual hospital statistics, and have pleasure in remarking that the duties of hospital overseer continue to be efficiently discharged by Mr. Halliday.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL, M.D.

Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

To Messrs. King, Prieur and Moylan,
Directors of Penitentiaries,
Dominion of Canada.

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary,
from 1st January to 31st December, 1873.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess	1	5	6		
Aneurism	1		1		
Boils		10	10		
Bronchitis		17	17		
Burns		6	6		
Bronchocele		1			1
Chorea	1				1
Colic		4	4		
Contusion		27	27		
Debility		10	7		3
Dementia		2	2		
Diarrhoea		21	21		
Dyspepsia		5	4		1
Dysentery	1	5	6		
Epilepsy	1	7	7		1
Enteralgia		1	1		
Erysipelas		1	1		
Febriçula		83	82		1
Fever, Typhoid.	6	91	94	3	
Fistula in Ano		2	2		
Fracturu, Tibia		1			1
Frost-bite		7	7		
Gastralgia		1	1		
Heart Disease		1	1		
Hæmorrhoids		1	1		
Icterus		1	1		
Influenza	2	17	19		
Lumbago		5	5		
Malingering		9	9		
Mania		2	2		
Nephritis		4	4		
Neuralgia		2	2		
Ophthalmia	1	8	9		
Orchitis		1	1		
Otitis		1	1		
Paralysis	1	3	2	1	1
Phthisis	1	2	1	1	1
Pleuritis		1	1		
Pleurodynia		2	2		
Rheumatism		14	12		2
Surgical Operation, Contracted Arm		1			1
Spermatorrhœa		1	1		
Scrofula		1	1		
Sprain		1	1		
Stricture		3	3		
Synovitis		4	5		
Syphilis	1	3	3		
Tonsillitis	1	4	5		
Tumour		1	1		
Ulcers		5	5		
Vaccination		1	1		
Whitlow		2	2		
Wounds		10	10		
Worms		1	1		
Died out of Hospital				1	
Total	18	419	418	6	14

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1873.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	Augustus Gadoury	61	Typhoid Fever.	5th February, 1873.	14th February, 1873.	Canada.....	9	
2	William Selburne.....	25	Typhoid Fever..	7th April, 1873.....	20th April, 1873.....	England.....	14	
3	Matthew Crawford.....	20	Typhoid Fever..	25th March, 1873.....	29th May, 1873.....	Canada.....	16	
4	John Healy.....	23	Pitthisis Pulmon- alis.....	9th June, 1873.....	6th September, 1873.....	Canada.....	89	
5	Thomas Crozier.....	35	Paralysis.....	15th July, 1873.....	21st November, 1873.....	Ireland.....	129	
6	Martin Cahill.....	23	Found Dead.....	Out of Hospital.....	28th November, 1873.....	Canada.....	Nil.	

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, during the year 1873.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1873.						
Jan. 6th....	William Quaif.....	Quarry.....	Foot pierced by a nail.....	Whilst removing old lumber.....	14	
Feb. 4th....	James Johnston....	Tailor's shop.....	Contusion of finger.....	By sewing machine.....	13	
" 13th....	John Lunn.....	Quarry.....	".....	Fall of stone.....	13	
" 18th....	Andrew Smith.....	Stone shed.....	".....	".....	14	
April 22nd..	Peter Almond.....	".....	" toe.....	".....	15	
May 8th....	Aaron Smith.....	Carpenter's shop.....	Thumb and forefinger of right hand amputated by circular saw.....	Whilst sawing lumber.....	46	
" 5th....	William O'Dill.....	Foundry.....	Contusion of finger.....	By machinery.....	15	
Nov. 29th..	Robert Stinson,....	Contract shoe shop.....	Fracture of the tibia, right leg....	Fall whilst carrying barrow of ash down stairs.....	32	Still in Hospital.

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

1st January, 1874.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—The Catholic Chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary has the honor of submitting for your consideration, the following Annual Report :—

My labors during the past year consisted principally in visiting the prison, and attending to the sick in the hospital, in performing divine service on Sundays, giving instructions, &c.

It is a source of satisfaction to be able to state, in this my first annual report, that the conduct of the men under my pastoral care, during the different religious exercises, has been very satisfactory.

They manifest the greatest attention and devotion during divine service, and good order has always been maintained in the Chapel.

During the year 26 were prepared for confirmation, and two for baptism.

Since the removal of the Quebec convicts a greater opportunity is given of attending individually to the spiritual wants of those who remain.

The Church music continues to produce a good effect, and Sunday is looked forward to with delight by the great majority of the convicts, not only as a day of rest, but as a day of real devotion. The system of rewarding men for good conduct by allowing them to join the choir, has had a wholesome effect.

An excellent library is attached to the prison and useful books are distributed amongst the men who manifest a great desire for reading, and as only good books are placed in their hands, we may expect they will imbibe salutary lessons which will guide them in their future conduct.

This permission of reading books during the hours of confinement in their cells, renders the prisoners grateful and at the same time cheerful.

The number of convicts attending Catholic service is,—

Males	102
Females.....	7
Total.....	109

All of which is respectfully submitted.

To the Directors of
Penitentiaries and Asylums.

J. H. McDONAGH,
Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
27th January, 1874.

Number of books	690
Appropriation for Library.....	\$115
Number of convicts who used books.....	71
Number of issues.....	3699
Number of Catholic convicts.....	117

ARCHITECTS' REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
Feb. 3rd, 1874.

SIR,—We beg leave to submit, for the Directors, the following Report on Building Operations for the year 1873 :—

The enlargement of kitchen to its present dimensions, 51 by 34 feet in clear, was the first work engaged in; the whole re-plastered and fitted up with two ranges of steam kettles, five on each side, laid on a solid stone bed, with all necessary steam pipes and fittings; ventiducts for carrying off steam or vapor; steam pipes being continued through

and under west wing and dome, with a view to a similar arrangement being effected in the female Department on a scale commensurate with its wants.

The covering of the water supply pipes by constructing ducts so as to render them at all times accessible, has been completed during the year; as also the laying down of a new suction pipe from the filter at west wharf to pony pump connecting with kitchen boiler, thus forming a separate source of water supply to wings and main building.

The extension of west wharf, forming a junction with the south wharf, has added 390 lineal feet of frontage thereto, crib-work being laid in 14 feet, average, of water.

The old tenement house has been removed; set up on crib-work on this new portion, and converted into a convenient ice house. The bank around the same is being filled in with the debris from quarries and from other sources.

Additional accommodation has been furnished the steward's department, by constructing in the cellar a general store-room, a store-room for coal oil, a room 12 feet square fitted up as a "refrigerator" for the preservation of meat in summer, and a separate room for the meat-cutter; the whole of the floors, together with the remainder of the cellar floor, being flagged with dressed stone.

Four solitary cells, for punishment, have been constructed in the front portion of south work-shops, (formerly used as an iron store), built of solid cut stone, except brick arches supporting heavy flag roof, or capping, having an iron grated door to each cell on the inside face, and a solid iron door on the outside face of wall.

Vaults for the storage of coals, being a series of arches built on solid stone piers, are in course of construction between the garden and the east boundary wall, the top being on a line with the grade of the garden, having apertures in each section for the easy discharge of the coal, and a roadway through the centre of bottom, on a line with the yard, for the delivery of the same, the interior dimensions being 113 feet by 32 feet, and an average height of 9ft. 6in. to soffit of arch, the capacity estimated to contain 900 tons of coals. The early setting in of severe weather in November prevented the completion of this work.

The steps forming the south approach to the Warden's house have been laid, greenhouse built, and iron gates set up on stone foundations.

Much needed improvements have been made to the farm house, in the addition of a cow-shed, a wood-shed, and other necessary out offices.

The boundary walls, hitherto in such a decaying state in many portions, have been pointed and repaired throughout.

The above works, together with much necessary repairs and jobbing, in addition to the custom work, have been executed by the convicts forming the different squads during the year 1873.

The Trade Instructor's returns shew in detail the value of the several works.

The aggregate value is as follows, viz. :—

Penitentiary permanent improvements.....	\$21,137 56
" repairs and jobbing	9,426 40
Custom work.....	4,322 87
Work for Rockwood Buildings....	187 75

Total..... \$35,074 58

All which is respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants

PAINTER & ADAMS,
Joint Architects, &c.

John Creighton, Esq.,
Warden.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

December 31st, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—At the close of 1872 there were recorded two hundred and ninety-two (292) Protestant convicts. In the course of 1873 this was reduced

By Death.....	4
By Removal to St. Vincent de Paul.....	14
By Pardon.....	13
By Expiration of Sentence.....	89

Total Removals.....	120
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Subtracted from 292, leaves 172 who were in the prison the whole of the year. In the course of 1873 there were committed to this prison

On the first commitment.....	79
On the second commitment.....	15
On the third commitment.....	1

Total commitments in 1873.....	95
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Whole number of Protestants in the prison to-day.....	267
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There has therefore been a decrease of 25 Protestants in 1873.

In the department for convict women seven have been discharged, and one received; so their number has been decreased by six, leaving only seven convict women now in prison.

The deaths among the Protestant convicts have only been four, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, a fact which speaks much for the general health of the establishment.

It is much to be regretted that sixteen seventy-ninths, or one-fifth of the Protestant convicts *are re-commitments*, being 17 per cent.

The number of pardons this year has not been large, only 13, or one of every 22 Protestants in prison at the beginning of the year. Last year the number of Protestants pardoned was 35, or about one-tenth. The whole number of convicts who have received the Royal Pardon in the last five years are as follows:—

In 1869, 28; in 1870, 28; in 1871, 67; in 1872, 62; in 1873, 24, or in five years 209 convicts, the greater portion for high crimes, have been thus set free. I mention this to ask the attention of the Directors, and through them, the attention of the Government, to this grave question. Comparatively few whose offences were light and who received the short sentence of two years were pardoned; whereas those pardoned had been convicted of very serious crimes. This would seem to justify the inference that the more heinous the crime the greater the probability of pardon. In 1871 those pardoned had committed grievous crimes; seven had committed murder, 11 others had committed crimes against the person, among which were various assaults: sodomy, stabbing, manslaughter and rape. Thirteen were under sentence for life, and 13 others for 20 years; others for five, seven, 10, or 14 years; while of those who had committed small offences, and whose sentence had been two years, only two were pardoned. This is a matter which neither the Warden nor Directors have power to remedy, and, therefore, I have been the more impressed with the duty of calling attention to it, with the hope that some steps may be taken to prevent in future time the liberation in a year, of 60 or 70 prisoners convicted of the worst of crimes, from being set free in the community before they have served out their time. To protect society, to deter the culprits, and to reform and save them, seem to me the great objects of prisons.

The usual appliances have been used during the year for the intellectual, moral and religious improvement of the convicts under my charge.

The school has been kept daily for half an hour, in an orderly manner, at least in

comparison to what it formerly was. Six guard-teachers apply themselves diligently to the task of giving instruction to those whom the Warden sends to the school. Reading and writing and arithmetic are taught. Many prisoners are sent here who are unable to read at all, others who read most imperfectly; scores of them cannot write at all, and the number who can cipher is very small. To all these classes, the school is a very great advantage and blessing, and it seems probable now that it will confer these benefits on all here who need them. The head teacher reports that the whole number in the school has been 170; that the daily average attendance has been 109; that 16 are learning the alphabet; that 49 have been taught to read, write, and cipher a little; that 20 can read, write and cipher tolerably well; that 24 can read and write well, and are advanced as far as fractions in arithmetic.

The Matron reports that the Protestant women can all read and do read in the Bible, that they can all write or are now learning.

The Library offers to the convicts great opportunities for amusement, improvement, and study. There is a large and varied selection of books, enough to suit every reasonable wish. I am happy to report that it is much prized. Of the Protestant convicts, 235 received books as often as they desired from the Library. There are 22 who could not read sufficiently well for these books to be useful for them. There were also 16 convicts who declined to receive books, some because they only read religious volumes, chiefly the Bible; others because they could not understand, or found it difficult to read; a few, because of their dim eyesight; and the rest because they were stubborn and would not read. Altogether 2,288 volumes have been issued, containing 915,200 pages. Every convict can have a book whenever he pleases, and as the cells are lighted, each evening affords two or three hours for reading.

It is easy to understand how much good these volumes do; how much their perusal must draw away the thoughts from brooding over the past or present; how many good lessons are learned and noble examples seen, in fact, while it ameliorates their solitary hours and sorrowful destiny here, how much of light it casts on the way still before them, how much of strength and hope it gives them for the battle of life which is still to be fought. Altogether, of the convicts who were in the prison at the beginning of the year, and of those that were received in its course, 387 have had the advantages of the library. Those received during the year were of the following religions:—

Church of England	60
Presbyterians	11
Methodists	20
Baptists	4
	—
Total received in 1873	95

For the religious improvement of the members of my care, Bibles and Hymn books, and if they desired it, Prayer books, were put into their hands on their coming here. They can see and converse with the Chaplain whenever they desire. They attend prayers in the dining hall every morning. If they come here naked they are clothed, if hungry and thirsty, their wants are supplied; if sad and sorrowful they are ministered unto; if sick, they are visited; if untaught they are sent to school; if lazy they are compelled to work. Religious public services are holden three times a week; twice on Sunday and once on Wednesday. They hear two discourses weekly, and one on Good Friday and another on Christmas. Several convicts have been baptised during the year, and 35 received the Holy Communion on Christmas.

The convict women are visited twice a week by religious ladies, for instruction and prayers. I shall only add that more attentive congregations can scarcely be imagined, and when it is borne in mind that I have been here nearly 24 years, their marked attention during the discourses is noticeable. There is a large and effective choir, and this contributes much to enliven the services, and fix the attention of the congregation. The singing is very general among the convicts, and the service altogether animated, beneficial to the

convicts, and very pleasing to all persons who have attended them. When preparing for Christmas it was most gratifying to witness the readiness with which they worked after hours at the simple decorations, and how pleased they were at the result.

There is no possibility in connection with this prison of ascertaining the effect of improvement upon convicts after their discharge. Those who commit crime again are brought to our notice ; but of all the others generally, there is no trace. A few leave the country ; the rest, which constitutes a great majority settle down and live quietly. The last year, however, I have heard of five discharged convicts. One enlisted in the Volunteers, had been to Red River, and when he made himself known to me, had married, and was living comfortably, earning \$1.50 per day. Another had married, and was conductor on a railway : he also was living in an honest and comfortable way. A third was living in the States, happy, and much respected. A fourth was earning \$18 a week, as a shoemaker, and had become organist, on a small salary, in a church. The fifth had become a physician in one of the American cities.

When the convicts who have this year been discharged, were committed to prison, there could be little hope of any great change. They were children of different nations and races. They were destitute of education. Many could not read at all, some very imperfectly, and very few could read tolerably. Beyond this their minds were blank, or the abode of darkness and vice. Among these many vices, one of the worst was the use of liquor. Of the 102, eighty-six used liquor to excess, and sixteen moderately. Evil temper, evil habits and violent passions, were the seed sown in their hearts, and crime the fruit. They described the causes which led them to crime, as follows :—Drunkenness, 56 ; bad company and drink, 26 ; laziness, 1 ; enmity and temper, 2 ; destitution, 1 ; sickness, 1 ; lost his mother, 1 ; no friends, 1 ; disappointment, 1 ; ill treatment, 1 ; no particular cause, 11. Besides these things, religion had been but a feeble element in their education. Fifteen had received no religious education at all ; and the rest very little. Such they were, when they came here. How were they when discharged ?

They were placed at hard labour, and by diligence, and good conduct had earned among them 11,167 days' remission or on an average 100 days each. Three had earned no remission, others had lost more or less, while many had earned over 200 days and one 270. Against a large number of these, there never was a report. The hope, by diligence and good behaviour, to diminish their term of sentence, together with better education and greater intelligence, and some bitter experience, has contributed to make them more thoughtful persons. They have left the prison wiser and better. They have been surrounded on all sides with restraints, and both their eyes and ears have been avenues of instruction. It is not surprising therefore that on leaving the prison, they should not only believe it calculated to reform, but that its effect on them in a religious point of view had been as follows :—

Leaving the Prison much better reformed.....	99
Not reformed.....	2
No answer.....	1
	102

In closing this, which will probably be my last report, I desire to express my satisfaction for the improved means of religious and educational instruction. When I came here there were no books : there is now a choice library of a thousand volumes. Then the convicts were not allowed to take any part in religious worship, were not permitted to stand or kneel, to sing or respond, but were compelled to sit and gaze through long services, and nothing more. Then in my first report I called the attention of the Warden, and Inspectors to the importance of lighting up the wings for two or three hours during the winter evenings ; in the last two or three years this has been done with much advantage to the discipline, and to the satisfaction and improvement of the prisoners. But all these changes had to be fought out, inch by inch. It was *eighteen* years before the Warden and Inspectors would permit the convicts to stand or kneel at

divine worship, to sing, or chant, or take any part in the religious service. It was twelve years before we had anything like a tolerable collection of books in the library. And as for the lighting of the wings in the evening, so that prisoners can see to read, that had never yet been done but for the present Warden. When I came here there was no school. At noon convicts were gathered together in squads, in little circles, in the dining hall. One was put in the centre, nominally to teach the others, but he really spent his time in conversation. An end has now been put to that evil, and a well organized school promises instruction to every convict who needs it. When I came here, there was no provision for ministers of non-conformist churches to see their adherents when sick, or to give them instruction at anytime. It has always been my desire that every possible facility should be given for intercourse between such ministers and their people, that my labors might be supplemented by theirs. And now it is so arranged that, (1), Every sick convict can have called in, to minister to him in his sickness, a minister of his own persuasion. (2), That these ministers can come and give instruction to their own people any day during the week, except on Wednesday. (3), That they may visit and instruct their people on Sundays at any hour which does not interfere with the two public services fixed by law or with the order of discipline. I wish to leave on record my conviction, and an expression of my hopes, that whatsoever hopes may be represented by the chaplain in the public Sunday services, he should be free to conduct them according to his own church, or to invite such clergymen, as he might choose, and that in this he ought to be fully sustained, or he cannot be useful. And that subject to this the presence and influence of ministers of other denominations among convicts adhering to them, ought to be encouraged by every possible means.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HANNIBAL MULKINS.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

MATRON'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to make, for your information, the following report on the state of the Female Department for the year 1873:—

The number of females in prison on the 31st December, 1872..	28
" " received in 1873.....	3
	31
The number discharged by remission of sentence	15
" " pardon	1
	16
Leaving in prison on the 31st December, 1873.....	15
Number of days spent in prison, except Sundays	6,686
" " labour.....	6,365
" " sick	306
" " punishment.....	15

There has been made by the female convicts during the year—

Socks.....	Pairs... 2,400
Mitts	" .. 80
Braces	" .. 620
Towels	852
Shirts (cotton)	180
Cash earnings	\$210 37

Sewing for female convictsDays... 661
 Sewing and mending for male prison " ... 657
 Household work " ... 3,022

The conduct of the female convicts has been good, few violations of the rules have taken place, and these were of a trivial nature.

The earnings of the females for the year amount to \$2,364 67, as will appear on referring to the labour returns.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,

MARY LEAHY,
Matron.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries and Asylums.

RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS in the Female Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Months.	Reports not acted upon.	Admonished.	Days in solitary cell on bread and water.			Hair cut.	Days remission loss.			No. Reports.	No. Reported.	No. Women.
			In.	1	2		2	5	10			
January.....												28
February.....	1						1		2		2	26
March.....	2								2		2	26
April.....				3			1		4		2	25
May.....												22
June.....				1					1		1	20
July.....												20
August.....	1	1		1	3				6		6	20
September.....												20
October.....	3								3		3	17
November.....												17
December.....	2			1	1				4		3	15
Total.....	9	1		6	4		2		22		19	.. ..

M. LEAHY,
Matron.

Kingston Penitentiary,
 January, 1874.

STATEMENT of Debts owing to the Kingston Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1873.

\$	cts.		
		Rockwood Asylum.....	\$2,426 65
		Peter Day.....	97 90
*		Cameron & Mudie.....	26 86
		Herkimer Hamilton.....	18 20
		Representatives of T. J. O'Neill.....	5 00
		D. F. Britton.....	8 00
		Corporation of Portsmouth.....	36 00
		William Anglin.....	11 60
*		Joseph Hooper.....	125 92
		C. E. Britton.....	127 45
		Folger Brothers.....	132 75
*		Doctor Betts.....	13 03
		Captain Alien.....	1 20
*		N. McLeod.....	3 40
*		N. J. Steiner.....	79 75
*		D. Cunningham.....	79 65
		Isaac Noble.....	41 80
24 00 *		(George Newlands.....	55 50
*		Doctor Barker.....	2 46
		James Gibson.....	15 00
		C. Bounsall.....	2 00
		Kingston Jail.....	6 25
		John Franklin.....	8 93
		C. H. Hawley.....	6 40
		S. S. Fhippen.....	15 00
		E. Spooner.....	5 50
*		Calvin & Breck.....	55 50
		Cowan & Britton.....	43 76
*		Rev. E. Murray.....	17 28
		S. S. McMullen.....	10 00
*		John Donnelly.....	121 55
27 09 *		James McCarthy.....	32 43
100 00 *		John Flanigan.....	219 25
		George Chaffey & Son.....	46 70
		A. Davidson.....	2 52
		Davis & McKae.....	131 87
		Colonel D. Shaw.....	3 20
200 00 *		E. R. Welch & Son.....	243 05
*		W. McRossie & Co.....	38 85
*		J. Muckleston & Co.....	8 00
		Rev. H. Mulkins.....	11 72
		R. R. Lloyd.....	7 80
		B. McConville.....	5 62
		Isaac Newland.....	4 50
		John Elliott.....	6 25
		Owners of Steam Barge "Norman".....	1 60
		Doctor Lavell.....	3 69
*		John Cunningham.....	5 08
		Corporation of Kingston.....	5 32
*		John Carruthers & Co.....	77 80
*		Davidson & Doran.....	18 20
		County Council, Frontenac.....	253 84
*		William Ford, jun.....	47 50
*		Peter Graham.....	4 00
*		James Swift & Co.....	37 00
		Rev. C. P. Mulvaney.....	6 20
		E. G. Wallace & Co.....	22 75
		Thomas Overend.....	12 00
		J. H. Henderson & Co.....	10 70
2 09 *		St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	31 90
		J. & C. H. Wood.....	15 07
		Petty debts.....	201 43
		Bad and doubtful debts.....	536 90
474 00 *		Thomas M. Thompson.....	1,068 72
		Ironworks (formerly W. C. Evans).....	6,884 94
		Total.....	\$13,546 69

* Since paid.

E. & O. E.

Kingston Penitentiary, 31st Dec., 1873.

D. McINTOSH, Accountant.

STATEMENT of CLAIMS against the Kingston Penitentiary as on 31st December, 1873.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
George Tiernan & Co.....	300	00	John Halligan & Co.....	171	12
Robert Priestly.....	6	60	George Thompson.....	26	78
Maclean, Roger & Co.....	69	50	Henry Skinner.....	17	80
T. & R. White.....	5	60	James Gondey.....	345	42
R. Irwin.....	50	00	Daniel S. Merrit.....	50	00
John McKay Jun.....	104	58	F. & T. Rigney.....	95	32
J. Muckleston & Co.....	106	85	Patrick Quinn.....	51	03
A. Gunn & Co.....	25	58	Thomas McAulay & Co.....	43	68
G. S. Hobart.....	1	50	Macnee & Waddle.....	489	14
G. S. Hobart.....	41	48	S. T. Drennan.....	3,479	15
Geo. W. Wilkinson.....	1	00			
Johnson Day.....	40	00			
Alex. S. Kirkpatrick.....	44	20			
				\$5,566	33

E. & O. E.

D. McINTOSH,
*Accountant.*Kingston Penitentiary,
31st December, 1873.

STATEMENT of Labor performed by Convicts employed under Contract, for 1873

SHOE SHOP.

				\$	cts.
5,595½	days' work performed, @ 40 cents per diem.....			2,238	20
4,970	do do 50 do			2,485	00
				4,723	20

CABINET SHOP.

4,608½	days' work performed, @ 35 cents per diem.....			1,633	98
5,132½	do do 50 do			2,566	25
				4,200	23

FOUNDRY.

11,215½	days' work performed, @ 40 cents per diem.....			4,486	20
11,089	do do 50 do			5,544	50
				10,030	70

Convict labor @ 50 cents per day, commenced 1st July, 1873.

E. & O. E.

D. McINTOSH,
*Accountant.*Kingston Penitentiary,
31st December, 1873.

REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

1873.	DR.	\$ cts.	1873.	CR.	\$ cts.
Jan. 31	To Drafts-remitted this month.	1,619 01	Dec. 31	By Moveables	4 00
Feb. 28	" " "	1,730 26	" "	Shoe shop	3,897 24
Mar. 31	" " "	1,746 33	" "	Blacksmith's shop.	202 77
April 30	" " "	2,636 78	" "	Cabinet shop.	1,391 74
May 31	" " "	2,725 83	" "	Matron's workshop.	184 47
June 30	" " "	1,600 77	" "	Convict labor	1,895 00
July 31	" " "	3,279 18	" "	Ironworks shop.	7,219 30
Aug. 31	" " "	977 76	" "	Carpenter shop	324 77
Sept. 30	" " "	1,028 43	" "	Clothing.	175 24
Oct. 31	" " "	537 47	" "	Farm.	39 00
Nov. 30	" " "	2,638 21	" "	Saddlers' shop	1 80
Dec. 31	" " "	1,399 42	" "	Tailors' shop	210 86
				Prison shoe shop.	23 70
				Barrels.	351 58
				Gate.	1,208 78
				Masons' department.	4,771 27
				Uniform.	17 75
				Postage stamps	0 18
		\$21,919 45			\$21,919 45

E. & O. E.

D. McINTOSH,

*Accountant.*Kingston Penitentiary,
31st December, 1873.

EXPENDITURE.

DR.

The Dominion of Canada in account with Kingston Penitentiary.

Cr.

		\$ cts.	1872.	1873.	\$ cts.
1873.	To Draft remitted Receiver General.....	38 90	Dec. 31.....	By Balance.....	1,000 00
July 30.....	do	83 23	Jan. 2.....	Warrant to pay accounts.....	6,227 00
Sept. 17.....	Prison buildings .. do	4,021 38	March 3.....	Penitentiary officers' pay list for January.....	3,928 86
Dec. 31.....	Salaries .. do	44,416 42	" 3.....	Rockwood Architects' do do	133 32
	Carpenters' shop.....	4,452 05	" 28.....	Warrant to pay account.....	4,647 53
	Blacksmiths' shop.....	3,542 89	" 28.....	Warrant to pay petty disbursements .. do	516 25
	Tailors shop.....	62 87	" 28.....	do do	420 39
	Matron's work shop.....	15 23	" 3.....	Penitentiary officers' pay list for February.....	3,947 13
	Interments .. do	8 00	" 3.....	Rockwood Architects' do do	6,133 32
	Tobacco.....	234 00	" 31.....	Warrant to pay accounts.....	3,361 07
	Whiskey and ale .. do	64 50	April 1.....	do do petty disbursements.....	463 53
	Stable .. do	696 96	April 1.....	Penitentiary officers' pay list for March.....	3,595 75
	Lumber .. do	2,191 69	" 24.....	Rockwood Architects' do do	133 32
	Rockwood Buildings .. do	417 02	" 24.....	Warrant to pay accounts.....	3,103 71
	Stationery .. do	3,063 74	May 2.....	do do petty disbursements.....	479 18
	Tools .. do	135 29	" 2.....	Penitentiary officers pay list for April.....	3,855 43
	Postage and Telegrams.....	96 71	" 2.....	Rockwood Architects' do do	133 32
	Printing and advertising .. do	175 88	" 24.....	Warrant to pay accounts.....	3,725 06
	Prison shoe shop.....	1,187 08	June 2.....	Penitentiary officers' pay list for May .. do	245 20
	Light .. do	1,630 48	July 8.....	Rockwood Architects' do do	3,524 89
	Moveables .. do	1,948 13	" 8.....	Warrant to pay accounts.....	133 32
	Hospital.....	1,044 24	" 8.....	do do petty disbursements.....	3,732 33
	Stone .. do	768 84	" 2.....	Penitentiary officers' pay list for June.....	565 01
	Drain cleaning.....	713 26	" 2.....	Rockwood Architects' do do	133 32
	Contingencies.....	84 00	" 14.....	Warrant for contingencies.....	1,000 00
	Runaway convicts.....	853 80	" 19.....	do do petty disbursements.....	8,194 14
	Roman Catholic chapel.....	153 35	" 19.....	Penitentiary officers' pay list for July.....	632 67
	Freight and charges .. do	125 66	Aug. 2.....	Rockwood Architects' do do	3,524 65
	Protestant chapel.....	190 84	" 2.....	Warrant to pay accounts.....	133 32
	Kitchen .. do	229 53	" 20.....	do do petty disbursements.....	2,737 38
	Washing .. do	63 30	" 20.....	do do petty disbursements.....	326 45
	Convict travelling allowance .. do	478 00	" 20.....	do to refund sup. ann. tax, erroneously	20 90
	Farm.....	3,292 50	Sept., 2.....	deducted in June pay list.....	3,461 32
	Rations .. do	1,321 26	" 2.....	Penitentiary officers' pay list for August.....	133 32
	Clothing .. do	18,395 10	" 19.....	Rockwood Architects' do do	4,234 17
	Fuel .. do	4,869 28	" 30.....	Warrant to pay accounts.....	230 91
	Library .. do	10,058 05	" 30.....	do do petty disbursements.....	639 99
	Cartage .. do	21 86	Oct. 2.....	Penitentiary officers' back pay.....	3,462 15
	Armoury.....	35 95		do do pay list for September.....	
		44 30			

EXPENDITURE.—Concluded.

DR.

The Dominion of Canada in account with Kingston Penitentiary.

DR.

		1873.			
		Oct.	24.		
		Nov.	1.		
		Dec.	1.		
		Dec.	31.		
1873.	To Gratuities	4,535 00		By Rockwood Architects' pay-list for September	133 32
Dec. 31.	St. Vincent de Paul	17 95		Warrant to pay accounts	7,694 51
	Spectacles	11 75		do do gratuities	4,535 00
	Boiler inspection	10 00		do do petty disbursements	325 25
	Brushes	55 60		Penitentiary Officers' pay list for October	3,462 15
	Saddlers' shop	68 14		Rockwood Architects' do	133 32
	Photograph gallery	16 17		Warrant to pay accounts	5,470 82
	Law costs	127 69		do do petty disbursements	519 09
	Uniforms	180 00		Penitentiary Officers' pay-list for November	3,266 24
	Furniture	4 80		Rockwood Architects' do	133 32
	Suspense account	170 23		Warrant to pay accounts	4,504 56
	Balance	1,021 97		do do petty disbursements	388 80
				Penitentiary Officers' pay-list for December	3,266 24
				Rockwood Architects' do	133 32
					\$117,374 87
				By balance	\$1,021 97

E. & O. E.

D. McINTOSH,
Accountant.

Kingston Penitentiary,
31st December, 1873.

CRIMINAL Statistical Tables of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1873.

Description.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Description.				Males.	Females.	Total.	
Race	White	139	3	142	Employ- ments. — <i>Continued</i>	Butcher							1	
	Coloured	3		3		Blacksmiths								6
	Indian	3		3		Pattern maker								1
				148		Machinist							1	
													145	
Country ..	England	18		18	Add Females.								3	
	Ireland	15	2	17									148	
	Scotland	7		7	Crimes ...	Larceny	48	1	49					
	Ontario	63	1	64		" and Receiving	6	1	7					
	Quebec	22		22		" and Conspiracy ...	1		1					
	New Brunswick	1		1		Arson	6		6					
	United States	16		16		Forgery	3		3					
Germany	3		3	Sheep Stealing		1		1						
				148		Burglary	6		6					
Religions	Catholic	51	2	53	" and Larceny	14		14						
	Church of England	60		60	" and Wounding	1		1						
	Methodist	19	1	20	Felonious Assault	7		7						
	Presbyterian	11		11	Aggravated	5		5						
	Baptist	4		4	Assault and Robbery	1		1						
				148	Manslaughter	8		8						
Civil Condi- tion	Single	104		104	Horse Stealing	4		4						
	Married	36	1	37	" and Larceny	2		2						
	Widowed	5	2	7	" and False Pretence	1		1						
				148	Receiving	2		2						
Education ..	Neither Read nor Write	28		28	Passing Counterfeit Coin	1		1						
	Read only	16	1	17	Wounding	7	1	8						
	Read and Write	101	2	103	Rape	3		3						
					148	Felony	3		3					
Moral habits	Abstinent	23		23	Murder	2		2						
	Temperate	104	1	105	Fals. Pretence	3		3						
	Intemperate	18	2	20	Shooting	1		1						
				148	Cattle Stealing	1		1						
Employ- ments	Laborers			82	Robbery	4		4						
	Stonemasons			6	" and Larceny	3		3						
	Shoemakers			3	Inflicting Grievous Bodily Harm	1		1						
	Druggist			1										
	Clerks			7	Sentences. Two years	51	1	52						
	Moulders			6	" and one day	1		1						
	Printers			2	" and two days	1		1						
	Tailors			5	" and three months	1		1						
	Carpenters			12	" and four months	1		1						
	Cigar-maker			1	" and six months	2		2						
	Cooper			1	Three years	41		41						
	Chair-maker			1	" and two months	1		1						
	Painters			3	" and six months	1		1						
	Baker			1	Four years	12		12						
	Book Keeper			1	Five years	16	1	17						
	Weaver			1	Six years	2		2						
	Whitesmiths			2	" and two months	1		1						
	Farmer			1	Seven years	8		8						
					Nine years	1		1						
				Ten years	1		1							
				Life	4		4							
				Temporarily	1		1							
													148	

CRIMINAL Statistical Tables of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1873.

Municipality	Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Municipality <i>Continued.</i>	Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Quebec	1		1	Ontario	2		2		
Rimouski	2		2	Prince Edward	1		1		
Algoma	3		3	Prescott and Russell	2		2		
Bruce	3		3	Perth	2		2		
Brant	2		2	Renfrew	1		1		
Carleton	4		4	Simcoe	5		5		
Elgin	6	1	7	Stormont, Dundas, etc.	1		1		
Essex	4		4	Victoria	2		2		
Frontenac	2		2	Welland	1		1		
Grey	1	1	2	Wellington	4		4		
Halton	2		2	Wentworth	14		14		
Hastings	1		1	York	24	1	25		
Huron	1		1	Middlesex	12		12		
Kent	2		2	Penetanguishine Reformatory	3		3		
Lambton	5		5	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	1		1		
Lennox and Addington	2		2						
Leeds and Grenville	3		3						
Lanark	1		1						
Lincoln	5		5						
Norfolk	5		5						
								148	

RETURN of Remission of Sentences earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary during 1873.

No.		Days Earned.	No.		Days Earned.
5	Convicts averaged	45	6	Convicts averaged	181
4	" "	56 ¹ / ₄	4	" "	194 ¹ / ₂
11	" "	65	1	" earned	202
39	" "	76	8	" averaged	217 ¹ / ₂
13	" "	82	4	" "	223 ¹ / ₂
5	" "	91 ³ / ₄	6	" "	231
5	" "	103	1	" earned	251
3	" "	110 ³ / ₄	2	" averaged	262
19	" "	125	3	" "	274
5	" "	131	2	" "	313
1	earned	140	2	" "	327
1	" "	159	2	" "	330 ¹ / ₂
2	averaged	164 ¹ / ₂	2	" "	345
1	" earned	170	1	" earned	360
			158		

The smallest number of days earned was 43
 The highest " " 360
 Number of convicts discharged (not including pardons) 158
 " " who earned remission 158

Kingston Penitentiary,
 2nd January, 1874.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts Recommitted to the Kingston Penitentiary during the year 1873, and number of Recommitments.

No.	Name.	Recommitments.							Remarks.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
1	George Shaw.....	1							
2	Joseph Charbonneau.....			1					
3	Cornelius Lynch.....	1							
4	Anne Adams.....	1							
5	Edouard Larocque.....	1							
6	Leon Benard.....			1					
7	Thomas Heuslip.....	1							
8	John Horrigan.....	1							
9	Wm. G. Begliup.....	1							
10	Bridget Adams.....							1	
11	Emanuel Wisson.....	1							
12	James Dunn.....	1							
13	James Armstrong.....		1						
14	David Fish.....	1							
15	James Black.....	1							
16	John Gillesby.....	1							
17	Alfred Wilson.....	1							
18	John Boyd.....	1							
19	James C. Wall.....		1						
20	James Boyd.....	1							
21	Cornelius Clancy.....	1							
22	Benjamin Babcock.....					1			
23	James McCabe.....		1						
24	Robert Lee.....	1							
25	Levi Lewis.....	1							
		18	3	2		1			1

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts who have died in the Kingston Penitentiary during the year 1873, with Crime, and place of Conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place
1	Augustus Gadoury.....	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	Montre
2	William Selburne.....	Larceny.....	York.
3	Matthew Crawford.....	Larceny.....	York.
4	John Healey.....	Rape.....	Leeds and Grenville.
5	Thomas Crozier.....	Manslaughter.....	Quebec.
6	Martin Cahill.....	Larceny.....	Perth.

Kingston Penitentiary,
2nd January, 1873.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts who have been sent to the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum from the Kingston Penitentiary, during 1873, having become insane.

No.	Name.	Present State.
1	George E. Armstrong	Much improved.
2	Maurice Blake	Not insane.
3	William C. Mitchell*	Improved.
4	Peter Mabee	Improved.

* From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Kingston Penitentiary,
2nd January, 1873.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts Pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the year 1873, with Crime and place where convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	George Ashbough	Arson	Brant.
2	Lyman Palen	Larceny	Northumberland and Durham.
3	George Reiffenstein	do	Carleton.
4	Jean Leblanc	Horse stealing and larceny	Bedford.
5	George A. Mason	Destroying record of court and larceny	York.
6	William King	Larceny	Essex.
7	Nathan W. Scott	Horse stealing	Bedford.
8	Robert English	Forgery	Northumberland and Durham.
9	Joseph Douglass	Larceny	Montreal.
10	William Hickey	do	Wentworth.
11	John Gillesby	Burglary and larceny	do
12	Charles Preston	Horse stealing	Lambton.
13	Justinien Guay	Aggravated assault	Saguenay.
14	Francis Harris	Burglary, larceny and receiving	Montreal.
15	William McDonald	Conspiracy	Elgin.
16	Patrick Gleason	Burglary and attempt at murder	Wentworth.
17	Aaron Smith	Killing sheep	Frontenac.
18	Patrick Sullivan	Arson	Middlesex.
19	Joseph A. Armstrong	Murder	Brant.
20	William Jones	Stealing money from post letter	Montreal.
21	Charles Harwood	Forgery	Lambton.
22	Paschal Bouchard	Stealing money from post letter	Kamouraska.
23	Ellen Clifford	Arson	Lincoln.
24	Thomas Delacy	Larceny	Wentworth.
25	Charles Jones	do	Elgin.
26	Charles Brough	Misdemeanour and burglary	Carleton.
27	Adam Snyder	Larceny	Norfolk.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to Male Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, during 1873.

Months.	No. in dark cell.	No. in solitary cell.	No. admonished.	No. deprived of lights.	No. in cell without bed, light or fire.	No. debarred school.	No. confined in own cells.	No. who lost remission.	Remarks.
January	79	4	9	10	69	1	64	Ten convicts were sentenced to receive 24 lashes (with cats) each, for rebellious conduct on the 12th May. 116 lashes only were inflicted, the balance being remitted on promise of amendment.
February	77	3	7	32	32	1	.....	38
March	59	.....	12	35	.....	.....	.....	24
April	49	1	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	27
May	20	1	.....	7	4	.....	1	2
June	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
July	2	1	.....	.....	7	.....	1	6
August	7	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	4
September	2	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	2
October	24	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1
November	4	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	2
December	11	.....	1	2	12	.....	.....	3
Totals	347	13	30	122	156	1	7	175	On the 4th September, 36 lashes were inflicted on a convict for treacherously and violently assaulting a fellow convict.

RETURN of unproductive labour at Kingston Penitentiary, shewing number of Convicts employed in the several Departments on 31st December, 1873, and number of days' work performed therein during 1873.

Departments.	Men on 31st Dec.	Days' work.
Mason	42	20,387
Carpenter	19	8,777½
Blacksmith	14	3,919
Prison shoe	11	1,093½
Tailor	23	3,241½
Bakery	4	1,282½
Steward	13	4,126
Wings	9	2,961
Wash-house	4	1,444
Drying-room	19	5,826
Woodyard, stables and bucket ground	13	4,234
North Lodge	1	313
Farm	9	3,248
Hospital, patients	14	5,405
do orderlies	5	1,680
Cabinet shop	45	10,739½
Lock shops	79	22,992½
Contract shoe	41	10,878
Females	15	3,022
Lime kiln	15	427
Orderlies in chapels, mess-room and yard	3	939
Solitary confinement	1	.....
	384	116,936

RETURN of Movements of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, from
Midnight of 31st December, 1872, to Midnight, 31st December, 1873.

Description.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining at midnight, 31st December, 1872.....				521	28	549
Admitted :—						
From County Jails	141	3	144			
„ Reformatory	3	• 3	3			
„ St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary*.....	1	.....	1			
„ Recapture†	1	.....	1	146	3	149
				667	31	698
Discharged :—						
By Expiration of Sentence... ..	143	15	158			
„ Pardon	26	1	27			
„ Sent to Rockwood Asylum	4	.....	4			
„ Death	6	.....	6			
„ Removed to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	119	.....	119	298	16	314
Remaining at midnight, 31st December, 1873				369	15	384

* An insane convict transferred temporarily, and sent to Rockwood.

† An Indian convict, who escaped 2nd November, 1869.

Kingston Penitentiary,
2nd January, 1874.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movements of Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary for five years immediately preceding 31st December, 1873.

Year.	Admissions.												Discharges.												Remaining at Midnight of 31st December.		Remarks.																						
	County Jails.			From Lunatic Asylum.			Reformatory.			St Vincent de Paul Penit.			Recapture.			Total.			Expiration of Sentence.			Pardon.			Sent to Lunatic Asylum.			Suicide.			Death.			Escape.			Removed by Order of Court.			Sent to Quebec Penitentiary.			Total.			Remaining at Midnight of 31st December.		Averages.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Monthly.	Daily.								
1868																																																	
1869	162	10	1				163	10	173	219	22	27	1	7	1				12	1	2	1	1	1				268	25	293	207	16	223	638	48	686	60	833	776½	791									
1870	177	19					177	19	196	158	12	26	2	9	2				12	1	2	1	1	1				207	16	223	638	48	686	689½	691½														
1871	216	10	5				221	10	231	177	18	66	1	10	1				10	5	5							269	20	289	590	38	628	642½	645½														
1872	147	8	7				155	8	163	151	13	60	2	6	2				6	1	1							224	18	242	521	28	549	573	578½														
1873	141	3					146		149	143	15	26	1	4					6									298	16	314	369	15	384	429½	432½														

Kingston Penitentiary,
2nd January, 1874.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,
KINGSTON, 8th January, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—The New Year admonishes me of many duties to be performed, one of which the framing of another Annual Report of the proceedings of this Asylum during the past twelve months, and making suggestions for the future, such as I deem expedient to recommend.

During the past year we had many kind mercies vouchsafed us by our Heavenly Father. The Institution has not been visited by any epidemic, nor has any suicide occurred among our patients.

The death-rate has been exceedingly low, seeing that out of four-hundred and twenty-nine patients who have been under treatment during the year, only eight (8) deaths have taken place—Consumption carried off three of our patients; Epileptic exhaustion, two; gangrene of old age, exhaustion of old age, and dysentery, each carried off one.

Our recoveries during the past year were twenty-five (25), and as our admissions for the same period amounted to sixty-three (63), our percentage of recoveries on admission for the year only reached 39.68, showing the chronic character of many of our cases.

The mode of admitting patients to this Asylum is not satisfactory, as respectable people very justly refuse to allow their near and dear relations to be committed to a common county gaol on a magistrate's warrant, when they are not chargeable with the commission of any offence against the laws of the country; and it is not at all creditable to our advanced civilization that it is only through the cells of a gaol, admission can be procured for patients to this Asylum. As long as the Institution was known as a "Criminal Lunatic Asylum" it was all right that its inmates should be treated as criminals; but when the Act so constituting it was repealed in 1868, no good reason any longer existed why the same mode of admission should not be adopted here as is in force in other kindred institutions.

I have written so strongly on the extreme desirability of separating the criminal from the non-criminal class of lunatics that I dislike to recur to the subject, but it is really one of so great importance in my mind, that I cannot pass it over in silence. Eleven years' almost daily inspection of criminals, previous to my resignation of the surgeny of the Provincial Penitentiary, afforded me ample opportunity of studying criminal character.

It is not, therefore, on any theoretical grounds that I urge the separation of these classes, but from a firm conviction derived from personal observation. The Commissioners in Lunacy, of England, long ago arrived at the same conclusion, and were fully of the opinion, that criminal and non-criminal lunatics should not be admitted for treatment to the same asylum; hence we find that in England, Ireland and Scotland, there are separate asylums for the criminal class of lunatics.

In the United States this question is now agitating the public mind, and strenuous efforts are being made to educate the Legislature of some of the States to a proper appreciation of this very important subject; and the Association of Superintendents of Asylums,—the highest authority on this matter—have pronounced against admitting both classes of lunatics to the same Institution.

In my last annual report I spoke of the anticipated removal of the Quebec criminals from the Kingston Penitentiary. That removal has now taken place, and there is ample room within the Penitentiary walls to spare for all criminal lunatics that will ever be in our Province, or indeed it is hoped will ever be within the entire Dominion.

Insanity is a disease that selects its victims from all ranks and classes of society, and the proper way to direct the attention of our legislators to this point is just simply to suggest if a near and dear relative requires asylum treatment, would any person like to have him or her associating daily with murderers, burglars, and the perpetrators of other hideous crimes; most assuredly not, but as long as it seeks its victim from strangers it does not strike us as forcibly in this light.

Some people imagine that poor lunatics neither know nor care for the character of their companions; this is a most mistaken idea, and except in those who are completely demented, their feelings are more sensitive than when in health, hence the cruelty of compelling them to associate with those so thoroughly repugnant to them.

I have known of several cases of daring and dangerous escapes from this asylum by convict lunatics, which have had a most pernicious effect upon the minds of other patients. Thrice an iron bar has been cut in the window-guard in the third story, and on two of those occasions patients escaped who were convicts; in one the patient was recaptured, but in the other the escape was successful, and the patient is now living in California.

The third time, the party composed of three convicts, were detected after cutting the bar but before they eloped.

Diligent search was made, and we discovered high up a ventilating shaft, a half worn dinner knife which had been converted into a most efficient saw; the file which had been used for the purpose was also discovered. One of the afore-named three was a soldier, who was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, for fatally shooting a non-commissioned officer; the other two were inveterate thieves, so that by timely discovering the plot three terrible ruffians were frustrated in their design of escaping and preying on the public again.

I just give the above as an instance of the great danger that is incurred by sending such dangerous characters to an asylum so ill adapted to their safe lodgment, but a more weighty objection to me lies in the fact of subjecting respectable patients to the pernicious influence that criminals always seek to exert.

In writing of criminal and convict lunatics, I always mean those who were criminals before being bereft of reason, and do not refer to those at all who, when reason was destroyed, have committed acts which they would have abhorred in sane moments.

Our out-door works have progressed as favorably during the past as the four or five preceding seasons, and a very great amount of valuable work has been done, as the tables having special reference to that subject will exhibit. These works have not only improved the appearance of the property, but have actually enhanced its intrinsic value, so that those who knew the premises a few years ago would not now recognize them as the same place, so completely has the general appearance been changed. I take an honest pride that this has been effected without costing the country a single dollar, as it has been done by the unaided labor of the patients.

The house is now as full as it can conveniently be, without crowding, and as there are a great many lunatics in the Province, for whose accommodation more asylum room must soon be provided, I would strongly recommend that a sufficient sum should be placed on the estimates to commence one of the wings—as in no other place in the Province can a more salubrious or delightful site be obtained, nor can supplies be procured at a lower figure elsewhere.

It is very desirable to obtain more arable land for the use of the asylum, and as the properties both east and west of ours can now be obtained at a reasonable figure, I would strongly recommend that one or other of them should at once be purchased.

The Commissioners in Lunacy in England, where land commands such a high price, suggest that not a less proportion than one acre to every four inmates should be appropriated to a Lunatic Asylum. At Rockwood we have not one acre of arable land to every thirty patients now in the house, and unless we get more land we will have great difficulty in finding enough out-door exercise for our patients.

It is also very desirable to keep the ground about an asylum as free from intrusion as possible, as morbid curiosity, if nothing worse, often leads objectionable parties to

approach much closer to our building than it is at all desirable, and as we have not the power of preventing persons trespassing on our neighbour's property, which lies so close that it is overshadowed by our main building, and that we have not any means of preventing our patients witnessing riotous proceedings, which is most injurious to them, I would strongly urge the purchase of this property, and its enclosure with a good fence.

The annual cost of maintenance is gradually advancing, and for the past year has reached the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars and forty one cents (\$117.41) per patient. This sum embraces everything, such as food, clothing, medicine and medical comforts; and the salaries of all officials, in fact the entire expenditure, except the capital contingent accounts, and the latter embrace amounts which, in other institutions, would be charged to the building account, but as I had not any special sum granted me for that purpose I was obliged to meet the expenses incurred for material and tools for permanent work by charging them to the general account.

The above sum, stated as the cost of annual maintenance, is far too low, and cannot be relied on as a safe basis for calculation, as it has in a great measure arisen from the too keen competition in tendering for our supplies, and the fact that we have so many mechanics and workmen in the house, among keepers and patients, that all works and repairs have been done by our own people. The foregoing, with strict economy and watchfulness in the different departments, have kept our expenses so exceedingly low; but with a view of showing the usual cost of annual maintenance of American Asylums, I will copy a Table from Dr. Curwen's Report, from which it will be seen that those institutions cost vastly more than our own: of course this is mainly due to the much higher prices of everything with them now than with us.

It will be absolutely essential to build a new laundry for the Female Department; the present one is altogether too inadequate for our use. A new drying-room will also be necessary, and a separate apartment for ironing.

Seventeen Tables will be found appended that will furnish a large amount of information, in a very condensed form.

No. 1 will show the movements of patients for the year.

No. 2 will show the movements since the Asylum first opened.

No. 3 will show the previous residences of all patients admitted since the commencement.

No. 4 will show the previous residence of all patients whose maintenance is charged to the Province of Ontario.

No. 5 shows the obituary for the year.

No. 6 shows the causes of deaths since the Asylum first opened.

No. 7 shows the expenditure for the year under all heads, and the average cost per patient for maintenance.

No. 8 shows the operations of the Asylum, year by year, since it was first opened.

No. 9 shows the number of convicts who became insane in the Provincial Penitentiary, and what became of them.

No. 10 shows the number of Criminal Lunatics received from the Penitentiary into Rockwood Asylum, and their movements.

No. 11 shows the whole history of all persons who were insane in the Provincial Penitentiary since it was first opened in 1835.

No. 12 shows the work performed during the year generally.

No. 13 shows how the females were employed.

No. 14 shows what was done in the tailor and shoemaker shops.

No. 15 shows the product of the garden, house and farm. The pork was of course fed on the swill from the house.

No. 16 shows the day's works performed in the different departments which, in the aggregate, amounted to twenty-five thousand five hundred days.

No. 17 shows the cost per patient in different Asylums for maintenance, giving average number of residents in each Asylum.

A great deal of credit is due to Mr. Blair, the indefatigable Steward of this Asylum, for the vigorous manner in which the various works have been conducted.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I must convey to you the cordial thanks of all the other officers of the Asylum, as well as myself, for the kind, courteous and encouraging sympathy you have always extended to us in the discharge of our very onerous and responsible duties.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,
Medical Superintendent.

Messrs. King, Prieur and Moylan,
Directors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the movements of the Patients in Rockwood Asylum, during the year ending 31st December, 1873.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum, 1st January, 1873	199	167	366
Ontario patients admitted during the year	29	30	59
Kingston Penitentiary Patients:—			
From the Province of Ontario	2	.....	2
" " Quebec	2	.....	2
Total under treatment during the year	232	197	429
<i>Discharged.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	6	19	25
Died	3	5	8
Eloped	1	0	1
	10	24	34
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1873	222	173	395
Average number of residents during the year	210	164	374

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, Transfers, Elopements, and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum, 25th June, 1855, to 31st December, 1873.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warrant Patients and others from Counties and County Gaols, as per Table No. 3.....	395	268	663
Convict Lunatics from the Penitentiary.....	132	11	143
Patients from Toronto Asylum.....	17	12	29
Patients from Malden Asylum.....	1	5	5
Convict from Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1	.....	1
Military.....	5	.....	5
Total number of admissions.....	550	296	846
<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Recovered.....	184	66	250
Died.....	137	56	193
Eloped.....	6	0	6
Transferred.....	1	1	2
	328	123	451
Remaining in Asylum 31st December, 1873.....	222	173	395
Average Residents during 18 years and 6 months.....	173	101	274

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing previous residence of Patients admitted since the Asylum was opened.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	1	2	<i>Brought forward</i>	242	150	392
<i>Counties.</i>				Ontario.....	12	13	25
Brant.....	6	4	10	Oxford.....	14	3	17
Bruce.....	3	1	4	Peel.....	7	1	8
Carleton.....	34	20	54	Perth.....	7	7	14
Egin.....	2	3	5	Peterborough.....	6	5	11
Essex.....	2	1	3	Prescott and Russell.....	4	5	9
Frontenac.....	53	35	88	Prince Edward.....	7	4	11
Grey.....	6	5	11	Renfrew.....	8	5	13
Haldimand.....	6	5	11	Simcoe.....	6	4	10
Halton.....	1	.....	1	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry.....	26	16	42
Hastings.....	26	15	41	Victoria.....	3	8	11
Huron.....	6	4	10	Waterloo.....	10	4	14
Kent.....	2	.....	2	Welland.....	6	4	10
Lambton.....	12	2	14	Wellington.....	2	3	5
Lanark.....	22	16	38	Wentworth.....	11	7	18
Leeds and Grenville.....	20	7	27	York.....	24	29	53
Lennox and Addington.....	10	7	17	Toronto Asylum.....	17	12	29
Lincoln.....	9	3	12	Malden Asylum.....	.....	5	5
Middlesex.....	6	3	9	Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1	.....	1
Norfolk.....	6	3	9	Penitentiary.....	132	11	143
Northumberland and Durham.....	9	15	24	Military.....	5	.....	5
<i>Carried forward</i>	242	150	392	Total Admissions	550	296	846

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the number of Patients in the Asylum on 31st December, 1873, whose maintenance is charged to the Province of Ontario, and the Places from which they were received.

—			—				
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Counties.</i>				<i>Brought forward.....</i>	101	79	180
Brant	3	4	7	Ontario	6	9	15
Bruce	2	2	4	Oxford	6	1	7
Carleton	14	13	27	Peel	3	1	4
Elgin	2	3	5	Perth	3	4	7
Essex	2	1	3	Peterborough	3	2	5
Frontenac	19	16	35	Prescott and Russell	2	3	5
Grey	2	4	6	Prince Edward	4	4	8
Haldimand	3	1	4	Renfrew	7	2	9
Halton	1	1	2	Simcoe	1	3	4
Hastings	10	7	17	Stormont, Dundas, and Glen- garry	15	12	27
Huron	2	1	3	Victoria	2	4	6
Kent	2	2	4	Waterloo	5	2	7
Lambton	4	1	5	Welland	1	4	5
Lanark	9	8	17	Wellington	1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville	9	3	12	Wentworth	4	6	10
Lennox and Addington	7	6	13	York	17	21	38
Lincoln	4	1	5	Penitentiary	16	4	20
Middlesex	5	2	7	Toronto Asylum	4	6	10
Norfolk	2	2	4	Malden Asylum	4	4	8
Northumberland and Durham	1	8	9				
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	101	79	180	<i>Total numbers.....</i>	198	172	370

TABLE No. 5.

OBITUARY Table for the Year 1873.

No. of Deaths.	Register No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Form of Insanity.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.
1	620	Male	67	12th March	Epileptic Mania	2 years and 2 months	Senile Gangrene.
2	714	Female	20	26th April.	Acute Mania	2 years and 4 months	Phthisis.
3	722	"	51	28th "	Melancholia	2 years and 4 months	Tubercular Meningitis
4	652	"	1st Aug.		Dementia		Epileptic Exhaustion.
5	766	"	35	21st "	Puerperal Mania	2 years and 6 months	Dysentery.
6	752	"	19	7th Sept.	Recurrent Mania	Several years	Phthisis.
7	12	Male	70	17th Oct.	Acute Mania	18 years	Senile Exhaustion.
8	653	"	39	25th Dec.	Epileptic Mania	13 years	Epileptic Exhaustion.

TABLE No. 6.
SHOWING the Causes of Death since the opening of the Asylum.

Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral or Spinal Diseases.</i>			
Apoplexy and Paralysis.....	26	2	28
Epilepsy	17	3	20
Paresis	9	0	9
Exhaustion from Acute Mania.....	4	4	8
<i>Thoracic Diseases.</i>			
Inflammation of the Lungs	2	0	2
Pulmonary Consumption	35	28	63
Disease of the Heart	5	0	5
<i>Abdominal Diseases.</i>			
Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder.....	1	0	1
Peritonitis	2	0	2
Ascites	7	3	10
Dysentery	6	10	16
Strangulated Hernia.....	1	0	1
Fever	3	3	6
Erysipelas	3	0	3
Suicide.....	1	0	1
Accidental Drowning.....	1	0	1
Abcess	1	0	1
General Debility of Old Age.....	13	3	16
	137	56	193

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Expenditure for the year 1873, and the Annual Average Cost of each Patient.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beef, mutton, fish and poultry.....	5,108 54	
Flour, malt and hops.....	4,624 60	
Tea, coffee, sugar and syrup.....	2,287 37	
Potatoes, beans and onions.....	1,148 76	
Milk and butter.....	2,619 69	
Barley, rice and oatmeal.....	264 09	
Mustard, spice, salt and vinegar.....	89 30	
Fruit, tobacco and snuff.....	360 85	
		16,502 93
Salaries and wages.....		14,335 74
Heating and lighting.....		12,990 78
Material for clothing and leather.....		1,424 29
Laundry and cleansing.....		413 73
Medicine and medical comforts.....		600 00
Fodder.....		512 00
Capital account.....		2,683 40
Contingent account.....		858 51
Sundries, \$316.64 ; incidentals, \$75.87.....		394 51
Total amount spent for all purposes for 1873.....		50,715 99
Deductions :—		
Capital account.....	2,683 40	
Contingent account.....	858 51	
Surplus coal.....	2,700 00	
„ cordwood.....	401 00	
		6,642 91
Total.....		\$44,073 08
Average cost for maintenance of each patient.....		\$117 41

TABLE No. 8.
 Operations of the Asylum year by year from 25th June, 1855, to 31st December, 1873, with average and percentage of Recoveries and Deaths.

Year.	Admitted.						Discharged.						Remaining 31st Dec. in each year.			Average Number of Residents.			Per-centage recovered on Admissions.			Per-centage of Deaths on average Number of Patients.		
	Recovered.		Improved.		Stationary.		Dead.		Improved.		Stationary.		Dead.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1855	20	5	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	24.83	8.20	33.04	13.33	13.33	13.33	
1856	15	30	2	3	3	1	3	4	1	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	34	40.54	18.73	59.28	5.00	27.27	12.90	
1857	21	10	3	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	48	54.54	15.93	54.53	19.23	33.33	21.87	
1858	26	6	5	7	7	1	5	5	1	5	1	5	5	1	5	5	59	62.38	24.93	87.33	29.16	33.33	18.31	
1859	25	2	10	4	5	1	8	5	1	8	1	8	5	1	8	5	63	62.38	24.93	87.33	29.16	33.33	18.31	
1860	23	2	10	4	5	1	8	5	1	8	1	8	5	1	8	5	63	62.38	24.93	87.33	29.16	33.33	18.31	
1861	15	1	5	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	48	54.54	15.93	54.53	19.23	33.33	21.87	
1862	15	1	5	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	48	54.54	15.93	54.53	19.23	33.33	21.87	
1863	20	4	24	8	11	1	9	5	2	11	1	9	5	2	11	1	64	64.03	23.17	87.20	33.33	33.33	31.25	
1864	21	3	24	13	8	1	9	5	2	11	1	9	5	2	11	1	64	64.03	23.17	87.20	33.33	33.33	31.25	
1865	32	3	35	6	2	8	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	95	65.60	25.74	104.02	40.00	33.33	4.56	
1866	27	8	35	9	1	10	1	2	1	6	1	6	1	2	1	6	79	69.32	24.75	104.02	18.75	66.66	22.83	
1867	32	8	40	10	5	10	1	2	1	6	1	6	1	2	1	6	79	69.32	24.75	104.02	18.75	66.66	22.83	
1868	50	39	89	7	6	10	5	6	1	10	9	10	5	6	1	10	97.53	27.42	124.95	37.03	12.05	28.56		
1869	76	55	131	6	9	15	6	6	1	13	2	15	6	6	1	13	106.47	29.00	135.47	29.03	29.03	6.18		
1870	71	38	109	22	6	28	13	3	1	16	10	26	18	10	1	16	132.23	47.81	180.04	12.00	5.01	8.97		
1871	21	34	55	11	12	23	10	9	1	10	8	18	20	8	1	10	89.42	30.98	115.90	30.98	15.51	11.36		
1872	17	47	64	11	12	23	10	9	1	10	8	18	20	8	1	10	89.42	30.98	115.90	30.98	15.51	11.36		
1873	33	30	63	6	19	25	5	8	3	12	9	21	19	9	3	12	160.35	160.35	363.51	64.70	25.53	35.93		
	500	296	846	147	60	207	137	56	193	137	56	193	137	56	193	137	1818	63.83	39.68	1818	63.83	39.68	1818	

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Convicts who were declared to be Insane in the Provincial Penitentiary, and were then sent to Rockwood Asylum, giving the Yearly Population of the Penitentiary, and the percentage of the whole declared to be Insane.

Years.	Population of Penitentiary.	Convicts sent to Rockwood Asylum.	Percentage of Convicts sent to Rockwood Asylum.	Re-admission to this Asylum.	Convicts who had been in Toronto Asylum.	Known to have been Insane previous to Conviction.
1855	707	9	1.270	.....	4	.....
1856	832	1	0.120	.....	1	.....
1857	907	6	0.661	1	.....	.....
1858	1,038	7	0.674	1	.....	.....
1859	1,034	11	1.063	.....	.....	.....
1860	1,039	15	1.443	4	.....	1
1861	1,012	8	0.790	1	.....	.....
1862	1,007	7	0.695	.....	.....	1
1863	1,070	9	0.841	1	.....	.....
1864	993	11	1.107	1	.....	.....
1865	1,005	4	0.398	.....	.....	.....
1866	1,044	5	0.479	2	.....	.1
1867	1,113	6	0.539	1	.....	1
1868	1,129	2	0.177	.....	.....	1
1869	1,004	8	0.796	.....	.....	.....
1870	909	11	1.210	3	.....	2
1871	912	11	1.206	.....	.....	5
1872	784	8	1.020	2	.....	.....
1873	698	4	0.573	1	.....	.....
		143		18	5	12
Total number of Convicts sent to Asylum as above.....						143
Deduct remissions.....						18
Deduct known to have been insane previously.....						12
Deduct those who had been in Toronto Asylum.....						5
Total.....						35
Total.....						108

Percentage of Convicts who became insane in seventeen years and six months, 0.531.

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing the number of Criminal Lunatics that were received in Rockwood Lunatic Asylum from the Provincial Penitentiary, from 25th June, 1855, to 31st December, 1873, and how they were disposed of.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Returned to Penitentiary			Died.			Remaining 31st Dec., 1873.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1855.....	9		9	2		2	1		1	5		5	1		1
1856.....	1		1										1		1
1857.....	5	1	6	3	1	4	1		1				1		1
1858.....	6	1	7	2	1	3	1		1	1		1	2		2
1859.....	10	1	11	3		3	2		2	2	1	3	3		3
1860.....	15		15	8		8	6		6				1		1
1861.....	7	1	8	1	1	2	3		3	1		1	2		2
1862.....	7		7	3		3	2		2	1		1	1		1
1863.....	9		9	6		6	2		2	1		1			
1864.....	10	1	11	3	1	4	5		5				2		2
1865.....	4		4	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1
1866.....	5		5	2		2	2		2				1		1
1867.....	6		6	1		1	2		2	1		1	2		2
1868.....	2		2				1		1				1		1
1869.....	7	1	8				2		2	1	1	2	4		4
1870.....	9	2	11				3		3				6	2	8
1871.....	10	1	11	1		1	5		5				4	1	5
1872.....	6	2	8	1		1	2		2				3	2	5
1873.....	4		4										4		4
Totals.....	132	11	143	37	4	41	41		41	14	2	16	40	5	45

TABLE NO. 11.

Shows the Percentage of Convicts who became Insane in the Provincial Penitentiary, from 1st January, 1835, to 31st December, 1873. The calculation based on the admissions and not on the population.

Total number of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary from 1835 to 1873, both dates included.....		8,155
Deduct re-commitments from same period.....		613
Actual number of Convicts to form basis of calculation.....		7,542
Total number of Convict Lunatics sent to Rockwood Asylum, from 25th June, 1855, to 31st December, 1873.....		143
Convict Lunatics sent to Toronto Asylum previously.....		21
Deduct re-admissions to Rockwood Asylum.....	18	164
" Convicts who were insane before conviction.....	12	
" " who had been in Toronto Asylum before conviction....	5	35
Total number of Convicts who became Insane in Penitentiary.....		129
Percentage of Convicts who became insane in the Penitentiary, excluding the re-commitments.....		1.710

The lamentable fact will be above seen that nearly one and three-fourths per cent. of all convicts sent to the Penitentiary, since it was first established, became insane, and from the above table I have made every possible deduction.

TABLE No. 12.
Return of Works performed in 1873.

Description.	Admeasurement.
<i>Masons.</i>	
Building of stone wall.....	ft. in. ft. in.
„ brick wall.....	210 0 x 4 3
Coping stone wall.....	45 0 x 4 0
	340 0 x 0 0
<i>Carpenters.</i>	
Building on wall open picket fence.....	210 0 x 3 9
„ lawn „.....	315 0 x 4 0
„ boarded boundary fence.....	315 0 x 4 0
Roofing.....	400 0 x 0 0
Open board walk.....	94 0 x 4 0
New gates (3).....	
Sundries, jobbing and repairs.....	
<i>Painters.</i>	
Painting and graining.....	14,276 0
Varnishing.....	5,447 0
Glazing.....	733 0
<i>Blacksmith.</i>	
Setting up iron fence.....	737 0
General work in departments.....	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Making gravel.....	2,000 bushels.
„ and macadamizing roads.....	110 rods.
Reduced rock and levelled, making arable land by covering earth.....	4 acres.
Quarried out and piled on wharf of lime stone.....	540 toise.
„ for building wall.....	60 „

TABLE No. 13.

Female Work Department, 1874.

Articles made.	Number.	Articles repaired.	Number.
Aprons.....	102	Counterpanes.....	39
Bedticks.....	150	Blankets.....	12
Chemises.....	196	Bedticks.....	264
Dresses.....	144	Drawers.....	268
Drawers.....	20	Pillow Cases.....	215
Jackets.....	2	„ Ticks.....	14
Night Dresses.....	21	Shirts—flannel.....	1,209
Pillow Cases.....	281	„ cotton.....	283
„ Ticks.....	24	Sheets.....	622
Sheets.....	152	Socks.....	1,220
Shirts—flannel.....	103		
Skirts.....	106		
Socks—pairs.....	202		
Stockings—woollen.....	48		
Strong Jackets.....	2		
Table Cloths.....	16		
Towels.....	30		
Window Curtains.....	18		
Marked Socks—pairs.....	230		
Mitts, wool—pairs.....	2		

TABLE No. 14.

Shops' Work.

Description.	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Tailor's Shop.</i>		
Caps.....	74	.....
Jackets.....	132	125
Coats.....	24	6
Vests.....	78	62
Trowsers.....	230	457
Smock Suits.....	1	.....
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>		
Boots, Wellington..... pairs	27	10
„ Cobourg..... do	64	62
Slippers, canvas..... do	162	5
Boots, laced..... do	8	6
Shoes, leather..... do	6	.....
Other repairs, harness, &c., as necessary.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 15.

Farm and Garden Produce, 1873.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.
Apples.....	40 bushels, at	0 50
Artichokes.....	4 "	1 00
Beans, butter.....	14 "	0 80
" Mohawk	8 "	0 60
Beets, blood	79 "	0 55
Currants.....	781 quarts,	0 10
Carrots.....	188 bushel,	0 50
Cabbage.....	1,400 heads,	0 06
Celery.....	200 roots,	0 10
Corn, sweet.....	60 dozen,	0 10
Cauliflowers.....	84 heads,	0 12
Gooseberries.....	80 quarts,	0 12
Lettuce.....	196 baskets,	0 20
Onions.....	25 bushels,	2 00
Peas in pod.....	18 "	1 00
Potatoes.....	395 "	0 49
Radishes.....	81 bunches,	0 05
Rhubarb.....	95 "	0 10
Spinach.....	40 baskets,	0 30
Squash.....	6 bushels,	1 00
"	7 "	1 00
Tomatoes.....	48 "	1 20
Vetches, green feed.....	40 loads,	1 50
Clover,	80 "	1 50
Pork, fed at Institution.....	3,866 lbs.,	6 25
Live hogs, stock.....	.....	137 20
		\$1,627 95

TABLE NO. 16.

Employment of Patients during the year 1873, number of days and parts of days' works.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Sphere of Occupation.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
With Carpenter	85	80	62	60	70	98	100	84	72	83	84	90	968
Engine House	108	104	124	120	124	100	93	93	90	93	100	124	1273
Farm and Improvements	28	60	100	186	336	330	475	411	250	380	300	212	2968
Macadamising Roads			200	198	196	100	90	80		92	80		1036
Gardens	94	102	114	120	134	136	200	200	210	98	40	46	1494
Jobbing	118	124	126	120	130	94	82	84	65	68	68	76	1155
Stables	62	56	63	90	93	90	93	93	90	93	90	93	1006
Tailors' Shop	135	120	135	130	135	130	135	135	130	135	130	135	1585
Shoemakers' Shop	54	48	54	52	52	52	54	54	52	51	52	54	632
Painters	28	48	40		14	28	10	16	10		14		210
Laundry	135	120	135	130	135	130	130	135	130	135	130	135	1580
Masons and Tenders					26	108	120	120	118	120	40	6	658
Whitewashers		18			28		28		28		30	16	148
Wood Yard	27	24	26	26	26	26	27	27	26	26	25	26	312
Blacksmith shop	27	24	26	26	26	26	27	27	26	26	25	26	312
Kitchen	120	110	114	114	114	114	120	120	126	120	120	124	1416
Totals	1031	1038	1319	1372	1639	1562	1784	1679	1425	1423	1328	1163	16753

ATTENDANTS ASSISTING LABOUR.

Respective Departments	144	196	300	201	264	280	280	260	260	263	200	194	2842
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

FEMALE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Laundry	72	74	74	76	80	84	84	84	78	78	74	74	932
Making Clothing	240	238	267	272	258	258	262	260	267	262	238	263	3090
Repairing Clothing	138	147	155	162	175	188	164	174	130	130	152	168	1885
Totals	450	459	496	510	513	530	510	518	475	470	464	510	5905

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,

LIST OF RETURNS.

1. Table of Criminal Statistics.
2. Punishment.
3. List of Prisoners re-committed.
4. " " pardoned and set at liberty.
5. " " sent to the Asylum.
6. Movement of Prisoners.
7. Statement of abatement of punishment.
8. Report of the Warden.
9. " Surgeon.
10. " Protestant Chaplain (with list of the books in the library annexed).
11. " Roman Catholic Chaplain, " " "
12. " Shoe Shop.
13. " Farm.
14. " Tailor.
15. " Carpenter.
16. " Blacksmith.
17. " Mason and Stone Cutter.
18. Real Estate.
19. Immoveables.
20. Statement of the Revenue.
21. " Expenditure.
22. " Debts due the Penitentiary.
23. " Claims against the Penitentiary.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

RETURN of Criminal Statistics of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, for the year 1873.

	Men.	Total.		Men.	Total.	
<i>Race.</i>			<i>Education.</i>			
Whites.....	158	158	Not knowing how to read or write	65	158	
<i>Country.</i>				Reading only.....		37
England.....	10		Reading and Writing.....	56		
Ireland.....	7		<i>Civil Status.</i>			
Canada.....	128		Bachelors.....	111	158	
United States.....	8		Married.....	44		
France.....	4		Widowers.....	3		
Scotland.....	1	158	<i>Moral Habits.</i>			
<i>Age.</i>			Sober.....	40	158	
From 15 to 20.....	54		Temperate.....	86		
20 to 25.....	43		Intemperate.....	32		
25 to 30.....	27		<i>Duration of Punishment.</i>			
30 to 40.....	18		2 Years.....	33	158	
40 to 50.....	7		3 ".....	56		
50 to 60.....	6		4 ".....	15		
60 and above.....	3	158	5 ".....	24		
<i>Religion.</i>			6 ".....	5		
Roman Catholic.....	132		7 ".....	11		
Church of England.....	19		8 ".....	1		
Methodist.....	2		9 ".....	3		
Presbyterian.....	2		10 ".....	1		
Baptist.....	2		14 ".....	1		
Jew.....	1		16 " and six months.....	1		
			21 ".....	1		
			For Life.....	6		

RETURN of Criminal Statistics, &c.,—Continued.

Crime.	Men.	Occupations.	Total.
Larceny.....	63	Day laborers	62
Murder.....	1	Blacksmiths.....	4
Sheep stealing	2	Tailors.....	11
Horse stealing	14	Shoemakers.....	13
Receiving stolen goods	3	Saddlers.....	2
False pretences	1	Carpenters.....	17
Assault with intent to rob.....	1	Painters.....	4
Aggravated Assault.....	4	Stonecutters.....	13
Uttering counterfeit coin.....	2	Finisher.....	1
Shooting with intent to murder.....	1	Machinists.....	2
Being accessory to a robbery.....	1	Butchers.....	2
Arson.....	3	Mason.....	1
Rape.....	4	Barber.....	1
Embezzlement.....	2	Cigarmakers.....	2
Manslaughter.....	2	Farmers.....	3
Cattle stealing.....	1	Moulders.....	2
Stealing money enclosed in letters.....	1	Clerks.....	7
Perjury.....	1	Founder.....	1
Bestiality.....	1	Sculptor.....	1
Burglary.....	2	Copper moulder.....	1
Bigamy.....	1	Baker.....	1
Assault.....	4	Notary.....	1
Horse stealing and Larceny.....	2	Tinsmith.....	1
Larceny and Receiving.....	36	Carte.....	1
Felony.....	3	Cooper.....	1
Wounding with intent to cause bodily injury.....	1	Peddlers.....	2
Attempt to commit burglary.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
	158		158

SUMMARY of Punishments inflicted on the Prisoners in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, during the year 1873.

Months.	Number of meals on Bread and Water.	Number of days in the Punishment Cells.	Number of Prisoners punished by Whipping.	Number of Prisoners reprimanded.
January.....				
February.....				
March.....				
April.....				
May.....	88	5		
June.....	54	30	4	32
July.....	20	9	3	45
August.....	24	22	3	2
September.....		2		
October.....		1		
November.....	25	7	1	5
December.....	8	10		8

LIST, by name, of Prisoners committed on a Second Offence in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, during the year 1873, and number of re-imprisonments.

	Names.	1st Re-imprisonment.	2nd Re-imprisonment.
1	Pierre Belleau	1	
2	John Atkinson	1	
3	Joseph Heggins	1	
4	Nap. Giroux	1	
5	Pierre Ouellette	1	
6	James Kerr	1	
7	W. Larkin	1	
8	Pierre Fournier	1	
9	Andrew Arnold		1
10	Ang. Languedoc		1
11	Jos. Durand	1	
12	W. Ledoux	1	
13	Ant. Charbonneau		1
14	Ed. Larocque	1	
15	M. Thériault	1	

LIST, by name, of Prisoners set at Liberty and Pardoned during the year 1873 with mention of their Crime and place of Conviction.

Names.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.
Henry Munroe	Larceny	Montreal.
Andrew Moulton	Rape (Pardoned)	St. Francis.
Alfred Huffman	Larceny	Montreal.
Jos. Blouin	"	Quebec.
Pierre Blouin	"	"
M. Thériault	"	Montreal.
Jos. St. Arnaud	Sheep stealing	Kamouraska.
George Duncan	Larceny and Receiving	Montreal.
Ed. Hoggarth	Larceny	"
Jos. Héroux	"	Three Rivers.
J. C. de Beaumont	"	Montreal.
W. Carrier	"	"
Ged. Marchand	Larceny and Receiving	Three Rivers.
Jos. Villeneuve	Larceny	Montreal.
George Robert	Horse stealing	Bedford.
E. Chamberlain	Arson	"
John Green	Stealing Cattle	"
Ferd. Paquette	Larceny (Pardoned)	Terrebonne.
Thos. Gordon	"	Quebec.
George Godrault	"	Chicoutimi.
Arthur Carrier	Larceny and Receiving	Montreal.
H. Constantineau	"	"
Arthur Poulin	"	"
George Marchand	"	"
Samuel Hogue	"	"
Thos. Fletcher	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	"
A. Fruneau	Larceny	"
Julien Longtin	Sheep stealing	"
John Rose	Larceny and Receiving	"
Thos. Richardson	Larceny	"
John Perkins	Rape (Pardoned)	St. Francis.
E. Perkins	"	"
F. Moore	Embezzlement	Montreal.

LIST, by name, of Prisoners who have become insane during the year 1873.

W. C. Mitchell.

TABLE of movement of Prisoners of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, from midnight the 19th May, up to midnight the 31st December, 1873.

	Men.	Total.	Men.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, the 19th May, 1873.....			119	119
From the County Prisons	36			
From the Reformatory School, Montreal	2			
do do Sherbrooke.....	1	39	39	39
Discharged at the expiration of their punishment	29		158	158
Pardoned	5			
Sent to the Kingston Penitentiary.....	1			
Escaped.....	1	36	36	36
Remaining at midnight, the 31st December, 1873			122	122

STATEMENT of the number of Prisoners employed in the different Departments of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, on the 31st December, 1873; and of the number of Days of Work during the year.

Department.	Men.	Days.	Remarks.
Stone-cutters.....	15	2,730	Sixteen men on the average have been employed during sixty-five days in digging the canal and laying pipes.
Masons	2	364	
Employed in the quarries	12	180	
Day laborers	15	2,865	
Carpenters	15	2,820	
Tailors	15	2,820	
Blacksmiths	6	924	
Shoemakers	15	1,760	
Bakers	3	582	
Wood-yard	4	818	
Wash house	3	636	
Stable	4	830	
Farm	4	572	
Kitchen	5	955	
Sick	39	723	
Infirmary.....	1	191	
	158	19,770	

STATEMENT of "Remissions of Sentence" obtained by the Prisoners who left the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, in 1873.

Ten prisoners who obtained a mean of	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
Six " "	96 "
Four " "	135 "
Five " "	173 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Three " "	252 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
One " "	289 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Minimum of days obtained	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Maximum "	289 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Number of prisoners discharged (not including those pardoned)	29 "
" of those who obtained remission	29 "

WARDEN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
February, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, my Report in relation to the duties of my office as Warden of the Penitentiary.

Although only appointed head of this important institution at the time when the one hundred and nineteen (119) prisoners, who were to inhabit the new Penitentiary of the Province of Quebec, arrived from Kingston, nevertheless my duties as such dated, so to speak, from the commencement of the works which were constructed under my superintendence in the prison, in order to place it in as fit a condition as possible for the reception of the convict population which it was desired to send to it.

It was only on the twenty-first of May that the doors of the Penitentiary were opened for the first time to receive the number of prisoners of whom I have just spoken, coming from the Penitentiary at Kingston, under the special charge of the Deputy-Warden of that institution, assisted by a certain number of the officers of both establishments.

Immediately after their arrival in the prison yard, I ordered the roll of names to be called over, in order to make sure that the number of prisoners delivered to me agreed exactly with that which I found entered in the documents which the Deputy-Warden of Kingston placed in my hands, to whom accordingly I gave a receipt.

This proceeding being over, I gave orders to my officers to remove the chains binding the prisoners in couples, and to lead them at once to their respective cells.

Some hours after their entry into the prison, I had their meals served up to them in their cells, where I let them remain till the morrow, which was a holiday, in order that they might recover from the fatigue experienced during their journey from Kingston to St. Vincent.

The day after the holiday, during which they attended religious services in their respective chapels, I commenced to organize, before and after dinner, the different gangs which were to make up the several departments necessary to the working of the institution.

Each one in the gang was liable to carry out the duties which belonged to it, as occasion required.

These gangs, in addition to those which already occupied the work shops of the cabinet-makers, tailors, stone cutters, blacksmiths, bakers, stove-makers, &c., &c., were further

distributed, as follows, viz: gangs for the farming departments, for the kitchen, the laundry, the dormitory, and the works to be executed, sometimes within and at other times outside the walls, indiscriminately, whenever occasion required.

Shortly after that, I proceeded with the organization of the departments of the hospital, the school, the steward, and the different officers completing the organization of the institution.

When this general organization was finished, I sent each of these gangs to their respective departments, under the superintendence of officers placed at the head of each of these departments, assisted by a certain number of guards.

I allowed several days to pass over before making some remarks to the prisoners, which I had proposed making on their arrival, concerning their duties; and this I did with the view of being better able to gain a knowledge of their views and wishes respecting the rules and regulations of the institution with which they had all become acquainted before their entry into this prison, and which every person is bound to observe.

It was then, only a few days later, that, becoming assured that I should no longer delay, that I drew their attention to the regulations of the institution and to the line of conduct they must use in the future. I gave them all the instructions requisite respecting the duties that each of them, according to his respective capacity and position, would be called upon to perform during his imprisonment.

I invited them to obedience, and submission to orders given and rules established. I recommended to them, and insisted strongly upon, the politeness that each of them should observe towards all the officers of the institution.

I drew once more their attention to the regulations of the Penitentiary, respecting the breach of order and discipline which ought above all to rule in an establishment of this nature. I further explained to them that my own conduct, as well as that of the other officers of the Penitentiary towards them, would entirely depend upon their own.

I added that there lay within their reach, in accord with what I had just said, efficient means for their rendering prison life as pleasant as possible, even while acting in conformity with the laws which regulated the administration of this great establishment. I assured them that all the officers, without distinction, would willingly grant them their assistance in the accomplishment of their different duties, whenever they were requested so to do, and their assistance appeared to them to be called for.

In order that none of them might plead ignorance of the regulations, I directed the Deputy to read them over to them, and to put in each cell a copy printed in the English and French languages.

Afterwards I likewise met the officers in the hall set apart for their use.

I made certain remarks to them respecting their duties towards the prisoners.

I recommended to them, in a very earnest manner, in the course of my remarks, gentleness and patience, two indispensable qualities for officers desirous of faithfully fulfilling the difficult and arduous duties belonging to the positions which they occupied in this institution.

I am happy in being able to state that the remarks which I then made to the assembled officers, touching their duties towards the prisoners, as well as towards the institution, were well understood by them and have been faithfully observed.

In spite of all the precautions taken, and the measures of gentleness employed by me and my officers towards the prisoners, it struck me that it would be difficult to make some of them respect order and discipline.

I saw at once that I might expect very serious difficulty in case the number of guards was not increased.

This spirit of hostility to the laws of the institution, on the part of some of these prisoners, only showed itself some time after their arrival.

The unchecked conversations which they had indulged in during the journey from Kingston to St. Vincent; the insufficient number of guards at my disposal (the greater number of them not broken in to their new duties); the little security afforded by the establishment for the safe-keeping of the prisoners, and specially at this time, were, in my

opinion so many different causes which induced them to show themselves so rebellious, and in a word, to set authority at defiance.

Desiring to put an end to this bravado against authority on the one hand, and against orders and established rules on the other, I was compelled to have recourse to some severe and energetic punishment, the effect of which was to destroy at once this hostile feeling, which led me to believe that an idea existed among these insubordinate characters, that the Warden and his officers could not bring them to adopt a more reasonable course of conduct.

It will be very easy to convince any person who has an acquaintance with the feelings generally animating these prison populations, that with the small means at my disposal, I have had to meet, with respect to the safe-keeping of the prisoners under my charge, most serious difficulties, and that my position as Warden of this vast institution was not one of the most agreeable.

Nevertheless, I ought to state that these difficulties were not of long duration, as they subsided from the time it was understood that at all risks authority must be submitted to.

Since then I have observed, with pleasure, the spirit of satisfaction and submission which has constantly existed among the prisoners up to the present time.

I made it my duty, whenever I had an opportunity, to make the prisoner in fault understand the folly of his act. I endeavoured to point out to him the painful position in which he placed me, owing to the nature of my duty towards him under the circumstances.

In many cases, keeping always in sight gentleness and moderation, I succeeded, before resorting to any punishment, in obtaining from them promises of better conduct for the future. I observed with pleasure that these promises were generally kept by the great majority of those whose names were reported for any fault.

In view of these facts, and after the experience I already possessed, I am convinced that even with the prisoners of a Penitentiary, this system of patience and moderation is always the most certain to induce them to conduct themselves well and to reform.

I am satisfied that it is the one which has contributed most to render easier, in my case, the government and rule of the poor unfortunates entrusted to my care, and which has had also the effect of creating among them that feeling of satisfaction and contentment which every one may have remarked.

At the time of the first meeting of your Board, at this institution, I had the pleasure of drawing your attention to this contentment among the prisoners, which already displayed itself in a manner quite remarkable.

Besides the organization of which I have spoken above, I have also, by order of your Board, proceeded to deal with the material organization of the Penitentiary. I was, as you were informed, engaged for a long time previous to and after the opening of this institution, in the purchase of all the articles and materials required in the work-shops, as well as in all the other departments of the Penitentiary.

I also purchased books, slates, &c., &c., for the school, and books for the Library.

ECONOMY.

During the eight months which have just passed, and during which I have been called to the charge of this vast establishment, I have to state that my attention has been constantly directed towards the practice of the strictest economy, without injury to the general service of the institution.

I have superintended, with much attention and regularity, the working of the principal departments, such as that of the accountant, the storekeeper and the steward.

I have in like manner directed my attention towards the other departments and workshops, and I am convinced that everywhere the instructions recommending order and economy, in the strictest meaning of the word, have been rightly carried out, the whole, nevertheless, without injury to the particular service engaged in connection with each of them.

I should add that the departments to which I more especially directed my observations were those of the tailors, stone-cutters, cabinet makers, shoemakers, blacksmiths and bakers. Each of the heads of these various departments deserves praise also, not only on account of the economy practised, to which I alluded above, but also on account of the enormous amount of work turned out since the opening of the Penitentiary.

WORKS.

Work to a considerable extent has been done by the prisoners since their arrival here. An examination of the table indicating the work done, and to which I with pleasure refer you, will give you a correct idea of the nature of the works and the amount of labor performed by them in the short space of eight months.

In connection with the execution of these works, I must not forget to draw the attention of your Board to the nature of the work, both of considerable extent and painful to the laborers, necessitated by the construction of the waterworks.

It was only during the last months of the year, and necessarily at the worst season, that I was required by the authorities to proceed with the construction of these waterworks, necessarily entailing, owing to the character of the lands traversed, labor of an excessively painful and difficult nature.

The difficulties and wretchedness experienced by the prisoners employed in this work, whether digging the canal in water, mud or ice, were greatly increased when it became necessary to excavate in the solid rock to a depth of from five to ten feet, for a distance of nearly four arpents.

I experience much pleasure in stating that the courage and good will which the prisoners shewed during the whole time of the execution of these painful works, never for an instant forsook them. Several of the other principal works, also set forth in the table mentioned, may be said to have been commenced only in July.

I was induced to delay, for a few weeks, the execution of these works, by reason of the little fitness of the prisoners whose duty it was to work on them, and of my own want of positive knowledge of their dispositions. I speak here only of the works outside the walls.

I must admit that I should not have been disposed, immediately after their arrival, to incur the risk of at once undertaking the works of considerable magnitude to which I more particularly draw the attention of the Board in this report.

CARTAGE OF WATER.

One of the disadvantages which I consider myself most bound to point out in this report, is that of carting water in puncheons from the river through the village.

Since the arrival of the prisoners, one horse and two men, and very often two horses and four men, have been engaged in this kind of work, in order to furnish the necessary quantity of water for the different departments of the Penitentiary.

I cannot pass over in silence the fact that this manner of furnishing the buildings with water, is not only a cause of trouble (on account of the articles which may be introduced within the walls by the prisoners evading the vigilance of their guards), but is besides a constant source of danger of every kind.

I am induced to hope that before long the waterworks, the necessity for which has made itself greatly felt, will be completed, and that the institution will be then provided with a quantity of water sufficient for its needs, and to protect it at the same time from total destruction in case of fire.

HYGIENE.

The hygienic condition of this institution has been, as the Report of the Physicians shows, quite satisfactory throughout, if we take into account the bad hygienic principles involved in the construction of the buildings, which, in winter especially, are unprovided

with any efficient means of ventilation. Let it be understood that I do not allude here to the drains which pass under the principal buildings, and to several others situated in different parts of the establishment, which permit an insupportable smell to escape, and to the improvement of which the institution will be forced to have recourse before long, if it is not to be exposed to most serious dangers.

THE SCHOOL.

The organization of the school, which took place during the first days, is under the control of one of the keepers of the institution, acting as school-master, assisted by a certain number of officers. Notwithstanding that there is of course much undone that is desirable, in more than one respect, I am nevertheless happy in being able to state that the prisoners attending it have made sufficient progress to encourage me for the future.

ESCAPES AND ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

Notwithstanding all the precautions taken, and prudence most wisely displayed on the part of the officers of the institution charged with the safe keeping of the prisoners, I regret having to state that, notwithstanding all that has been done in this direction during the eight months which have just elapsed, three prisoners escaped, two of whom were retaken. The third crossed over immediately to the United States.

As to attempts to escape, there have been several, which were put a stop to at once.

PUNISHMENT.

As I remarked in another part of this report, I was obliged to have recourse sometimes, and more especially during the first months, to various punishments, consisting not only of bread and water diet, but also the cell and the whip.

The absence of black-holes here, and the little dread the prisoners have of the punishment cell, largely contributed at first to incite them to disobedience and insubordination.

The only means then at my disposal to recall the insubordinate to order and reason, were those of which I have just spoken, and to which I have been forced to have recourse.

The punishments in use are as I have just remarked, bread and water, the punishment cell, and the whip.

REDUCTIONS OF SENTENCES AND REWARDS.

I experience much pleasure in informing you that the privilege granted by law in favor of the prisoners, reducing their term of punishment by so many days each month, according to good conduct, has been granted to nearly all the prisoners who have been discharged during the said period of eight months.

I have observed in this matter, and in that of the rewards granted [them] on their departure, the same scale as that followed in Kingston.

I have had, I am happy to say, an opportunity of observing the marvellous effect that this system of reduction of sentences and rewards produces on the conduct of the prisoners.

The wise provisions of this law are a very efficient assistance to the Warden in dealing with them, by encouraging them to respect the laws of the institution.

REVENUE.

I make no mention of it in this report, seeing that it is next to nothing.

I need not mention to you that at the time of the arrival of the prisoners, with the exception of the dormitory, where a considerable amount of work had been done during

the winter, there was nothing which offered a perfect guarantee for the keeping of the prisoners, in the whole building.

The labor of the prisoners, instead of being hired out, as is the practice elsewhere, has been here constantly absorbed by the works which it was necessary to execute, in order to place the establishment in a position to answer its more pressing needs.

In reckoning the work devoted solely to the profit of the institution, it will be easy to convince any one, that if it had been possible to have leased it out, as will be done hereafter, the institution would find itself in the possession of a considerable income.

DIET.

The rations have always been of good quality and sufficient in quantity. Much care, and extraordinary cleanliness has been exercised in their preparation.

I am of opinion that in a penal institution like this, where there is a collection of individuals of all kinds, continually subject to the influence of an atmosphere more or less vitiated, devoid of baths, &c., &c., the food given to the prisoner should be not only sufficient in quantity, but also substantial in its character. If it is desired that the counsel given to the convict should be well received by him, that the services required from him should be real and effective, he must be well fed, and at the same time particular attention must be paid to the manner in which he is clothed and bedded. Little attentions like these are much more important than is generally supposed.

The advantage of a light which is granted to the prisoners for several hours in the evening in their cells, during good conduct, appears to me to be thoroughly appreciated by them. These few hours are employed in reading, which is considered by a fair proportion of them to be an important reward.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF GUARDS.

I must not forget to thank the Board for urging upon the authorities, at my suggestion, the necessity of increasing the number of guards (which was 16 at the opening of the Penitentiary) to 22.

I also should not forget to mention that a certain number of officers were also sent to me from Kingston at the same time as the prisoners. Their presence here, especially at first, was of great assistance to me. Their experience as officers of that immense institution (Kingston) had the effect of overawing the prisoners who were already acquainted with them, and of familiarizing the other officers more speedily and effectually with their new duties.

Notwithstanding the fact that this report may, so to speak, be considered incomplete, seeing that it only includes two-thirds of the year, and may naturally show signs of that disadvantage, I nevertheless feel assured that it will meet with your approval, inasmuch as in this case, as in others, you will doubtless take into consideration the difficulties which are always the constant companions of every new organization.

In concluding this report, which is completed by the reports of the chaplains, medical attendants and schoolmaster, I may be permitted to offer my thanks to all the officers of the Penitentiary, without distinction, for the aid, never ceasing for a moment, which they have given me, each in proportion to his ability, during my administration for the eight months which have just elapsed.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

F. Z. TASSÉ.
Warden.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

SURGEONS' REPORT.

(Translation.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

31st December, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—We hasten to submit to you our first Annual Report on the hygienic condition of the Penitentiary for the Province of Quebec, established in May last.

On the 21st day of the month aforesaid, Doctor Pratt and myself had the honor of being appointed to give professional services in that Institution, and since that period we have visited it regularly every day.

We are happy to inform you that during the eight months which have just elapsed, there have been in the institution no deaths and no diseases of an epidemic or contagious nature.

The number of convicts to whom we have given prescriptions is 815, of whom 36 were treated in the infirmary. Two of the latter arrived ill from the Kingston Penitentiary and entered the infirmary, where they still are. One of them is in consumption, and it is more than probable that he will die before the expiration of his sentence, notwithstanding that he states he is just now much better.

The other is suffering from chronic rheumatism, which weakens him so much that he is forced to keep his bed.

Amongst those who were prescribed for without having been admitted to hospital, several remained in their cells for some days; the others who were not so ill, after taking their medicines in the surgery, returned to their work.

We venture to call your attention to the apartment now used as an Infirmary. This apartment is, for several reasons, unsuitable.

1st. Because of the extreme difficulty of ventilating it, owing to the fact that there are windows on one side only.

2nd. The smells which exhale from the kitchen and from the wash-room are exceedingly distressing to the patients.

3rd. The noise made by the passing of the convicts to and from the chapels and the school, in the vicinity of the infirmary, renders it impossible to use this room for the purpose.

For all these reasons, and also as a precaution in case the institution should unfortunately be visited by epidemic or contagious diseases, we think it would be prudent to make choice of another apartment.

The following tables will enable you to ascertain the diseases treated in the Infirmary and in the cells during the past eight months.

We take the liberty of adding that we have very often been present at the hour when the convicts take their meals, and always found the food abundant and of excellent quality.

We are much gratified to be enabled to bear testimony in this report to the attention and promptitude of the officers of the institution, in assisting us to discharge our duties.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

Dr. J. PRATT,

Dr. J. T. POMINVILLE,

} *Joint Surgeons.*

To the Directors of Penitentiaries
of Canada.

TABLE of Annual Report of Diseases treated in the Infirmary and Cells of the Quebec Penitentiary.

Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Dysentery	14	4	.....
Cardialgia	2	2	.....
Rheumatism	5	4	.....
Diarrhœa	70	70	.....
Amygdalitis	12	12	.....
Epilepsy	3	3	.....
Cold	50	50	.....
Gonorrhœa	2	2	.....
Chronic Bronchitis	2	2	.....
Hydrocele	1	1	.....
Inguinal Hernia	4	4	.....
Furuncle	7	7	.....
Sprain	4	4	.....
Parotitis	2	2	.....
Pleodynia	8	8	.....
Constipation	6	6	.....
Syphilis	3	3	.....
Herpes	2	2	.....
Lumbago	12	12	.....
Abscess	5	5	.....
Spermatorrhœa	3	3	.....
Phthisis	1	.....	.....
Hemoptysis	1	1	.....
Asthma	2	2	.....
Papillary Eruption	5	5	.....
Pyrosis	4	4	.....
Colic	2	2	.....
Contusion	2	2	.....
Wounds	6	6	.....
Fistula in Ano	1	1	.....
Chancre	1	1	.....
Ulcers	1	1	.....
Intermittent Fever	1	1	.....
Debility	1	.....	.....
Rheumatic pains	20	20	.....
Stomatitis	1	1	.....
Total	266	263	3

No deaths in Quebec Penitentiary in 1873.

 PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

QUEBEC PENITENTIARY,
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 31st December, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to present to you my Report of the convicts who have been placed under my ministrations from the opening of this institution until the present date, embracing the term of between seven and eight months.

On 21st May the institution was opened by the reception of a number of convicts from Kingston, of whom nineteen were placed under my charge, and since that date seven others have been admitted, making a total of twenty-six.

The religious bodies to which they claim to belong are as follows :—

Church of England.....	15
Presbyterians.....	4
Methodist.....	1
Second Advent Christians.....	1
Jews.....	1
No religion.....	4
	—
	26

The numbers who have left, and those remaining under my charge, are :—

Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	6
Pardoned.....	3
Transferred to Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	2
" " Kingston.....	1
Remaining.....	14

26

The services on Sundays are held at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. The attention and behaviour of the convicts during these are, on the whole, equal to those of most congregations, and the same remark is applicable to their demeanour during prayers and exposition on Fridays ; and it gives me pleasure to state that, for the most part, my interviews with them individually are very encouraging, and suggestive that the labors bestowed upon them for their religious and moral improvement is not altogether in vain.

On four days in the week, a large number of the convicts attend school after dinner. On one side of the school-room education is given in English, and on the other in French. The instruction in English is conducted by Messrs. Mackay and Mahar, who are efficient and indefatigable. Their work is, however, very up-hill, and by reason of the shortness of the time devoted to education, as also the impossibility of teaching the men in classes, the progress made is but small. There has been decided progress made on the part of some of the convicts, who seem determined to avail themselves of their present advantages.

The library is well stocked with books, which are eagerly read, and beguile many an hour which would otherwise prove very wearisome in their unfortunate, but necessary deprivation of liberty.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN ALLAN.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries
for the Dominion of Canada.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT LIBRARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

Number of Volumes in the Library.....	758
" Convicts having taken books.....	15
" Volumes lent during the year.....	420

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

(Translation.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

31st December, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—The Report of the Chaplain of an institution, such as that in which I am called upon to exercise the duties of my ministry, must necessarily touch on many points. The general government of the establishment, the conduct of the officers, the energy or relaxation in maintaining discipline, &c., &c., being so many things, which result more or less directly either in aiding or impeding the success of the Chaplain in the work he is expected to accomplish in the Penitentiary, these several points may, and in fact must, in some instances, form part of the subject matter of his report to your Board.

In fact, the moral and religious amendment of the convicts, for which the Chaplain labors, is brought about, not merely by his direct action on them, but also, and above all, by the effect, as a whole, of a system of discipline prudently enforced and ever tending directly or indirectly to the great end contemplated by the law, the reformation of the guilty. Hence the latitude which should be afforded to the Chaplain, of calling the attention of your Board to anything he may consider calculated to promote the success of his ministry. Otherwise, what would be the use of a report if confined to mere superficial data, calculated very often rather to mislead the public than to make known the true state of things.

I make these remarks once for all, in order to show the importance I attach to the performance of a duty which, if conscientiously fulfilled, may produce the most valuable results, as it may also have the most fatal consequences if confined to vague generalities void of any practical bearing.

The letter from the Government appointing me Chaplain of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul is dated 21st May, 1873. But having received my letters of license from His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, some time before; knowing, consequently, that I was called upon to exercise the sacred ministry among the convicts, I thought it would be advantageous for me to make the acquaintance of my future flock, before their arrival at the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. I therefore proceeded to Kingston in order to make the journey with the convicts from that place to St. Vincent. The journey was satisfactory in every respect. The weather was splendid, and the disposition manifested by the convicts excellent.

On arriving at St. Vincent, I saw that my presence amongst the convicts, during the transfer, had produced good results. One, amongst others, whose reputation was far from good, and who had lived for many years in the utter neglect of his religious duties, told me one day that he wished to change his course of life and return to better sentiments. The reason he gave me for this determination was, that he had been deeply touched by my presence in the midst of the convicts coming from Kingston, and that since that time he felt himself attracted to the practice of his religious duties.

So true is it that an act of kindness often produces more effect, even on the most brutal characters, than the severest kind of punishment. Punishment can at best but reduce the body, while benevolence and charity win the heart. And when the heart is won, amendment becomes easy.

Nevertheless, outward repression is absolutely indispensable in a Penitentiary. Without it there can be no such thing as order or discipline, especially with the system of labour in common followed in our Penitentiaries.

I shall not stop to discuss a system generally admitted now to be the best calculated to bring about the reformation of criminals; but I must say, as well from my own experience as from the opinions of the most thoughtful writers who have given their attention to the question of Penitentiaries, that the strictest silence should be maintained amongst the workmen when together in the workshops. This moral isolation, created by silence, is perhaps the only human means we know of which affords reason to hope for moral regeneration, if, indeed, any human means can have that

effect. The life of the convicts, prior to their imprisonment, has for the most of them been a life of crime; their instincts have become brutalized; in the Penitentiary they are in the company of their former associates in debauchery; what will be the subject of their conversation if they be allowed to converse with one another? Ask the convicts themselves, and the best as well as the worst amongst them will make but one answer, and what that answer will be everybody can guess.

* * * * *

Moreover, in order to attain the results of any system, how excellent soever it may be, its application must be subordinated to a number of difficult conditions, requiring the threefold concurrence of judgment, zeal, and perseverance. In order to discharge their duties properly, the overseers, from the first to the last, must be men of tact and of irreproachable conduct, and, in fact, I would add, possessed of deeply Christian sentiments, for the reformation of the prisoners rests principally with the officials entrusted with their management and supervision. The teachings of experience are unanimous on this point.

* * * * *

I must say that, on the whole, the success of my ministry has surpassed my hopes. A proof that I have been powerfully and effectually aided by those who, unconsciously perhaps, were the first authors of the good I may have done.

Several of the convicts have returned to the practice of their religious duties, which they had long abandoned. The change in some of them has been so great as to be visible to all. One only, amongst all those liberated since the opening of the Penitentiary, failed to make his confession before leaving. All the others sought, in the reception of the sacraments, the strength they must soon need more than ever on their return to society. If there is a critical moment for a liberated prisoner, it is surely when he attempts to resume his position in a community which rejects him and refuses him occupation, and all honest means of existence. Add to this prejudice, of which he is the victim, the fearful temptation which often awaits him at his exit from the Penitentiary, when his former companions in debauchery crowd about him and remind him of a past which will be for him a whole world of temptations. Alas! why have we not here what now exists in almost all countries,—societies for the assisting of discharged prisoners, patronage societies, &c.? Let us hope that this will come with time.

On all Sundays and *fêtes d'obligation* we have at the Penitentiary, high-mass and vespers, sung by the convicts. Strangers who have sometimes attended at our offices, have always been deeply moved, as well by the beauty of the chant as by the good conduct of the convicts in the chapel.

Religious instruction is given at all the public offices in French, and in English. In order to avoid monotony, I occasionally invite strange priests to celebrate the offices or to give instructions, which are always greatly prized. Amongst those who have been good enough to afford me their aid, I must here mention the Reverend Father Murphy, S.J., who has frequently condescended to preach with his usual eloquence, in the humble chapel of our Penitentiary. That Reverend Father, distinguished as he is alike by his talents and by his virtues, has made an impression amongst our convicts of the most lasting kind, and more than one of them I am convinced, will owe his return to a virtuous life to the discourses of that saintly Religious.

On Christmas Day we inaugurated a harmonium, costing \$145. The officials of the Penitentiary, with a generosity which does them honor, wished to make a gift to the chapel, and subscribed amongst themselves the sum required for the purchase of that instrument; knowing as I do that their object in this matter was to afford me pleasure, I feel bound here to offer my most sincere thanks, as well in my own behalf as in behalf of all the convicts, to all those who contributed to this good work. For, while music is pleasant everywhere, beneath the roof of a prison chapel it is fraught with a charm and significance which it nowhere else possesses. With the deepest emotion, I witnessed the tears fall from the eyes of many of the convicts, when the harmonium was heard

for the first time within our chapel. How many tender and touching memories of the past may not the tones of the instrument have awakened in these poor ulcerated hearts !

I am gratified to say that all the convicts who know how to read, apply themselves eagerly to reading. Our library, unfortunately, does not contain books enough, and there is already urgent need for an increased number. The reading of good books is certainly a powerful means of moralization, besides being a most agreeable pastime during the long hours of reclusion the convicts spend each day in their cells. Left alone to themselves, what could they do if they had not the means of reading, to drive away feelings of weariness, and the phantoms of the imagination, which must of necessity assail them during these hours of solitude ? I therefore trust that the purchase of a few new books may be authorized.

The school succeeds tolerably well, despite the difficulties necessarily attending its organization. Certain material improvements in the disposal and furnishing of the school-room are urgently required. When this has been done, I am confident things will go on well. Those who are entrusted with the work of teaching, discharge their duties zealously ; and I have no doubt whatever, but, so far as they are concerned, everything will be done with the utmost punctuality. Nevertheless, in a school such as that of a Penitentiary, in which there are men of all ages and of every variety of capacity and character, it is not always easy to make things go on as you would wish. Those among the convicts who have talent and good-will will easily succeed ; but it must be remembered that in a Penitentiary it is only the few who possess these qualities. Hence the necessity for much labor and patience on the part of the teachers, in order to attain true success. However, as things are, it may be said that the school succeeds well, as the teachers themselves declare ; they are satisfied with the anxiety for instruction manifested by the greater part of the convicts.

I usually go to the Penitentiary twice a day—in the morning at the hour for prayer, which takes place in the chapel, and at noon the hour for school. Besides the sick in hospital, and those under punishment in the cells, whom I visit every day, I also go, from time to time, to visit the convicts in their several workshops during work hours. I usually take advantage of the latter visits to give to any of the convicts who may need it such advice and counsel as I think likely to be of use. It is often possible to say, in familiar conversation of this kind, things which cannot be said publicly in the chapel or elsewhere. Hence the benefit of these intimate and frequent interviews, which enable the chaplain to acquire a closer knowledge of those whom he has to direct, and to apply in each case the remedy best suited. Moreover, these benevolent acts on the part of the Chaplain win for him the sympathies of the convicts, and facilitate the work of moralization devolving upon him in the exercise of his ministry. For in this, as in every other work, there are certain little ways of acting, which, though of little importance in themselves, sometimes bring about the best results. Hence the importance I attach to this portion of my ministry.

The chapel, though neat and decent, is still far from what I should like to see it. It is, in fact, an ordinary room, situated at one of the extremities of the Penitentiary, having in every respect, apart from the altar and its ornaments, the same appearance as the other apartments of the prison. It has nothing whatever of the style of a religious edifice. And yet it seems to me important that the chapel should present something of a religious and sacred appearance, which would make the convict feel, when he enters it, that he is not in an ordinary place. I trust, therefore, that in the plans for the new buildings, a place may be set apart for a chapel, in better proportion with the requirements of worship and more in harmony with the spirit of the church. If this could be done, I think it would be an improvement of the highest importance, more particularly in view of the fact that the place now used as a chapel will certainly be too small to hold all the convicts who are to inhabit the Penitentiary.

Out of one hundred and nineteen (119) convicts transferred from Kingston in May last, one hundred (100) were Catholics. The number of Catholics admitted to the Penitentiary from that period up to the 31st December last was 32, forming a total of 132

Catholics who received the services of my ministry. Twenty-four (24) Catholics were discharged in the course of the year, leaving a total of one hundred and eight (108), besides two Protestants who became Catholics. The total convict population, Protestant and Catholic, was one hundred and twenty-two (122), on the 31st December last, of whom one hundred and ten in all belonged to the Catholic Church.

Generally speaking, I have had every reason to rejoice at the good feeling invariably existing between myself and the officers of the Penitentiary, of every nationality and creed. I set a great value on this good understanding, which renders more easy and more agreeable the duties, difficult enough at times, devolving upon me.

It is my opinion that, in the minds of the convicts, the chaplain would lose his influence, and would cease to retain their confidence, if they came to consider him an instrument in the hands of any person whomsoever. I have, therefore, always striven to avoid with the greatest care giving grounds for any suspicion of that kind, as also for any remarks which, though made lightly and without reflection, may still lead to disastrous results. I have endeavored at all times to remain strictly within the bounds laid down for me by the rules and by the law, using freely, nevertheless, the liberty of action inherent in the duties of my post. If every one is entitled to be jealous and sensitive as regards his authority, the Chaplain has also the right, and is in duty bound, to see that no one meddle with things exclusively within his sphere, and by so doing impede the good work entrusted to him.

This report, which is merely a summary of matters which have struck me, and of my labors since the opening of the Penitentiary, was susceptible of far greater development. Nevertheless, I thought it right to restrain myself, and to wait until longer experience shall enable me to form a safer judgment, on several other points which seem to me to call for my most serious attention.

I cannot, gentlemen, conclude this report without making special mention of the prudence, zeal and ability which I have invariably remarked in the exercise of your functions as Directors of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state that every time I have had occasion to apply to you, I have invariably found prudent counsel, profoundly Christian sentiments, safe and kindly direction, and a perfect knowledge of the men and matters entrusted to your direction. I am, therefore, convinced that under a Board so highly intelligent and skilful, our Penitentiary system will soon, if it cannot be said to do so already, rival any of the most renowned institutions of the kind in any country in the world.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

With the deepest respect, &c.,

Jos. W. LECLERC, Pt.

Catholic Chaplain to Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries, &c., &c.,

Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

Number of Volumes in the Library.....	415
„ Convicts who have taken books.....	90
„ Volumes lent during year.....	1,500

 SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
9th February, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report on the School of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, from the month of June last up to the 31st December, 1873.

The short time during which the school has been in operation, and the various improvements and alterations which had to be made, do not permit me to make a report in full detail.

All the convicts began at the first to attend the school. After some time, it was deemed well to exclude a certain number of them, and to admit only those for whom there were some hopes of success.]

Since this change the school has done much better; order is more easily maintained, and the success attained is more satisfactory.

Twenty-five of the convicts are able to read and write pretty well, and are studying arithmetic. Sixteen are beginning to read fluently, and twenty-one are beginning to spell. The lessons are given in both languages, English and French, and each convict selects the language he prefers to learn.

Several changes recommended by the Warden and the Chaplains, will, when effected, enable us to attain better results than in the past. On the whole, I think our success has been as complete as could be hoped for in a school which is still in its infancy.

Many of the convicts take a pleasure in learning, and manifest good dispositions.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,

L. M. LEFEVRE,
Teacher.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries
for the Dominion of Canada,
Ottawa.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Work done and materials furnished by the several Departments of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul during 1873.

Name of Department.	Penitentiary.		Total.
	Materials.	Work.	
Masons' and Stone Cutters' Department.....	\$ cts. 924 00	\$ cts. 1,055 15	\$ cts. 1,979 15
Carpenters'	2,220 57	939 21	3,159 78
Blacksmiths'	466 74	760 17	1,226 91
Shoemakers'	1,208 60	363 66	1,572 26
Tailors'	5,154 38	531 78	5,692 16
Farm	552 00	221 80	773 80
	\$10,526 29	\$3,877 77	\$14,404 06

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Work done.

	Average number of Hands.	Number of days' work.	Rate per diem.	Total.
Baking	3	582	\$ cts. 0 40	\$ cts. 232 20
Laundry	3	636	0 40	254 40
Stables and Yard	4	830	0 30	249 00
Wood cutting	4	760	0 25	190 00
Steward, in the refectory, cellars, kitchen, the wings and dormitories, washers and lamp trimmers....	14	3,066	0 20	613 20
Drying-room	1	190	0 10	19 00
Infirmary	1	191	0 30	57 30
Assistant Storekeeper	1	60	0 40	24 00
Ward Keepers	2	438	0 40	175 20
				\$16,218 36

TABLE of Work done in Carpenter's shop, 1873.

Description of Work.	Value of Material.	Value of Work.	Total Value.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
New barn	958 53	350 00	1,308 53
Repairs to brick house	237 01	80 00	317 01
Repairs to Warden's house	111 85	70 00	151 85
Four towers to enclosing walls	178 59	84 00	262 59
Engine-house	92 67	60 00	152 67
	\$1,578 66	\$614 00	\$2,192 66

MATERIALS used and work done in Shoemakers' Department during the year 1873.

	No. of Boots and Shoes made.	Value of Stock.	Cost of Work.	Present Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
For Convicts :—				
Shoes.....	177	309 44	65 95	375 39
Waterloos'.....	229	453 82	102 05	555 87
Boots.....	30	82 94	22 20	105 14
Congress Gaiters.....	39	84 14	33 01	117 15
Slippers.....	29	20 93	7 93	28 86
Leather Straps.....	89	39 52	8 91	48 43
Repairs of Women's Boots.....	111	40 79	26 26	67 05
Mittens.....	100	22 87	12 16	35 03
Expenditure for the Shop.....		11 61	0 90	12 51
" " Stable.....		1 32	0 50	1 82
" " Engine.....		2 00	1 50	3 50
" " Smith Shop.....		0 25	0 25	50
Work done for S. Pelletier & Co.....	52		31 20	31 20
Repairs for Employees.....	46	11 14	9 27	21 41
Boots for Women.....	34	33 81	10 79	44 60
Gaiters for Women.....	6	8 31	7 10	11 41
Gaiters for Men.....	13	31 30	9 50	40 80
Boots for Men.....	20	47 77	10 94	58 71
Slippers.....	18	6 64	3 24	9 88
		\$1,208 60	\$363 66	\$1,572 26

Number of men in workshop, 15.

STATEMENT of Income and Expenditure of the Farm, Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, for the year ending the 31st December, 1873.

DR.			CR.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Implements.....		552 00	Cabbages—3,500, at		
Work of horses, 185 days.....	185 2 00	370 00	10 cts. each.....	0 10	350 00
Pigs fed on table waste yearly.....		125 00	Potatoes—950 bushels.....	0 60	570 00
Labor of convicts on farm—No. of days,			Pork, weighed, 2,300 lbs.....	8 00	184 00
572, at 40 cts. per day.....	572 0 40	221 00			
Work of horses—loads to town—145 days.....	145 3 50	435 00			
" " other than to town—					
76 days.....	76 2 50	190 00			
Horses hauling wood and water—192 days.....	192 3 00	576 00			
Expenditure.....		2,469 80			
Income.....		1,104 00			
Balance of Expenditure.....		\$1,365 80			\$1,104 00

**ANNUAL TABLE of Work done in Tailors' Shop of the Penitentiary of
St. Vincent de Paul, in 1873.**

Number of Articles made.	Description.	Value of Work.	
		Rate.	Amount.
		\$	cts.
	Officers' uniforms :—		
38	Undress.....	1 00	38 00
39	Great coats.....	1 50	58 50
7	Surtouts.....	1 50	10 50
44	Vests.....	0 50	22 00
44 pairs.	Pants.....	0 50	22 00
			151 00
	Work in wool:—		
177 pairs.	Pants.....	0 25	44 25
97	Vests.....	0 40	38 80
76	Caps.....	0 10	7 60
354	Shirts.....	0 15	53 10
			143 75
	Work in linen :—		
38	Jackets.....	0 25	9 50
123 pairs.	Pants.....	0 25	30 75
8	Aprons.....	0 05	0 40
32 pairs.	Pants for discharged convicts.....	0 50	16 00
32	Coats do do.....	1 00	32 00
32	Vests do do.....	0 50	16 00
137	Cotton shirts.....	0 15	20 55
744	Napkins.....	0 01	7 44
631	Sheets.....	0 05	31 55
78	Shirts for discharge.....	0 25	14 50
38 pairs.	Drawers.....	0 25	9 50
728	Pillows.....	0 02	14 56
16	Window curtains.....	0 02	0 32
196	Mattresses.....	0 08	15 68
101 pairs.	Drawers.....	0 15	15 15
137	Woolen comforters.....	0 03	4 11
152	Handkerchiefs.....	0 01	1 52
			239 53
	Totals.....		\$534 28
40 days.	Carpet making.....	0 40	16 00
62 "	Mending.....	0 40	28 80
4 "	In the chapel.....	0 40	1 60
182 "	Messenger.....	0 40	72 80
200 "	Sewing machine.....	0 40	80 00
			\$195 20

SUMMARY STATEMENT of Value of Materials and of Labor employed in Penitentiary during the year 1873.—Carpenter's Department.

For Whom.	Value of Materials.	Value of Labor.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ordinary Work.....	641 91	325 21	967 12
Work in Penitentiary.....	1,578 66	614 00	2,192 66
	\$2,220 57	\$939 21	\$3,159 78

RECAPITULATION of Work done in the Smith's Department of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, for the year ending 31st December, 1873.

	Value of Work.	Value of Materials.	Total Value.	Remarks.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
For the Engine-house.....	20 00	10 00	30 00	
„ Penitentiary.....	689 17	373 90	1,063 07	
„ Barn of the farm.....	33 00	32 84	65 84	
„ four wall-towers.....	18 00	50 00	68 00	
Total.....	\$760 17	\$466 74	\$1,226 91	

RECAPITULATION of Work done in Stone-Cutters' and Masons' Department,
Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, for year ending 31st December, 1873.

	Labor.	Materials.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$. cts.
Repairs to Penitentiary.....	102 00	90 00	192 00
Engine-house.....	220 00	152 00	372 00
Wall towers (4).....	210 00	264 00	474 00
Brick house.....	303 15	94 00	397 15
Black holes.....	220 00	324 00	544 00
	\$1,055 15	\$924 00	\$1,979 15

STONE-CUTTERS' DEPARTMENT.

	Feet.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cut stone.....	7,000 at	60	4,200 00
Rough stone.....	8,215 at	30	2,464 50
			\$6,664 50

TABLE No. 18.

SUMMARY of Real Estate of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as on
31st December, 1873.

	\$	cts.
Warden's house and premises.....	10,250	00
Quarries.....	18,000	00
Brick house and premises.....	3,000	00
Engine-house, sewers, drains and appurtenances.....	1,400	00
Wharf.....	600	00
62½ acres of land, at \$25.00 per acre.....	1,562	50
<i>Buildings on the land last mentioned.</i>		
Stone house.....	1,600	00
Carpenter's shop.....	200	00
Stone-cutters' shed.....	100	00
Blacksmith's and Baker's shops.....	1,600	00
Penitentiary buildings.....	170,000	00
Barns, stables and sheds.....	1,800	00
Shoemakers' and Tailors' shops.....	1,200	00
Small frame building.....	50	00
Privies.....	100	00
Ice-house.....	100	00
Prison wall and towers.....	7,250	00
Farm wall and fences.....	1,000	00
Bridge.....	400	00
Architect's office.....	100	00
	\$220,312	50

H. BRODIE MACKAY, } Valuators.
ELZÉAR DAGNEAULT, }

SUMMARY of Department Stock in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on
31st December, 1873.

	Folio.	\$	cts.
Accountant's office.....	1	127	98
Armory.....	3	2,163	30
Baker's shop.....	4	136	85
Blacksmith's shop.....	6	6,412	59
Catholic Chapel and Library.....	12	1,133	86
Carpenter's shop.....	16	4,301	61
Deputy Warden's office.....	22	42	50
Farm.....	23	4,356	55
Hospital.....	26	614	02
Protestant Chapel and Library.....	29	179	05
Real estate.....	30	220,312	50
Steward's department.....	31	8,198	48
Storekeeper's department.....	46	3,533	55
Shoe shop.....	53	252	56
Stone-Cutters' department.....	57	6,148	92
School.....	59	145	76
Tailor's shop.....	61	1,167	46
Warden's and Directors' offices.....	66	252	96
		\$259,480	50

H. BRODIE MACKAY, } Valuators.
ELZÉAR DAGNEAULT, }

REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for eight months ending 31st Dec., 1873.

DR.

CR.

1874.		1873.			
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
January 23.	To bank draft in favor of the Honorable the Receiver General		December 31.	By	
		174 26		Carriotee's shop	0 60
				Tailor's shop	6 11
				Blacksmith's shop	2 20
				Shoe shop	121 85
				Bakery	0 25
				Farm	43 25
		\$174 26			
					\$174 26

EXPENDITURE.

1873.		1873.			
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
December 31.	To		July 8.	By	
	Salary	15,132 75	" 8.	Officers' pay list for May	1,032 73
	Organization	28,378 00	" 29.	" " do June	2,085 34
	Maintenance	8,088 39	" 30.	Warrant to pay May accounts	13,116 26
	Escaped convicts	90 16	Aug. 9.	Accountable warrant	500 00
	Rent	62 33	" 9.	Officers' pay list for July	2,311 02
	Prison buildings	18,684 04	Sept. 17.	Warrant to pay June accounts	10,043 28
	Armory	28 00	" 17.	" " July	9,974 77
	Convicts travelling allowance	495 00	Oct. 1.	" " August	10,701 46
	Conveyance of convicts	48 90	" 1.	Officers' pay list for August	2,454 04
	Balance	219 41	" 31.	" " September	2,416 54
			Nov. 6.	Officers' pay list for October	3,939 12
			" 14.	Accountable warrant	2,416 54
			" 26.	Warrant to pay October accounts	432 20
			" 27.	Accountable warrant	7,031 30
			Dec. 2.	Officers' pay list for November	66 00
			" 31.	Accountable warrant	2,416 54
					289 82
		\$71,226 98			
				By Balance	\$71,226 98
					\$219 41

St. Vincent de Paul,
31st December, 1873.

H. BRODIE MACKAY,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of Debts owing the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, on
31st December, 1873.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
* John Cooper	1 30	* L. Mazuret	91
* F. Z. Tassé	38 33	Zéphirin Lacasse	4 39
* H. B. MacKay	5 69	Olivier Herbert	3 53
* E. Dagneault	1 73	Rev. J. W. Leclerc	21 86
* J. B. Désormeau	8 37	Jos. Désormeau	4 00
* John Brière	2 97	J. B. Auclair	8 00
Mrs. Painchaud	4 50	J. B. Manseau	4 00
Brother Perrier	0 92	B. Z. Tardif	3 00
* L. M. Lefevre	4 94	Louis Fortier	2 00
* John McDermott	4 32	Ben. Sigouin	1 75
* Téléphore Ouimet	4 98	Moïse Roger	1 75
* Edward Maher	1 92	* Rev. J. Allan	1 20
Pierre Gadbois	3 50	* Thos. Maher	1 51
* E. Langlois	0 42		
		Total	\$141 84

* Since paid.

H. BRODIE MACKAY, *Accountant.*

STATEMENT of claims against the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on
31st December, 1873.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
M. Ouimet	42 00	Joseph E. Gravelle and others	42 50
T. Laurin & Co	53 78	E. Lahais	23 75
E. Marier	60 00	T. W. Boyd	2 50
B. Z. Tardif	455 13	Meilleur & Co	11 00
Antoine Beaudoin	24 53	A. Roy & Co	441 59
André Lapierte	20 70	H. R. Gray	242 55
J. & C. E. Paré	41 86	John Burgess	10 00
L. Guimond	44 00	C. Hill	91 70
N. B. Desmarteau	16 00	Dufresne & McGarity	239 55
George Swinburne	1 50	E. Chanteloup	46 58
E. H. Lemay	586 37	C. Legge & Co	56 75
Téléphore Ouimet	39 00	Morland, Watson & Co	29 76
F. H. Auclair	865 06	J. O. Villeneuve	9 15
L. O. Turgeon & Co	8 88	Fabre & Gravel	8 40
C. E. Germain	7 21	Anthime Lacasse	60 00
Geo. Bigamette	119 71	Alexandre Mazuret	8 00
F. B. Lamarche	5 29	Henderson & Lovelace	92 16
Copland & McLaren	66 95	Benjamin Sigouin	9 80
Thos. Robertson & Co	204 78	Officers' pay-list for December, 1873	2,416 54
L. E. Morin & Co	54 70	John Ostell	12 50
Scott & Whyte	75 00	Louis Deslauriers	5 90
L. Gratton	7 50	Widow U. Chartrand	14 60
L. J. Béliveau & Co	271 50	Gilbert Chartrand	2 40
Gravel Brothers	54 43	Apoline Leclerc	2 40
T. Painter	106 04	François Lacasse	12 00
C. Mazuret	16 29	Supplementary pay-list	71 65
Joseph Demers	54 25	J. L. Cassidy & Co	115 75
E. Clément	10 00	J. B. D'Aoust	3 75
A. Désautels	4 80	Romain Gadbois	3 00
F. Décarv	136 94	Joseph Rousseau	18 00
Rev. N. Lavalée	11 25	John Henderson	43 00
L. Auclair	64 70	— Holtby	50
Providence Nunnery	41 62	Duvernay Brothers & Dansereau	5 10
H. & H. Merrill	981 51	M. Moody	31 28
W. Clendinning	164 00	Dawson Brothers	11 05
Zéphirin Joubert	45 01	Stanilas Bélanger	7 00
Louis Paré	3 68	F. Z. Tassé	26 00
McIver & Co	165 00	John J. Foote	90 72
A. Sénécal	5 40		
The Warden of the Kingston Peni- tentiary	2 09	Total	\$9,257 34

H. BRODIE MACKAY, *Accountant.*

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit the following Report of this Prison for the year 1873 :—

I beg your attention to the Medical Officer's Report, showing the very favorable sanitary state of the prison for the year, doubtless very much due to that gentleman's promptness of action, attention, and skill in dealing with the numerous cases brought under his notice, during a year wherein there has been 286 commitments to the prison—100 more than the preceding year; and over four-fifths of the whole number, vagrants, with all the ailments and disabilities that follow in the train of intemperance, and the generally depraved habits of a large majority of this class of prisoners.

The Chaplains have been most faithful in the discharge of their duties. The Warden very gratefully acknowledges the kindly sentiments of the Catholic Chaplain as expressed in the concluding paragraph of his report.

The keepers, I am happy to say, have given the best attention to the management of their departments, and to work generally, and other duties devolving on them.

The guards, in their various duties have been commendably vigilant and faithful to their trust. To the Matron and her assistant my best thanks are due for the creditable manner in which they have managed their troublesome charge.

The daily average number of male prisoners for 1871 and 1872, inclusive, was only 54. This year the daily average is 71—an increase that could not be anticipated, and for which neither employment, nor facilities to employ, this unexpected additional force, had been provided. It was, however used to the best possible advantage, in building and much-needed repairs, and improvements of the premises generally; among which were rebuilding the old gate-house, pointing with Portland cement throughout the seams in the outer walls of the granite prison building—a thoroughly complete job, as was also stumping, clearing, and breaking up, with the spade, a piece of rough waste land eastwardly of the prison yard, and outside of the same. A good rough shed was built, too, in the females' prison yard, to hold a year's supply of coal for that establishment.

Table No. 10 shows the result of manufactures for the year, and that there is a small gain over expenses for material, &c., and in favour of the labor employed. I deeply regret that it is so small; but have the satisfaction to know that through this means, prisoners have meantime been carefully trained in habits of good order and useful industry—in nine cases out of ten, perhaps the most beneficial teaching they have ever had.

There are few prisons on this continent, or any other for that matter, where industrial pursuits—manufactures of any kind—carried on by the Government, have to any great extent proved remunerative.

To the United States belongs the credit of introducing the contract system into their prisons, by which, and by it alone, they make some of their prisons pay expenses, and in some cases a handsome revenue to the State. Massachusetts State Prison, for instance, with five to six hundred prisoners under contract at 85c. to \$1.08 per day, unfolds the great secret of this success, and the only sure way to make prisoners pay the expense of their imprisonment.

I cannot but wish the contract system was introduced here, as I think it might be. There is a good workshop, and good machinery; and this, with the labor offered at a low

figure, might induce some one to try the experiment. Once entered upon, there would be no difficulty ever after. At the same time, I would not have it understood that I despair of doing better with manufactures, as they are now established here—I say much better can be done than has ever been done here yet, by a very simple change that I shall refer to in concluding this report.

I have not only served as Warden of this prison for the long period of thirty-two years, but have also in my possession such testimony of good service, honesty and efficiency—from 1842 to the transfer of the prison under Confederation—as any one in my humble station may be justly proud to hold.

By law, the sworn Chief Executive Officer of the institution, by the 39th section of the Act, “is responsible for the faithful and efficient administration of the affairs of every “department.” How necessary then it is that I should have the aid I require in that most important department—manufactures. Long experience has taught me that I *have not* that aid, inasmuch as I have no officer in whom I can confide to take the general supervision of the several departments of manufactures, and work generally—one who could take my instructions and see them carried out in every department. Such authority belongs only to the Deputy Warden, by the 51st Section of Rules and Regulations.

I have, as in duty bound, frequently, and I trust, respectfully, represented this to the Directors, placed before them a simple and inexpensive plan to give me the aid I require; asked to have an old and well-tried keeper—old in service, but in the prime of life and usefulness—advanced to the position of Deputy Warden; and no addition will be required to the present number of officers in consequence of the change.

I should deem myself wholly unworthy of the trust I have held so long, and basely recreant to the duties of my situation, if I herein omitted reference to this matter. I beg pardon for so doing, and humbly hope the Directors will at least give me credit for an honest belief in the efficacy of the measure I propose, and let that plead my excuse for again referring to this subject.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN QUINTON,

Warden,

J. W. King, Esq.,

F. X. Prieur, Esq.,

J. G. Moylan, Esq.,

Directors of Penitentiaries.

STATISTICS OF ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

TABLE No. 1.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
PRISONERS, convict and common, in prison on the 1st of January, 1873.....	69	15	84
Admitted within the year	199	87	286
Totals.....	268	102	370
Discharged within the year.....	182	84	266
Remaining 31st December, 1873.....	89	15	104
Totals.....	271	99	370

TABLE No. 2.

SENTENCES of prisoners remaining in prison, 31st December, 1873 :—

<i>Convicts.</i>		<i>Common Prisoners.</i>	
For life	2	18 months	2
12 years	2	12 "	8
8 "	1	9 "	1
6 "	1	6 "	18
5 "	1	4 "	2
4 "	2	3 "	4
3 "	8	2 "	38
2 "	14		
	31		73
Total			104

TABLE No. 3.

EDUCATION and religious profession of prisoners, convict and common, in prison on the 31st December, 1873; and with reference to Tables Nos. 1 and 2.

<i>Education.</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Can read and write	50	0
Can read only	13	8
Cannot read	26	7
Total	89	15
<i>Religions.</i>		
Protestant	40	8
Roman Catholic	49	7
Total	89	15

TABLE No. 4.

HAS especial reference to Convicts, sentence, two years and upwards, in prison on the 1st January, 1873, and

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Remaining 31st December, 1872	27	1
Admitted during the year	10	0
	37	1—38
Discharged within the year	6	1—7
Remaining 31st December, 1873		31 Males.

TABLE No. 5.

CONVICTS, with reference to Table No. 4, their nationality, religious profession and education, in prison 31st December, 1873.

Canadian	17	Scotch	1
Irish	5	French Canadian.....	4
English.....	1	United States citizens.....	3
Total male convicts.....		31	

Among these there is one negro and one mulatto.

Religious Profession.

Roman Catholic	18
Protestant	13
Total.....	31

Education.

Can read only.....	8
Read and write.....	16
Cannot read.....	7
Total male convicts	31

OFFENCES of the above; and with reference to length of sentence as stated of "Convicts" in Table No. 2.

Manslaughter.....	2	Getting goods under false pretences	1
Rape.....	2	Forgery.....	1
Robbery.....	3	Assault with intent.....	1
Larceny.....	15	Arson.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	2		
Burglary.....	2		
Total.....	31		

TABLE No. 6.

COMMON prisoners in prison 31st December, 1874; their nationality, offences, &c., with reference to Table No. 2, which gives their term of imprisonment.

Canadian	36	Italian.....	1
English.....	2	German.....	1
Irish.....	24	French.....	1
Scotch.....	2	French Canadian.....	2
United States citizens.....	4		
Total.....	73		

Of these 58 are males and 15 females; 4 males and 4 females are colored persons.

Offences.

Assault.....	4	Embezzlement.....	2
Stealing.....	19	Unlawful assembling.....	2
Vagrancy.....	46		
Total.....	73		

TABLE No. 7.

The daily average number of prisoners, convict and common, throughout the year 1873, is:—

Of Males.....	71 $\frac{1}{3}$
Of Females.....	16 $\frac{1}{3}$

TABLE No. 8.

CONVICTS in prison on the 31st December, 1873, their names, age, and date of sentence. For length of sentence see Table No. 2; nationality and offences, Table No. 5.

Names.	Age.	Date of Sentence.
Johnston Bean	59	31st December, 1860.
James Kay.....	67	22nd July, 1865.
John McCormack.....	41	28th September, 1867.
Robert B. Davis.....	45	1st November, 1870.
John Driscoll.....	23	do
William McCredy.....	21	28th April, 1871.
Nicholas Flemming	27	31st May, 1871.
James McCallum	25	20th July, 1871.
Albert Addison.....	23	22nd August, 1871.
John Griffin.....	24	do
Samuel A. Smith	21	31st October, 1871.
Joseph Arseneau.....	27	23rd January, 1872.
Richard Dermody.....	37	16th May, 1872.
Edward Smith.....	23	12th July, 1872.
John Cairns	22	29th do
William Gavong.....	23	22nd October, 1872.
John Hallem.....	21	26th do
John Caulfield.....	22	do do
Charles E. Raymond	38	28th do
Francis McBrine.....	43	9th December, 1872.
Charles Mulholland.....	21	11th November, 1872.
James Foley.....	45	7th May, 1873.
Juvenal Pettiepaou.....	19	21st June, 1873.
John Murphey.....	18	22nd July, 1873.
Robert Barclay.....	20	15th September, 1873.
Gabriel Gurneau.....	29	25th do
Robert Boyle.....	50	2nd October, 1873.
Zara Hoytt.....	25	do
Job Murphey.....	40	31st do
John Clifford.....	38	6th December, 1873.
Joseph Floyd.....	30	9th do

Number of convicts in the prison, 31.

TABLE No. 9.

PRISONERS, Convict and Common, Number of days employed during the year.

On account of manufactures	13,724 days.
„ maintenance.	6,951 „

TABLE No. 10.

STATE of Manufactures, St. John Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1873.

	\$	cts.	
Stock on hand 31st December, 1873	19,827	27	
Sales of manufactures—including lumber taken from manufactures, and used for buildings and repairs, valued at \$200	19,360	38	\$39,187 65
Expended for material, &c., on account of manufactures during the year 1873	19,356	51	
Stock on hand 31st December, 1872	15,946	62	
Balance in favor of manufactures	3,884	52	\$39,187 65

SALES OF MANUFACTURES.

	Cash.	Charged.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
January	136 60	532 15	668 75	
February	187 50	357 65	545 15	
March	362 30	967 70	1,330 00	
April	649 80	1,693 90	2,343 70	
May	1,000 18	3,511 00	4,511 18	
June	602 25	1,855 95	2,458 20	
July	311 85	1,132 20	1,444 05	
August	180 85	672 60	853 45	
September	376 90	947 55	1,324 45	
October	346 60	1,473 40	1,820 00	
November	238 25	713 10	951 35	
December	349 40	560 70	910 10	
Lumber from manufactures used for buildings and repairs, value for			200 00	\$19,360 38

PARTICULARS of Expenditure for Manufactures in 1873, considered in connection with Table No. 10.

L. Folio.			
		\$ cts.	
100	Lath yarn	58 63	
131	Tacks and twine	36 80	
141	Paints and oil	2,052 95	
147	Lumber	7,177 91	
151	Broom corn	5,497 86	
160	Machinery oil and belting	300 70	
171	Machinery and repairs	458 07	
179	Brimstone	42 50	
192	Hardware for manufactures	243 25	
199	Wire and rivets	603 03	
217	Hoop iron	2,263 17	
106	Fuel, proportion of	621 64	
			\$19,356 51

TABLE NO. 11.

VALUATORS' Estimate of Buildings, Steam Engine, Machinery, &c., &c.

	\$ cts.
Granite building, males' prison	61,101 00
Females' prison, brick building	9,600 00
Workshop and boiler house, brick	7,448 00
Warden's and guards' quarters, brick	11,746 00
Steam engine, machinery, &c., &c.	10,356 00
	\$100,251 00

N.B. Forty acres more or less of land safe value for \$100 per acre.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January 15th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that the health of this prison for the past year has been good. There has been no deaths, and no special disease among the prisoners. Very little time is lost from work in this prison owing to sickness. I am very glad to be able to report the excellent health of this prison, where there is *no hospital of any kind whatever* for the treatment of disease. The result might be very different did an epidemic of fever, &c. make its appearance among the convicts. This hospital necessity has, I believe, been named in every report; and the very excellent physician, Dr. Wetmore, who has done duty here for 30 years, often felt its want, and urged its erection. I have to thank the Directors for providing a cow, and thus supplying the prison with an abundance of milk, the value of which, as an article of food, and as an agent in the treatment of disease, cannot be over-estimated. The uniform kindness and assistance of the Warden and all the officers under him, enable me to perform my duties with satisfaction and pleasure.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

JOHN BAXTER, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.,
Acting Surgeon of the Saint John Penitentiary.

To Messrs. King, Prieur, and Moylan,
Directors of Prisons for the Dominion of Canada.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B.,
January 17th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—The following is the "Annual Report" which I have the honor to submit for the year 1873:—

The Catholic prisoners have generally shown a disposition to take advantage, for their moral benefit, of all the instructions given them during the past year; and I may certify that their attendance at the Holy Sacrifice of Mass, and their behaviour while performing the different pious exercises required of them every Sunday, have been satisfactory in every respect. It afforded me, indeed, a heartfelt pleasure to discover frequently in those minds which had been deprived of an early religious training, an eager desire of acquiring the knowledge of the sacred duties imposed upon every christian.

I beg to inform you that, owing to the unusually large number of the men under my charge, the books which you have been so kind as to grant them about two years ago are insufficient to meet the present requirement.

Allow me also to take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the Warden for the obliging manner in which he invariably received me whenever I applied for a good service at his hands. Moreover, the exact discipline which I always observed among the prisoners, evinces his fine abilities in the discharge of the multiplied and difficult functions which his prominent position necessarily involves.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,

ANTHONY OUELLET,
Assistant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

 PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B.,
January 15th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—Through another year I have discharged my duties without interruption, either from broken health or any other cause. Indeed, during the whole term of my service, extending now to nearly nine years, I have never taken a single week for rest or change.

The number of short-time prisoners has been somewhat larger this year than last; but there has been little sickness and no death among the Protestants. The behaviour of the men at Divine service has been invariably good. The instruction imparted has been of such a nature as is most adapted to be useful to them; and I hope and believe that by God's blessing many of the men have received new views of truth and duty, and new impulses to lead a better and more religious life.

The books in the library are valued and read, and many a lonely hour, which, but for them, would be wasted in idleness or sinful thought, is thus cheered and rendered useful.

The attendance at day school has been good; and Mr Patchell has done his work to my satisfaction. Some interruptions, indeed, occurred during the summer, caused by Mr. Patchell's sickness, and by the sickness and death of his two children. The school has been conducted according to the instructions of the first Board of Directors, continued and sanctioned by yourselves. The subjects taught are reading, spelling, writing on slates, and the elements of arithmetic. I have visited and examined the school, intentionally at irregular intervals, so as to learn from personal investigation how the work is going on.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Very respectfully yours,

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Protestant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

 MATRON'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to present this my Annual Report for 1873. It must necessarily be brief, for I have nothing new to relate of my charge beyond the bare fact that I commenced the year with 15 female prisoners, and ended it with exactly the same number.

During the year the number has varied from 12 to twice that, but the daily average has been 16. Some of these, as usual, could do but little in the way of work, but nearly all have done quite as well as could be expected. All have been fully and constantly, and I presume usefully, employed on prison house-work, cooking, washing, and making and mending clothing for both prisons, &c. Those remaining at the close of the year are short-time prisoners, as were all during the year. The one convict from 1872 was discharged early in January last. My charge has been generally obedient and dutiful, and I have experienced no serious difficulty at any time in its government.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

CATHERINE KEEFFE,
Matron.

J. W. King, Esq., Chairman,
Director of Penitentiaries.

 SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,

February 13th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my Annual Report of the Educational Department of this institution, for the year 1873.

Total number on school register during the year..... 27

at present..... 17

Religion—Protestant, 7; Roman Catholic, 10..... 17

Average daily attendance..... 10

Nationality—English, 4; Irish, 7; Scotch, 2; French Canadians, 4... 17

Hours of attendance—12:30 p.m. till 1:30 p.m.

Branches taught—Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

I respectfully beg leave to state, that since my last annual report the progress made by my pupils has been most satisfactory, with few exceptions. Some of them evince a great desire to learn, and I, on my part, have done all in my power to make them useful members of society. But the duties of schoolmaster *here* are very laborious, and the wholly inadequate remuneration—viz, fifty (50) dollars per annum—is not sufficient compensation for attending the day and Sunday school, to say nothing of the two libraries, Protestant and Roman Catholic, the distribution and watchful care of books, personally inspecting the same, and, as far as possible, seeing that they be returned in nearly as good condition as when issued. Those duties alone, I respectfully submit, would not be too highly remunerated by a salary of fifty dollars per annum. Hoping this will meet your most immediate consideration,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

E. W. PATCHELL,

Chief Keeper and Acting Schoolmaster.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,

12th January, 1874¹

SIR,—It gives me much pleasure in submitting to you my General Report for 1873 to be able to inform you that the affairs of this prison, during the past year, have gone on quietly and orderly, the officers generally being prompt in attendance, and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

I was under the necessity of discharging Guard Wilson, in January last, for misconduct; his successor is a respectable and efficient person.

The prisoners, as a whole, have conducted themselves very well indeed, their good behavior and industry comparing favorably with former years. Of course there are men among them upon whom no degree of kindness seems to have much effect; but they are exceptions, and it would hardly be fair to harshly treat the many because of the intractability of the few.

Besides the religious privileges which they enjoy, the instructions which they receive at school and the valued boon of our general library have the most beneficial effect; and I am confident there is no appropriation made by the Government better applied than that set apart for the purchase of good, instructive and entertaining literature. About fifty volumes have been added during the past twelve months, which have been read with avidity and profit.

Two, then lately arrived, convicts escaped from the officer in charge whilst at work on the farm; but were recaptured by Chief-Keeper Ross, and two guards, after a close chase of three days, and brought back to prison.

It is my melancholy duty to refer to the death of the matron, Mrs. Donkin, in November last. In accordance with your instructions, I appointed my niece, Miss Matilda Lusby, to assume the duties of the deceased, until the Directors were pleased to make permanent arrangements.

The paying labor is confined chiefly to the broom and shoemaking departments. We have been steadily establishing a broom trade in the city, and neighboring towns, with fair profit to the institution, and satisfaction to our customers. The transient custom of the shoemaking shop has materially increased of late; and as it pays much better than contract work I have increased two-fold the sum set opposite this head in the estimates for 1873-4. The statement of revenue will show favorably, considering the dull times, and the difficulties attending the setting up of a new business. Our debts are all good, I believe, and payment, generally, prompt on demand.

I would here beg strongly to recommend that some gratuity, let it be never so small, be allowed to the convicts employed in those two above-mentioned departments, as I am persuaded that such allowance would be more than repaid in actual receipts, but it would be a great incentive to increased industry and good conduct. And also, that the same favor be extended to prisoners, so employed, whose sentences are over one year and under two. To men of ordinary intelligence, a six-month instruction in either of these branches makes them capable of earning more than the cost of the food and clothing.

I have changed the localities of the broom and shoe departments, the former taking the place of the latter, which I have caused to be suitably altered and improved, and *vice versa*.

The out-door work has principally consisted in levelling the ground, blasting rocks, and further extending the wharf—besides putting up a new eastern boundary fence, which was very much required.

I would again most respectfully call the attention of Directors to the necessity of having the western, or wall facing the sea, raised a few feet, as it really seems to invite escape in that direction. And also to our want of sufficient storage accommodation, as the broom business requires a much larger space than we have at present at our disposal.

Hoping that the foregoing, together with the several Reports and Tables attached, will be satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT DONKIN,
Warden.

Jas. W. King, Esq.,
Chairman of Directors.

EXPENDITURE.

Dominion of Canada in Account with Halifax Penitentiary.

DR.

CR.

1873.	—	\$ cts.	1873.	—	\$ cts.
January..	To Balance Dec. accounts.	370 44	Jan. 10.	By Balance.....	0 56
February.	Amount of account for	208 80	Feb. 8.	Warrant.....	208 05
March....	this month	354 05	" 15.	" "	173 24
April....	" "	406 97	Mar. 14.	" "	370 44
May.....	" "	551 59	" 14.	" "	337 60
June....	" "	440 05	April 14.	" "	43 40
July.....	Refund.....	1,071 54	May 17.	" "	384 83
August...	To amount of account for	63 48	June 18.	" "	523 43
September	this month	1,115 78	July 12.	" "	384 05
October...	" "	449 00	Aug. 2.	" "	1,041 33
November	" "	4,998 91	" 11.	" "	200 00
December	" "	2,236 39	Sept. 11.	" "	1,115 78
	" "	567 85	" 22.	" "	374 83
	" "	567 32	Oct. 13.	" "	74 17
			" 15.	" "	900 00
			" 20.	" "	4,962 31
			Nov. 8.	" "	36 60
			" 8.	" "	419 19
			" 13.	" "	119 04
			" 13.	" "	667 05
			Dec. 15.	" "	131 11
			" 31.	" "	549 12
				Pay List for 1873.	
				Balance.....	367 31
		\$21,517 60			\$21,517 60

JNO. F. COTTON,
Acting Accountant.

REVENUE FOR 1873.

Receiver General in account with Halifax Penitentiary.

DR.			CR.		
1873.	—	\$ cts.	1873.	—	\$ cts.
January	To deposit for this month	171 32	Dec. 31.	By Shoe Department	1,223 68
February	" "	427 87		Broom	4,392 62
March	" "	189 01		Carpenters	122 82
April	" "	207 98		Blacksmiths	109 55
May	" "	567 59		Masons	9 00
June	" "	470 63		Farm	27 35
July	" "	525 84		Convict Labor	11 50
August	" "	1,046 79		Military prisoners	289 32
September	" "	349 13			
October	" "	842 14			
November	" "	466 99			
December	" "	920 55			
		\$6,185 84			\$6,185 84

ACCOUNTS DUE HALIFAX PENITENTIARY 31ST DEC., 1873.

Broom Department	\$1,566 25
Shoe	88 85
Blacksmiths' Department (since paid)	2 95
	\$1,658 05

JNO. F. COTTON,
Acting Accountant.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure and Earnings of Broom and Shoe Department, up till 31st December, 1874.

Broom-making Department in account with the Dominion of Canada.

DR.		CR.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Cost of material from October 31st, 1871, till December 31st, 1874	8,435 73	By deposit to credit of Receiver General up till December 31st, 1873	5,795 62
Freight and truckage	2,753 24	Unpaid accounts	1,566 25
Mr. Prieur's travelling expenses	166 70	Brooms on hand	398 55
Balance	3,527 99	Broom corn, &c.	6,650 00
		Handles	6 00
		Sundry materials	99 35
		Refund in S. Boyles account	89 28
		Apparatus and tools	278 61
	\$14,883 66		\$14,883 66
		Balance	\$3,527 99

JNO. F. COTTON,
Accountant.

Shoemaking Department in Account with Dominion of Canada.

DR.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Cost of material for the year 1873..	752 05	By Deposits to credit of Receiver	
Balance	892 68	General up to 31st December, 1873.	1,223 68
		Unpaid accounts.....	88 85
		Prison work.....	289 40
		Material and tools in hand.....	42 80
	\$1,644 73		\$1,644 73
		Balance.....	\$892 68

JNO. F. COTTON,
Accountant.

APPROXIMATE Statement of the Money Value of Unpaid Labor, and product of Farm, appropriated to the use of the Penitentiary for the year 1873.

	\$	cts.
In Carpenters' Department.....		107 95
Blacksmiths'		116 95
Tailors'		303 50
Masons'	607 days @ 50 cts.	92 00
Farm, Stable and Wood Cutting	429 "	214 50
Clearing Grounds and Building Wharf	405 "	202 50
Orderlies and Dining Room and Wash-house	626 "	313 00
Cook-house	626 "	313 00
Hall, Guard Room and Cleaning Prison	626 "	313 00
Female Department	456 "	136 80
		\$2,113 20
Value of Hay, Potatoes, Cabbage, &c.....	\$231 63	
" Pork	111 12	
		342 75
		\$2,455 95

ESTIMATE for Halifax Penitentiary (fifty prisoners) for 1874-75.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Oxheads, 700	at	\$0 50	350 00	<i>Brought forward.</i>	5,218 05
Mutton, 2,600 lbs		0 09	234 00	Uniform clothing	600 00
Oatmeal, 2,000 ,,		0 03 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 00	Shoe Department	1,000 00
Barley, 600 ,,		0 04	24 00	Blacksmith	150 00
Codfish, 600 ,,		0 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 00	Carpenters'	300 00
Onions, 320 ,,		0 04	12 80	Broom	7,500 00
Tea, 100 ,,		0 40	40 00	Masons'	200 00
Sugar, 200 ,,		0 10	20 00	Hospital	200 00
Rice, 80 ,,		0 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 80	Farm Department	350 00
Pepper, 30 ,,		0 16	4 80	Office	200 00
Soap, 1,800 ,,		0 06	108 00	Protestant Chapel	20 00
Tchacco, 150 ,,		0 40	60 00	Roman Catholic Chapel	20 00
Black-lead, 30 ,,		0 25	7 50	Con ingent expenses	600 00
Bread, 20,000		0 04	800 00	School	40 00
Flour, 4 bbls		8 00	32 00		
Herrings, 4 ,,		4 50	18 00		
Molasses, 800 galls		0 38	304 00		16,398 05
Vinegar, 30 ,,		0 28	8 40		
Coal oil, 260 ,,		0 40	104 00	<i>Salaries.</i>	
Peas, 1,600 lbs		0 02 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 00	Warden	1,000 00
Potatoes, 500 bush		0 50	250 00	Matron	250 00
Salt, 15 bags		1 25	18 75	Chief Keeper and Store Keeper	600 00
Paint, oil, glass and putty			100 00	Surgeon	450 00
Brushes			40 00	Two Chaplains	800 00
Bedding and clothing			1,000 00	Accountant, Schoolmaster and Clerk	650 00
Wood and Coal			800 00	One Trade Instructor	700 00
White beans, 800 lbs	\$0 04 $\frac{1}{2}$		36 00	Four ,,	2,000 00
Stoves and pipes			500 00	Five Guards	2,000 00
Tinware and cutlery			100 00	Messenger and extra Guard	400 00
Library			100 00		
<i>Carried forward</i>			\$5,218 05	<i>Total</i>	\$24,248 05

MOVEMENTS of Prisoners in Halifax Penitentiary from 1st January till 31st December, 1873.

	Common Prisoners.			Convicts.			Total.
	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	
Remaining at midnight, December 31st, 1872, males		9			27		
Remaining at midnight, December 31st, 1872, females			9		1		28
Admitted since, males		14		1	8		
" females		1	15		1	10	25
Discharged by :-							62
Expiration of sentence, males		8			6		
" " females					1		
Executive clemency, males					1		
" " females							
Order Commanding Officer, males		9	17			8	25
Remaining at midnight, December, 31st, 1873, males		6		1	28		
Remaining at midnight, December 31st, 1873, females		1	7		1	30	37

STATEMENT of Prisoners received in Halifax Penitentiary during the year 1873

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Crimes.</i>			
White.....	21	2	25	Habitual drunkenness.....	12		25
Colored.....	2			Arson.....	2	2	
<i>Nationality.</i>			Larceny.....	3			
English.....	9		Burglary and larceny.....	3			
Irish.....	5		Maliciously wounding.....	1			
Scotch.....	1		Bigamy.....	1			
Canadian.....	7	2	Manslaughter.....	1			
American.....	1						
<i>Religion.</i>				<i>Length of Sentence.</i>			
Church of England.....	16	1	14 days } Military prisoners... 4	21 " } 1			
Roman Catholic.....	4		84 " } 2	112 " } 3			
Methodist.....		1	168 " } 2	1 year..... 1			
Presbyterian.....	1		1 1/2 "..... 1	2 "..... 3			
Baptist.....	2		3 "..... 2	5 "..... 1	1		
<i>Education.</i>			7 "..... 3				
Could read and write.....	20	2		<i>Trades.</i>			
Could not.....	3			Laborers.....	9	2	
<i>Age.</i>				Painter.....	1		
From 16 to 20.....	4			Sailors.....	6		
" 20 " 30.....	11	1		Carpenter.....	1		
" 30 " 40.....	7			Trader.....	1		
" 40 " 50.....	1	1		Shoemakers.....	2		
				Clerk.....	1		
				Mason.....	1		
				Musician.....	1		
				<i>Social Condition.</i>			
				Single.....	17	2	
				Married.....	5		
				Widowed.....	1		
			25				
						25	

NUMBER and Description of Punishments for 1873.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Admonished.....	2	2	1			1			1	3	1	1	12
Suspension of privileges.....								2		1			3
Confined to cell.....	3	3	2			3		2			2		15
													30

NUMBER of Convicts Employed in the various Departments, 31st December, 1873.

Shoe Department.....	* 8	Matron.....	2
Broom do.....	8	Dining room, kitchen and wash-house.....	6
Blacksmith do.....	0	Farm, wood cutting, &c.....	3
Tailor do.....	2	Sick.....	3
Carpenter do.....	1	In cell.....	4
Mason do.....	0		
		Total.....	37

RETURN showing number of Days' Work in several Departments during 1873

Department.	Numbr of Days.	Department.	Numbr of Days.
Shoemaking.....	2,427	Dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, farm, &c.....	2,712
Broom.....	2,249	Matron.....	456
Carpenter.....	234	Tailors.....	607
Blacksmith.....	146		
Mason.....	184	Total.....	9,015

NUMBER of Days of Remission earned by Convicts discharged in 1873.

Month.	Number of Days.	Month.	Number of Days.
January.....	60	August.....	437
February.....	90	September.....	
March.....		October.....	
April.....		November.....	
May.....		December.....	
June.....			
July.....		Total.....	587

NOMINAL List of Convicts re-committed during 1873.

Name.	Number of Commitments.	Crime.
Michael Broderick	Two	Larceny.
Alex. Jackson, <i>alias</i> J. Morris	Six	Burglary and larceny.

ABSTRACT of Inventory of Halifax Penitentiary, December 31st, 1874.

In Warden's Apartments.....	\$	cts.
Male Prison.....	196	69
Female „	1,109	75
Guard-room	40	30
Hospital	288	47
Protestant Chapel.....	85	00
Roman Catholic Chapel.....	55	80
Wash-house	161	20
Cook-house	25	00
Dining-room	50	05
School-room.....	79	90
Office (with medicines and surgical apparatus).....	45	00
General Library	529	50
Masons' Department.....	125	00
Shoe	50	10
Carpenters' „	154	12
Tailors' „	211	16
Broom	70	55
Storekeeper's Department.....	6,934	61
Farm	2,487	81
Sundries	643	60
Architect's Appraisal	47	00
Blacksmiths' Department.....	99,320	00
	89	42
	\$112,800	03

APPRAISEMENT of Penitentiary Buildings and Grounds, December 31st, 1873.

Value.	\$	cts.
Buildings, and walls enclosing buildings	72,000	00
Grounds and Improvements, 10 acres @ \$2,600 per acre.....	26,000	00
Bathing-house	140	00
Stables and Piggery	250	00
Smiths' Shop.....	180	00
Carpenters' Shop.....	230	00
Eighty-two brass padlocks	400	00
Foundation for extension to Wharf	120	00
	\$99,320	00

SAMUEL M. BROOKFIELD,
Appraiser.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. MARY'S, HALIFAX,

January 12th, 1874.

SIR,—The number of Catholic convicts now confined in the Halifax Penitentiary is eight.

During the past year nine have been discharged and four admitted. As in past years, I have to report very favorably of the conduct and good disposition of the prisoners under my spiritual care.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. J. DALY.

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,

December 31st, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting this, my thirtieth Annual Report, I beg to state that the hygienic condition of the prison has been satisfactory; no disease of an epidemic or endemic character has prevailed during the year, and no death among the prisoners has occurred. I regret to have to record the death of our estimable matron Mrs. Donkin, who had been an invalid for many months, and who succumbed to an attack of paralysis on 28th of November last.

The whole number prescribed for was one hundred and thirty-six, thus showing a falling off in the number of applicants, as compared with preceding years. The indulgences, particularly the remission of sentence granted for good conduct and industry, have had a most salutary effect in the diminution of cases of malingering.

The low rate of mortality in this institution is attributable, in a great measure, to the healthfulness of its situation, to the scrupulous regard which is had to cleanliness and ventilation, to the humanity of its discipline, and to the strict attention which is paid to the comfort of its inmates.

The following alphabetical table contains an enumeration of the diseases treated:—

Abscess	4	Febriacula	9
Anœmia	4	Hæmoptysis	2
Asthma	3	Hæmorrhoids	2
Bronchitis	8	Herpes	1
Catarrh	11	Lumbago	4
Cardiac disease	4	Phthisis	1
Conjunctivitis	8	Pleurodynia	2
Constipation	10	Pneumonia	2
Contusion	8	Rheumatism	6
Diarrhœa	11	Sprain	4
Dyspepsia	8	Spermatorrhœa	2
Dysuria	1	Syphilis	1
Epilepsy	1	Tonsillitis	4
Eczema	1	Tuberculosis	1
Extraction of Teeth	6	Ulcer	1
Erysipelas	2	Wounds	4

I have to thank the Warden and other officials for their uniform courtesy and assistance in the prosecution of my duties.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. S. BLACK, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

To the Board of Directors.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1873.

SIR,—In laying before you my tenth Annual Report, it affords me much pleasure in being able to say that my pupils have made very creditable progress during the past year. Their conduct and application have been very good indeed, bearing indisputable testimony to the beneficial effects of a humane and considerate administration.

Of the fifteen on my school-list there are,—

White.....	12	Colored.....	3
Total,.....		15	

And they all can more or less read, write, and cipher.

In charge of the general library I have registered 720 issues. This source of instruction and amusement is much appreciated by the prisoners.

Hoping to merit a continuation of your approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN FRED. COTTON,
Schoolmaster.

James W. King, Esq.,
Chairman of Directors.

MATRON'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that I assumed the duties of matron *pro tem.* on the decease of Mrs. Donkin and continued in charge of the department. There are two women under my care, both of whom have entered during 1873.

One female has been discharged; those remaining are employed busily in work belonging to the prison.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. LUSBY,
Acting Matron.

J. W. King Esq.,
Chairman of Directors.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
December 31st, 1873.

SIR,—I submit my Annual Report for the year 1873 now come to a close.

Nothing very marked or extraordinary has occurred in connection with my department of duty during the past year. The prisoners committed to my pastoral instruction and oversight have, I am happy to say, conducted themselves with great propriety and order.

The divine ordinances with which they have been provided have been uniformly attended by all, male and female, with becoming seriousness, and many manifest a truly devotional spirit. I have recently seen good reason to hope and believe that a few of them at least will be permanently benefitted. Our seasons of divine worship are, as formerly, on Sabbath mornings and on Wednesdays at 1 p.m.

The number of Protestant convicts is at present twenty-two (22) whites, and five (5) colored ; total, twenty-seven (27).

I beg to inform the Hon. Directors that we much need about a dozen hymn books. A few other books also to replenish our little library would be thankfully received.

Mr. Cotton, our schoolmaster, attends to his duty faithfully.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY POPE,

Protestant Chaplain.

Jas. W. King, Esq.,

Chairman of the Board of Directors
of Penitentiaries, &c., &c. :

(No. 43.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 24th April, 1874; For Copies of all Letters, Petitions, or other Papers in connection with the Appointment and Dismissal of Emile Mouchette to or from the Office of Way Office Keeper at Acadiaville, West Arichat, in the County of Richmond, Nova Scotia; and also of all other Papers or Correspondence relative to the Appointment of his successor, or praying for his Removal.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th May, 1874.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th May, 1874; for copies of any Telegrams and Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Returning Officer of the Yale and Kootenay District; also between the Local Government, or any Member thereof, or any other parties and the Dominion Government, with reference to the last Election in the Yale and Kootenay District, British Columbia.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 6th May, 1874.

VICTORIA, 28th January, 1874.

If the election for Yale be contested, Return to Writ cannot be made before May. Am in doubt as to effect of Local Act. Can I employ counsel?

(Signed,)

P. O'REILLY,

Returning Officer.

To R. Pope,

Clerk of Crown in Chancery,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 28th January, 1874.

Under Dominion Act, 36th Victoria, chapter 27, Section 12, the Local Election Laws of British Columbia are in force as therein mentioned, subject to Sections 13 and 15 of first-mentioned Act. Under Local Acts, adjournments may be made, but under Section 78 such in no case shall be so late as to prevent the Return of the Writ of Election on the day appointed for that purpose, that is, 12th March. As a matter of fact, is it not possible to have it completed by that day?

Employment of counsel not sanctioned, unless on any abstruse point of law which may suddenly arise, and the propriety and necessity of taking which, would, in the first instance, devolve on the Returning Officer.

(Signed,)

H. BERNARD,

Deputy Minister of Justice.

To P. O'Reilly,

Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, 31st January, 1874.

There are 15 polling places, some 400 miles from nomination. At this season communication only on snow-shoes ;—at least 60 days travel there and back.

Returns from three outlying places cannot be received and Election declared at Yale before middle of April ; if returned on 12th March three-fourths of district will be disfranchised. What must I do ?

(Signed,) P. O'REILLY.

To H. Bernard,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 4th February, 1874.

The election must take place. Fix the polling day as late as possible, before the 12th March ; and if there is a contestation, make a special return as to places too distant to be heard from.

(Signed,) H. BERNARD,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

To P. O'Reilly,
Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA, February 6th, 1874.

Impossible to send Notice of Election to the polling places in Yale district, within the time specified by Peter O'Reilly, Returning Officer. Can you telegraph instructions to him to extend time in order that polling can take place in each division throughout District ; otherwise large number of votes disfranchised and District not fairly represented ? Telegraph instructions immediately, or too late.

(Signed,) ROBERT BEAVEN.

To the Hon. A. Mackenzie, M.P., &c.,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1874.

In addition to contents of telegram 4th February, if there is a contest for representation of Yale, and if it is a matter of physical impossibility to procure poll books from all districts so as to enable you to make full return by 12th March of a member elected for Yale, you should make special return so far as you are able to that date, and make supplemental special return of such other poll books as you may receive subsequently to 12th March.

(Signed,) A. A. DORION.

To P. O'Reilly,
Victoria, B. C.

A copy of the previous telegram was also sent to the Honorable Robert Beaven, Victoria, B. C., on same day.

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1874.

Instructions were sent to O'Reilly, Returning Officer, 4th February, as follows :—
The election must take place. Fix the polling day as late as possible before 12th March ; and if there is a contestation make a special return as to places too distant to be heard from.

(Signed,) A. A. DORION.

The Honorable Robert Beaven,
Victoria, B. C.

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For all the Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Judges of the Superior Courts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, touching the inequality of the Salaries of the Judges of the same standing in the different Provinces.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 6th May, 1874.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,

20th March, 1868.

MY LORD,—At the request of my brother judges, and in accordance with my own sense of duty, I take the liberty most respectfully of calling your Lordship's attention to the position of the Bench of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, in reference to the salaries and emoluments of the judges.

Your Lordship is doubtless aware that prior to the Provincial Act, 12 Vic., cap. 71, the salary of the Chief Justice was £1,097, the Puisne Judges £750 each, exclusive of fees amounting probably on an average to about £175 per annum each, making the salaries respectively, £1,262 and £925, with an allowance of £250 a year for travelling expenses. The salary of the Master of the Rolls being £800 without fees.

By the 12 Vic., cap. 71 (an Act passed at a time of great depression) the salary of the future Chief Justice was fixed at £700, and those of the future Master of the Rolls and Puisne Judges at £600 each, exclusive of fees, with the like allowance of £250 for travelling expenses.

By the 17 Vic., cap. 18, the Common Law and Chancery Courts were amalgamated, equity jurisdiction given to the Common Law Judges, and the Master of the Rolls was transferred to and made one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; this Act increased most materially the labors of the judges.

By the 30 Vic., cap. 10, County Courts were established with a jurisdiction (except in certain specified cases) in all actions of debt, covenant and assumpsit, where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$200, and in all actions of tort, where the damages do not exceed \$100, with an easy and cheap appeal to the Supreme Court.

On the 25th of February, 1864, my predecessor, Chief Justice Sir James Carter, submitted for the information of the then Lieut. Governor of this Province, the joint opinion of himself, the late Mr. Justice Parker (my immediate predecessor), Mr. Justice Wilmot and myself, then one of the Puisne Judges.

This communication was sent by the Lieut. Governor to the House of Assembly on the 9th of April, 1864, and is to be found on the journals of that body for the Session of 1864, at page 266, a copy of which I have taken from the journals and herewith transmit for your Lordship's perusal, craving for the same a careful consideration.

All the statements and views therein put forth are not only applicable to the present position of the judges, but in addition I would beg to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that that position is now far worse than it was when Chief Justice Carter's letter was written.

Since that time the expenses of living then complained of have gradually increased, as the heads of all families will know.

The labor and expense attending the holding four additional circuits: two in Saint John, one in Westmoreland and one in Kent, have been imposed.

And the establishment of the County Courts, while as yet not in any perceptible degree lessening the labors of the judges of the Superior Court, has most materially diminished their incomes, probably to the extent of \$300 or \$400 each per annum. This result has been thus produced: the large proportion of undefended causes in the Supreme Court from which the judges received fees were for amounts within the jurisdiction of the County Courts, in which Courts these causes must now be brought, and they consequently escape the payment of judges' fees.

The County Court Act gives a very simple and cheap appeal to the Supreme Court; this, there can be little doubt, will cast on the Superior Court the labor and responsibility of investigating and finally determining all cases of a complicated and troublesome character, or involving nice or difficult questions of law; so that no very substantial relief can be anticipated from this source; but if the County Courts should operate to decrease somewhat the work of the judges, none, I venture to suggest, who know what they now do, will begrudge them some little reduction of their labors.

Hard worked as the judges are, and uncomplaining as they have been, they feel a satisfaction in being able to inform your Lordship that, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of the business of the Courts in 1864, as developed in the Lieutenant-Governor's Message, there is at present no business in arrear in the Supreme Court, except at the Circuit Court in St. John, and this there is every reason to believe will be fully disposed of at the ensuing Circuit in May.

Though no legislative action was taken on the message, the judges had no reason to think that the Lieutenant-Governor or his Council did not acquiesce in, and were not alive to the question of the views presented by the Bench; on the contrary, I personally had the assurance of the Lieutenant-Governor that the judges' views were reasonable and proper, and ought to be complied with. I am induced to think the Government of that day, for other reasons, deemed it inexpedient at that time to discuss the question in the Legislature.

Immediately after—in fact, during the next summer,—the question of Confederation was started, and, from its magnitude and importance, overshadowed all minor subjects, and it would therefore have been most inopportune and inadvisable for the Judiciary to re-open the question of their remuneration till that discussion was closed and the great Union problem solved.

This being now settled, and the Imperial Act establishing the Union having provided that the salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts, &c., shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada, my brother judges and myself think that the time has arrived when we should invoke your Lordship's interposition, with a view of having our position fairly considered and our claims properly dealt with. And we trust that your Lordship and your Privy Council will, from the facts presented, see the justice and propriety of placing the Bench of this

Province, from the 1st of July last—the date of the inauguration of the Dominion—on an equal footing with the most favored Bench in the Dominion; as we are well satisfied, from the best information we can obtain, that there are no judges in the Dominion upon whom a greater amount of labor is cast.

In conclusion, my Lord, permit me, after more than twelve years' personal experience on the Bench, to assure your Lordship that, having regard to judicial position, which necessarily involves a certain amount of extra expenditure, after deducting from the present income the surplus of travelling expenses not provided for, local taxes on income, yearly maintenance of library, and other necessary incidental expenses, the balance is wholly inadequate for the support of the judges and their families; and unless a more liberal provision is made, no man can hold the office of a judge of the Supreme Court in New Brunswick unless he is willing and can afford to make up the deficiency from private means. And I am quite satisfied I express the feelings of the people of the Province, when I say that, while expecting from the judges a faithful performance of their duties, they have no desire to see them over-worked or under-paid.

I should not have ventured to intrude at such length on your Lordship's time, did I not feel that any matter touching the efficiency of the Courts or affecting the administration of justice in the Dominion, would be considered by your Lordship as of paramount importance, and justify me, on behalf of the Bench of New Brunswick, in presenting the case fully and frankly to your Lordship.

With whom, with the greatest confidence and respect, we now leave the matter.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

W. J. RITCHIE

The Right Honorable Viscount Monck,
Governor General, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa, Canada.

Copy of Letter from Sir James Carter, Chief Justice, on the subject of Judicial Duties and Emoluments, transmitted by the Lieutenant-Governor to His Excellency's Council, and on 9th April, 1864, to the House of Assembly.

FREDERICTON, 25th February, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the views of the judges on the matters referred to in your communication of the 10th December, 1863.

I beg to state that the following observations are to be considered the joint opinion of Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. Justice Wilmot, Mr. Justice Ritchie and myself. The Master of the Rolls, never having taken part in circuit duty, did not think it desirable for him to take any part in the consideration of the matters referred to the judges by you.

The labors of the judges have been increased within the last few years, to an extent far beyond what a superficial observer would have any idea of. This arises not from the increased business of the country, but is the result likewise of modern legislation. That the trial of causes now occupy much more time than formerly must be apparent to every one. To a certain extent this may be occasioned by an enlarged Bar, and greater professional competition; and, doubtless in many cases, the trials might be much shortened by greater previous preparation, and greater brevity without disadvantage to the clients; still it cannot be disputed that the enactment authorizing the examination of parties has not only materially increased the business of the Courts, but very greatly added to the length of the trials. Many cases are now tried which never could have stood for a moment without the plaintiff's own evidence; and, in like manner, many cases are now defended in which the defendant, without his own evidence, would never have risked the expense of a trial. As a general rule, all cases now tried, the parties are now examined, their statements, always in conflict, are too often in direct contradiction one of the other; the

examination and cross-examination are in consequence generally most tediously protracted, and this is of course increased in a proportionate rate with the number of plaintiffs and defendants ; but this is not all, these conflicts and contradictions involve the character of the parties, where otherwise the simple question would be one of a pecuniary or business character ; this, as it affects the feelings of the parties, necessarily affects the action of the Counsel, and additional witnesses are now often called to corroborate or rebut, and elements introduced into the discussion which, under the old system, when only disinterested witnesses were allowed to testify, would never have arisen.

Again, the duties of the judges have been much increased by the increase of the magisterial business throughout the country. Formerly reviews of justices' proceedings were of occasional, now they are of constant, occurrence, and applications of this character are constantly increasing and occupy no small portion of the judges' time at chambers. When this additional duty, then light, was first put on the judges, they were remunerated by fees for the services performed : now, though the work has so much increased, this is not the case.

A few years since an Insolvent Debtor or Bankrupt Act was passed, by which onerous and most responsible duties were cast on the judges ; and while a fair remuneration was, by the Act, provided for the officers to whom the carrying out of the ministerial duties required by the Act was intrusted, not the slightest compensation was provided for the judges, upon whom all the real responsibility was thrown. This Act, it is true, is not now in force, but it is mentioned as an illustration, shewing that the judges are made an exception to the rule that, in the ordinary transactions of life, prevails, viz. : that increased labor and responsibility ought to be accompanied with increased remuneration ; and also because, by a Bankruptcy Bill before the Legislature at a late session, it was contemplated to put immense labor on the judges on the same principle.

The judges have however never shrank from the discharge of the increased labors imposed on them ; and they have by extra exertions been enabled to get through the business brought before them at the terms, in equity, and at chambers, and also on the circuit, except in the counties of St. John and Kent. These two counties, in the opinion of the judges, require additional circuits, as do probably the counties of Westmoreland and King's, in both of which the business is large, rendering at times adjourned Courts necessary, or requiring the regular Circuit Court to be continued for periods longer than the judges think it desirable. In country places, where the parties, witnesses and jurors are necessarily brought so much in immediate contact, the circuits should be protracted at any one sitting, tending, as it necessarily does, more or less to the operation of influences, direct or indirect, on the minds of jurors and witnesses from which they should be kept as much as possible free ;—and likewise inconveniently interfering with those in the rural districts, who may be compelled to attend at seasons, and for periods of long duration, when the time is valuable and often absolutely necessary on their farms.

To meet the requirements of the public business, the judges propose to alter the practice at term, and to adopt the course formally pursued in this Province, and now always adopted in England, where in each of the Superior Courts there are five judges,—by conducting the general business of the term by not more than four judges ; thus making the services of a judge available for circuit duties, who would be unable to attend to that duty if engaged in vacation, in investigating and preparing to decide the cases argued in term.

There is a question which the judges feel some delicacy in approaching, but which it is right should be noticed, viz. : the emoluments of the judges. Those of them particularly whose salaries are regulated by 12 Victoria, chapter 76, have for some time past felt, that in view of the increased expense of living, the additional labor, anxiety and responsibility cast on them, and in comparison with the incomes of the leading professional men, from which their successors must be sought, they are by no means adequately remunerated by the salary and fees attached to the office. But as they know that the independence of the judiciary is dear to the people of the Province, they do not desire to put forward a distinct claim for an increase of the present emoluments of their

office, preferring that such should be the spontaneous act of the Legislature, should the representatives of the people feel that the finances of the country would warrant it. But there is a matter which they feel no delicacy in mentioning, and that is the travelling fund, which is at present insufficient; and if the additional circuits are established, will still be more inadequate to meet the actual expenses. The present sum was fixed by an Act of the Legislature, passed 7th March, 1826 (7 George IV., chapter 18) entitled "An Act to provide for the expenses of the Judges who hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the Province," by which a sum not exceeding £250 per annum was granted to the judges for their circuit expenses. At the same session the circuits were increased by the division of the County of Northumberland and the formation therefrom of the Counties of Kent and Gloucester. Since that time, Gloucester, Westmoreland and Carleton have been divided (Carleton having been taken from York), and Restigouche, Albert and Victoria have been established. The difference in the expenses of the judges in holding the Circuit Courts at the present day, compared with the period when the provision was first made, will be best shown by a reference to the records of the Court, from which it will appear that in the years 1825 and 1826 the judges sat on circuit only 46 days in each year, and the year preceding only 19 days. The same records will shew that in 1863 the judges sat on circuit seven days longer than the Circuit Court sat throughout the whole Province for nine years, viz.: from 1818 to 1826, both inclusive. In 1826 the population of the Province was, according to the census of 1824, 74,176; by the census of 1861, it was 252,047. In 1826 the number of attorneys and barristers was forty, now there are more than 200.

It is, moreover, now absolutely necessary, for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of the country, that two at least of the judges should reside at St. John, or in its vicinity. For the expenses of those judges in attending the terms at Fredericton four times a year, nothing is allowed, thus diminishing by so much their incomes, already too small. The judges therefore respectfully suggest that the travelling and expense fund should be increased by £250, and that judges residing out of Fredericton attending term should be put on the same footing as judges on circuit, with reference to their travelling expenses.

By the arrangement proposed for the transaction of business in term, and by the additional circuits, the judges are inclined to think that, without any present increase to the judiciary, they may be able to meet the requirements of the country, not certainly without great labor on their parts. This, however, as long as they are able, they are willing to bestow, if it will accomplish the desired object.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAMES CARTER.

To the Provincial Secretary.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Watlers, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

"NEW BRUNSWICK.

"Message to the House of Assembly, 9th April, 1864.

"ARTHUR H. GORDON.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor lays before the House of Assembly, a copy of a Memorandum addressed to him by the Honorable Mr. Justice Parker, together with other documents connected with the subject of that memorandum.

"ARTHUR H. GORDON."

The documents communicated by this Message were read at the Clerk's Table, and are as follows:—

Duties of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Lieutenant-Governor has recently received from the Honorable Mr. Justice Parker, a paper of which a copy is annexed to the present Minute, and in which the, at least temporary, appointment of an additional Circuit Judge is recommended.

The Lieutenant-Governor feels it to be quite unnecessary to point out to the Executive Council, the great weight which attaches to any opinion deliberately formed by Mr. Justice Parker on a subject with which he is so thoroughly conversant. The respect universally entertained in this Province (and not in this Province alone) for his abilities, learning and character, is too thoroughly shared by the Members of the Executive Council, to permit a doubt that the Judge's remarks will receive their most serious and deliberate consideration.

Similar sentiments were even more strongly expressed by Mr. Justice Parker, in a charge recently delivered by him to the Grand Jury at Saint John.

(Signed,) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

3rd December, 1863.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits to his Executive Council, a letter from Chief Justice Sir James Carter, containing the observations of the Judges of the Supreme Court upon the memorandum of Mr. Justice Parker, transmitted to Council by His Excellency, on 3rd December, 1863.

The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the recommendation of the judges should be communicated to the Legislature.

(Signed,) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

(Memorandum).

St. JOHN, 27th February, 1864.

In 1840 or 1841, the docket at St. John could not be got through without an adjournment, and I prepared a Bill which passed the Legislature, authorizing any Circuit Court to be adjourned over a term of the Supreme Court. Adjournments were frequently necessary after this time, but for several years, with the aid of an adjourned Court, the docket was got through. Prior to 1857, however, there was an arrear; but I will begin at that time. In November, 1857, I found 96 remanets and 114 new causes entered for trial. I disposed of 78, though perhaps some were only temporarily withdrawn; but after holding an adjourned Court, I left 132 remanets—36 more than I had found. I have not the dockets of May and November, 1859, to refer to, but I believe they were much the same as before. The November was adjourned, and I believe the May also. In November, 1860, before Mr. Justice Ritchie, there were 58 remanets and 107 new causes, making altogether 165. In November, 1861, when I sat, I found 78 remanets and 104 new causes entered, making together 182; one trial alone occupied fourteen days. In May, 1862, there were entered 73 remanets and 107 new causes, making together 180. In November, 1862, there were entered 87 remanets and 84 new causes, together 171. What are called remanets by no means show the whole number of causes left untried, for causes made remanets at one circuit are often entered as new causes. From 80 to 100 may be considered an average of causes left untried, and this has now been going on over six years, and I have no reason to suppose there will be any change for the better at the ensuing Court. In the county of Kent, where the business, civil and criminal, was generally finished in two or three days for several years, we cannot now get through it in three or four weeks. In 1861 the Chief Justice held an adjourned Court, and by sitting a long time, early and late, the docket was cleared; but in 1862, when I went there, I could not get through the business, and had to leave several remanets; and I believe this present year Judge Wilnot only got through one new cause, leaving four of the old causes untried—one cause on which the four depended, occupying seven days, and the jury not then agreeing, and of course all four remain to be tried at the next circuit. In Westmoreland and King's Counties, and, I believe, Queen's, the business has much increased. By sitting thirty-one days in King's County I cleared the docket; but three cases took

nine, eight, and six days respectively. The length of trials has much increased, which I attribute in some measure to the parties being allowed to testify, making many simple cases of pounds, shillings and pence, to involve the character of the parties through directly contradictory swearing. The discontinuance of special pleading add to this, as the true issue on which the cases turn does not appear on the record; and here our Legislature has adopted quite the contrary course from that of England, while it is well known the Scottish practice takes great care to distribute the question into distinct points of law for the Court, and points of fact for the jury. I think more judicial force at present requisite. This may not be necessary for a permanent arrangement, but is now indispensable if the dockets are to be got through. The system in England, where barristers are a distinct class from attorneys, and the few leaders of the circuit are really assistants to the judges as well as advocates for the parties, works very differently; but there being two judges on each circuit (except the Welch) and the serjeants-at-law and the Queen's Counsel being included in the Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Assize and Nisi Prius, one judge assists the other, and the assistance of a serjeant or Queen's Counsel is often resorted to, which prevents the accumulation of arrears. Besides this, the County Courts, which have jurisdiction to £50, and to any amount by consent, have withdrawn much business from the circuits. So long as there is a probability of causes being left untried, men will speculate on it, and not try to settle as they ought to do.

R. P.

From Chief Justice to Provincial Secretary in reference to Judge Parker's Memorandum.

FREDERICTON, 25th February, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the views of the judges on the matters referred to in your communication of the 10th December, 1863.

I beg to state that the following observations are to be considered as the joint opinion of Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. Justice Wilmot, Mr. Justice Ritchie, and myself. The Master of the Rolls never having taken a part in circuit duty, did not think it desirable for him to take any part in the consideration of the matters referred to the judges by you.

The labours of the judges have been increased within the last few years to an extent far beyond what a superficial observer would have any idea of. This arises not only from the increased business of the country, but is the result likewise of modern legislation. That the trials of causes now occupy much more time than formerly must be apparent to every one. To a certain extent this may be occasioned by an enlarged Bar, and greater professional competition; and, doubtless, in many cases the trials might be much shortened by greater previous preparation and greater brevity, without disadvantage to the clients. Still it cannot be disputed that the enactment authorizing the examination of parties has not only materially increased the business of the Courts, but very greatly added to the length of the trials. Many cases are now tried which never could have stood for a moment without the plaintiff's own evidence; and in like manner many causes are now defended in which the defendant, without his own evidence, would never have risked the expense of a trial. As a general rule, in all cases now tried, the parties are examined—their statements, always in conflict, are too often in direct contradiction one of the other; the examination and cross-examination are, in consequence, generally most tediously protracted, and this is, of course, increased in a proportionate rate with the number of plaintiffs and defendants; but this is not all: these conflicts and contradictions involve the character of the parties, where otherwise the simple question would be one of a pecuniary or business character. This, as it affects the feelings of the parties, necessarily affects the action of the counsel, and additional witnesses are now often called to corroborate or rebut; and elements introduced into the discussion which, under the old system, where only disinterested witnesses were allowed to testify, would never have arisen.

Again, the duties of the judges have been much increased by the increase in the magisterial business throughout the country. Formerly reviews of justices' proceedings were of occasional, now they are of constant, occurrence, and applications of this character are constantly increasing, and occupy no small portion of the judges' time at chambers. When this additional duty, then light, was first put on the judges, they were remunerated by fees for the services performed; now, though the work has so much increased, this is not the case.

A few years since an Insolvent Debtor or Bankruptcy Act was passed, by which onerous and most responsible duties were cast on the judges; and, while a fair remuneration was, by the Act, provided for the other officers to whom the carrying out of the ministerial duties required by the Act was entrusted, not the slightest compensation was provided for the judges, upon whom all the real responsibility was thrown. This Act, it is true, is not now in force; but it is mentioned as an illustration, shewing that the judges are made an exception to the rule that in the ordinary transactions of life prevails, viz.: that increased labor and responsibility ought to be accompanied with increased remuneration; and also, because, by a Bankruptcy Bill before the Legislature at a late session, it was contemplated to put immense labor on the judges on the same principle.

The judges have, however, never shrunk from the discharge of the increased labours imposed on them; and they have by extra exertions been enabled to get through the business brought before them at the terms, in equity, and in chambers, and also on circuit, except in the counties of St. John and Kent. These two counties, in the opinion of the judges, require additional circuits, as do probably the counties of Westmoreland and King's, in both of which the business is large, rendering at times, adjourned Courts necessary, or requiring the regular Circuit Court to be continued for periods longer than the judges think it desirable in country places. Where the parties, witnesses, and jurors, are necessarily brought so much in immediate contact, the circuits should be protracted at any one sitting, tending, as it necessarily does more or less to the operation of influences, direct or indirect, on the minds of jurors and witnesses, from which they should be kept as much as possible free; and likewise inconveniently interfering with the avocations of those in the rural districts, who may be compelled to attend at seasons, and for periods of long duration, when the time is valuable, and often absolutely necessary on their farms.

To meet the requirements of the public business, the judges propose to alter the practice at term, and to adopt the course formerly pursued in this Province, and now and always adopted in England, where in each of the Superior Courts there are five judges, by conducting the general business of the term by not more than four judges; thus making the services of a judge available for circuit duties, who would be unable to attend to that duty if engaged in vacation in investigating and preparing to decide the cases argued in term.

There is a question which the judges feel some delicacy in approaching, but which it is right should be noticed, viz., the emoluments of the judges. Those of them particularly whose salaries are regulated by the 12 Victoria, chapter 76, have for some time past felt, that in view of the increased expenses of living, the additional labor, anxiety, and responsibility cast on them, and in comparison with the incomes of the leading professional men, from which their successors must be sought, they are by no means adequately remunerated by the salary and fees attached to the office. But as they know that the independence of the judiciary is dear to the people of the Province, they do not desire to put forward a distinct claim for an increase of the present emoluments of their office, preferring that such should be the spontaneous act of the Legislature, should the representatives of the people feel that the finances of the country would warrant it. But there is a matter which they feel no delicacy in mentioning, and that is the travelling fund, which is at present insufficient; and if the additional circuits are established, will be still more inadequate to meet the actual expenses. The present sum was first fixed by an Act of the Legislature, passed 7th March, 1826, (7 George IV., chapter 18), entitled "An Act to provide for the expenses of the Judges holding Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the Province," by which a sum not exceeding £250 per annum,

was granted to the judges for their circuit expenses. At the same session the circuits were increased by the division of the county of Northumberland and the formation therefrom of the counties of Kent and Gloucester. Since that time Gloucester, Westmoreland and Carleton have been divided (Carleton having been taken from York), and Restigouche, Albert and Victoria have been established. The difference in the expenses of the judges in holding the Circuit Courts at the present day compared with the period when the provision was first made, will be best shewn by a reference to the records of the Court, from which it will appear that in the year 1825 and 1826, the judges sat on circuit only forty-six days in each year, and the year preceding only nineteen days. The same records will shew that in 1863, the judges sat on circuit seven days longer than the Circuit Court sat throughout the whole Province for nine years, viz. : from 1818 to 1826, both inclusive. In 1826 the population of the Province was, according to the census of 1824, 74,176; by the census of 1861, it was 252,047. In 1826 the number of attorneys and barristers was forty, now there are more than two hundred.

It is, moreover, now absolutely necessary for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of the country, that two at least of the judges should reside at St. John, or in its vicinity. For the expenses of those judges in attending the terms at Fredericton, four times a year, nothing is allowed; thus diminishing by so much their incomes, already too small. The judges, therefore, respectfully suggest that the travelling and expense fund should be increased by £250, and that the judges residing out of Fredericton attending term should be put on the same footing as judges on circuit, with reference to their travelling expenses.

By the arrangement proposed for the transaction of business in term, and by the additional circuits, the judges are inclined to think that, without any present increase to the judiciary, they may be able to meet the requirements of the country, not certainly without great labor on their parts. This, however, as long as they are able they are willing to bestow, if it will accomplish the desired object.]

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JAMES CARTER.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley,
&c., &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 30th March, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, with its enclosures, calling attention to the position of the Bench of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, in reference to the salaries and emoluments of the judges.

His Excellency desires me to inform you that the subject of your letter will not fail to receive early consideration.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Ritchie,
St. John, New Brunswick.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEW BRUNSWICK, February 18th, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General and Council, an important communication received to-day from the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of this Province in reference to their salaries.

I entirely concur in what is therein stated in reference to the labors of the Bench of this Province. Seventeen years experience, enables me to say that those labors are of the most arduous description. I have myself, in my ordinary routine of work in Banc

and on the circuit, been eighteen weeks on the Bench between the 1st of April and the 1st of November.

In order that something like a correct idea may be formed of the labors of our judges, I submit the following statement of their engagements at present, and for some time past devolved upon four.

Four terms at Fredericton *in Banc*, from two to three weeks each.

Eleven monthly sittings of the Court of Chancery from three to ten days each, and sometimes two and three weeks one judge presiding.

Twenty circuit Courts exclusive of adjourned circuits from one to four weeks each. All this exclusive of chamber business, and special applications in chancery for injunctions, &c.

While these duties must be performed, the judges between the terms have to prepare their judgments on cases argued and standing over, and these are frequently delayed for want of time to give them proper consideration. But I respectfully submit that while the judicial salaries could not well be adjusted in the several Provinces of the Dominion by reference to the comparative amount of labor, it would be most satisfactory to the New Brunswick bar, and the inhabitants generally, to have our judges in receipt of salaries equal in amount to those of their brethren in Ontario and Quebec.

As it is contemplated to assimilate the laws of all the Provinces and the practice of Courts as soon as possible, and judicial appointments may then be made from the bar of the Dominion generally, it appears to me that it would be advisable to equalize the judicial salaries, and make them so remunerative as to enable the Government to secure the services of the most eminent members of the bar.

I have the honor to request that this communication may be laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with the enclosed communication from the judges.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

L. A. WILMOT,

Lieut.-Governor, New Brunswick.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,

&c., &c.

FREDERICTON, 18th February, 1869.

SIR,—At the last session of Parliament an Act (31 Vict., c. 33) was passed, whereby the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Dominion are fixed as follows:—

IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Two Chief Justices at	\$5,000	each
One Chancellor	5,000	
Two Vice-Chancellors.....	4,000	each
Four Puisne Judges.....	4,000	„

IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Two Chief Justices	\$5,000	each
Eleven Puisne Judges.....	4,000	„

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

One Chief Justice.....	\$4,000	
One Puisne Judge during his incumbency.....	4,000	
Three (and after the the decease of Mr. T. Parker, four) Puisne Judges.....	3,200	each

2. We respectfully beg to submit, that by this most unequal arrangement, the just claims of the Bench of this Province to be placed on an equal footing with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Ontario and Quebec, have not been fairly regarded.

3. When the Confederation of the British North American Provinces was under discussion, and before the same was acquiesced in by the people of this Province, we, and we believe the public, were led to suppose by the leading advocates of Confederation, that there would be no invidious distinctions, but that the Maritime Provinces would receive the same measure of justice as would be meted out to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and that the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Dominion would all be treated alike.

4. In this Province the Judges of the Supreme Court, in addition to exercising the jurisdiction of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, are sole Judges of the Court of Equity, and are required to adjudicate on all matters formerly cognizable by the Court of Chancery, and are likewise Judges of Appeal in the only Appellate Court in this Province, in all cases from the Court of Marriage and Divorce, the County Courts, and Probate Courts of every county in the Province, by reason of which varied and extraordinary extent of jurisdiction, an amount of physical and mental labor and judicial responsibility is cast upon them, certainly equal to, and they believe much greater than that on the judges of any other Court in the Dominion.

5. Properly to discharge these duties affecting the lives, property and character of their fellow subjects against whom charges may be brought, or who may seek redress in the tribunals over which the Judges of the Supreme Court preside, and in view of the large amounts at stake, and the important questions constantly in contention, and of the learning and astuteness of the bar by whom these matters are discussed, we respectfully submit that personal qualities and legal acquirements are required of as high an order in New Brunswick as in Ontario or Quebec—and this, the order of precedence established by our most gracious Sovereign would seem to recognize.

6. If the same principle is recognized by Parliament, any difference in salary can only be justified by a difference in the local expense of living—unless indeed there is an intention to draw a marked distinction between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, to the disparagement of the latter, which we cannot believe.

7. While we naturally shrink from raising a discussion with the Government of the Dominion on the subject of the relative personal and domestic household expenses of judges in different parts of the Dominion as both derogatory to the Dominion and indelicate to ourselves, we think the unanimous voice of the communities in which we live will acknowledge that matters have within a few years greatly changed, and that the ordinary expenses of society have greatly increased, and are apparently increasing; and that for the support of the judges of this Province, and the respectable maintenance of their position, an expenditure is required quite equal to that of officers similarly situated in any part of the Dominion. We can at any rate positively affirm that our incomes are inadequate.

8. Under these circumstances we feel that misapprehension of our real position as judges could alone have induced the Government to propose to Parliament a distinction so substantial, and we cannot avoid feeling, so humiliating to us; and we have every confidence that if the subject is brought prominently before His Excellency the Governor General and his Privy Council, we shall receive from them and Parliament even-handed justice.

9. It may be well to observe that persons unacquainted with the practical working of the Courts, may possibly assume that the County Courts have relieved the Judges of the Supreme Court of much labor. This, we assert, has not been the case. The heavy and responsible legal business of the Province is, and must be disposed of by the Supreme Court, and the County Courts have not perceptibly lessened our labors, except to a trifling extent at Chambers.

10. We can confidently appeal to your honor's personal knowledge of most of the facts stated in this communication, and we respectfully request that you will bring the

subject under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General with such favorable observations as you may think the circumstances of the case will warrant.

We have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed,)

W. J. RITCHIE,

„

J. C. ALLEN,

„

J. W. WELDON,

„

CHARLES FISHER.

His Honor Lemuel A. Wilmot,
Lieutenant-Governor.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

11th March, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, covering a communication addressed to you by the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Province of New Brunswick, in reference to their salaries, and expressing your entire concurrence in the statements therein made as to the labors of the Bench in that Province.

His Excellency desires me to assure you that your letter and its enclosure will not fail to receive the early consideration of the Government.

I have the honor, &c.,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Assistant-Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
L. A. Wilmot,
Lieut.-Governor,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 14th, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith an address of the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the salaries of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Superior Court of this Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

L. A. WILMOT,

Lieut.-Governor, New Brunswick.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, P.C., K.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c. :

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of New Brunswick, most respectfully beg leave to bring under Your Excellency's consideration the position of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province in respect to their salaries, and the distinction made between them and the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

By "The British North America Act, 1867," uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the judges of the Superior Courts of the several Provinces became judges of the Dominion, and were to hold their offices during good

behaviour, subject to removal by the Governor General on an address by the Senate and House of Commons; and their salaries, allowances and pensions were to be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Before the Union, the opinion was reasonably entertained and believed that after the Act came into operation the salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Superior Courts of the several Provinces would be equalized, and that no distinction would be made in favor of the judges of one Province in the Dominion over those of another Province holding the same rank, exercising similar jurisdiction, and discharging duties of the same character.

By the Statute of Canada, 31st Victoria, chapter 33, the salaries of the Chancellor and Chief Justices of the Superior Courts of Ontario and Quebec are fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, and those of the Vice-Chancellors and Puisne Judges at four thousand dollars per annum, while the salaries of the Chief Justice of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are fixed at four thousand dollars, and those of the Puisne Judges in these Provinces at three thousand two hundred dollars per annum, being one-fifth less than the salaries of the judges of the same rank in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The Supreme Court of this Province exercises the powers and jurisdiction of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer. The several Judges are also required to hear and determine all causes formerly cognizable in the Court of Chancery when it was a separate Court presided over by a Master of the Rolls, and an appeal from the decision is given to the Supreme Court, which has now the same authority and jurisdiction on appeal as the Chancellor formerly had on appeals from the decisions of the Master of the Rolls. The Supreme Court is also the Appellate Court from decisions in the several Courts of Divorce and matrimonial causes, the Probate Courts and the County Courts.

The distinction made by the above mentioned statute between the salaries of the judges of the several Provinces of the Dominion, is alike humiliating to the bench, the bar and the people of this Province; and we, as the representatives of the people, deem it to be our duty to bring the subject under the notice of Your Excellency, in order that the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province may be placed on an equal footing as respects their salaries and allowances with those of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

We therefore respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject under the consideration of your Privy Council, with a view to such an amendment being made in the statute at the next Session of Parliament as will obtain and secure that which we cannot doubt Your Excellency will unhesitatingly admit is but common justice to the judges and the people of this Province.

(Signed,) BLISS BOTSFORD,
Speaker.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
24th April, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant, transmitting an address of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the salaries of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of that Province.

I will not fail to submit the address for His Excellency's consideration.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed,) H. L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

The Honorable
L. A. Wilmot,
Lieut.-Governor,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FREDERICTON, April 25th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith for His Excellency's favorable consideration, a copy of a minute of Council having reference to the salaries of the judges of New Brunswick.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) S. L. TILLEY.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 24th April, 1874.

Copy of a Minute of Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 23rd day of April, A.D., 1874.

The Executive Council in Committee are of opinion that it is advisable that the attention of His Excellency the Governor General should be called to the fact that by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 36 Victoria, chapter 31, fixing the salaries of the judges of the Courts of the several Provinces, no salaries have been provided for the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

The Executive Council are of opinion that at the same time the attention of the Government of the Dominion should be drawn to the unfairness involved in the discrimination in respect of salary and emoluments between the judges of the higher courts of Ontario and Quebec, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

In the opinion of the Council all the reasons which should govern Parliament in fixing the amount of the salaries of the judges of Ontario and Quebec, apply with equal force to New Brunswick.

It is difficult for the Council to understand the principle upon which the amount of the salary of the judges of the Courts of the several Provinces was determined; for, whilst the judges of the higher Courts of Ontario and Quebec receive considerably more than the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the judges of the Courts in the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, where the population is small, and the judicial work necessarily very limited, are placed on an equality with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It appears to the Council that as the salaries of the judges are paid out of the common fund of the Dominion, no distinction should be made unless it appear that there is a difference either,

1. In the character and standing of the courts; or
2. In the nature and extent of the judicial duties; or
3. In the cost of living; or
4. In the extent to which the common burdens are borne by the Provinces.

Upon the first point the Council would venture to assert that the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province are in no respect inferior to the judiciary of Ontario or Quebec; and it is a matter of satisfaction to the people of the Province that from the earliest period in the history of the Province they have been able to entertain the fullest confidence in the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of the Province.

Upon the second point the Council would beg to compare the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of this Province with what they believe to be the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Ontario.

Whilst in Ontario the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas have, as it appears to the Council, only very recently exercised any jurisdiction in equity, and, whilst in that Province the County Courts exercise a certain jurisdiction in equity to the relief of the Courts of Chancery, in this Province the Supreme Court has, for twenty years past, had exclusive jurisdiction in equity, and hears and determines all causes formerly cognizable by the Court of Chancery.

And further, whilst in Ontario the higher Courts are relieved of considerable business

by the somewhat expensive jurisdiction in common law given to the County Courts, the Legislature of this Province has continued to deem it inexpedient to extend the jurisdiction of the County Courts beyond the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) in actions of contract, and one hundred dollars (\$100) in actions of tort.

In point of fact therefore the judicial duties of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province are more varied than, and quite as important and extensive as, the judicial duties of the judges of the higher Courts of Ontario.

As to the relative cost of living, the Council are of opinion that the advantage is wholly on the side of the residents of the Upper Provinces.

Upon the fourth point the Council do not deem it necessary to say anything.

Upon the 13th April, 1869, the House of Assembly of this Province passed an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in which were set forth the grounds on which it appeared to the House of Assembly that the distinction referred to was alike humiliating to the bench, the bar, and the people of this Province.

The Council beg further to call attention to the fact that in addition to the inequality of salaries the judges of Ontario and Quebec have been put on a different and much more favorable footing than those of this Province in respect to allowances for attending courts.

For the convenient and efficient administration of justice it is indispensable that one or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court should reside in the city of St. John, as a large amount of business necessarily centres in the commercial capital of the Province, where application to a judge at chambers, requiring immediate attention, have frequently to be made both on the Common Law or Equity side of the Court. But, whilst this is the case, and whilst the Equity Judges of Ontario receive allowances for their attendance at Equity Courts (which are in all respects similar to the Equity Sittings in this Province,) and the Judges of the Queen's Bench and of the Superior Courts of Quebec for term sittings, and attending other Courts elsewhere than at their places of residence, no such provision is made for the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province.

This has hitherto operated the more severely on the Judges of the Supreme Court, inasmuch as the salaries from which they have had to defray the expenses of attending the terms at Fredericton, the Equity Sittings, and the York *Nisi Prius* Sittings have been less in amount than those received by the judges of Ontario and Quebec.

One consequence of this is, that the Judges of the Supreme Court who formerly resided in the city of St. John, have taken up their residence in Fredericton, and for the first time in the history of the Province, the city of St. John will, after the 1st of May, have no resident Judge of the Supreme Court.

The administration of justice will therefore be seriously interfered with, and the Council are clearly of opinion that this state of things is largely owing to the unfair discrimination above referred to.

It may therefore become necessary at the next Session of the Legislature to provide for an increase in the number of judges, and to require that the judge or judges so to be appointed should reside in the city of St. John—but the Council are of opinion that if the salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Court were made equal to those of the judges of the higher Courts of Ontario and Quebec, two, or at least, one of the judges might reasonably be required to reside in the City of St. John.

Certified.

(Signed,)

L. A. U. STRATON,

Clerk, Executive Council.

(No. 46.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 10th April, 1874 ; For copies of all Communications addressed to the Minister of Customs or any other Minister or Officer of the Government within three years complaining of the Conduct of the late Collector of Customs at Montreal, and in case such Complaints were made of any Correspondence relating thereto ; and of Reports indicating the result of any Inquiry made by order of the Minister of Customs into the truth thereof ; also for all Petitions and Correspondence relative to the Pension which has been granted to the late Collector of Customs of Montreal.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA, 28th April, 1874.

(No. 47.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 13th April, 1874; For a Return showing the date of Sailing of each of the Allan Steam Packet Ships under Contract for carrying the English Mails on their voyages to and from Liverpool, Great Britain, and the Dates of their Arrival at that Port, Halifax, Quebec, and Portland, Maine, during the year 1873, and the first Quarter of the year 1874; specifying also the Time occupied by such ships in each voyage.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd April, 1874.

(No. 47.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE; For a Copy of the Agreement made by the Postmaster General with the Owners of the Dominion Line of Steamships, by which they are to carry Mails to and from Liverpool to Canadian Ports or Portland.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 11th May, 1874.

(No. 48.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 20th April, 1874; For a Copy of the Advertisement for the Winter Steamer to Prince Edward Island, as well as a Copy of all Tenders received for said service.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA, 4th May, 1874.

(No. 49.)

RETURN

(IN PART)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For all Documents in possession of the Government relating to Port Stanley Harbor, other than those brought down last Session.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 8th May, 1874.

ALSO

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN TO THE SAME,

Dated Department of Secretary of State, Ottawa, 15th May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 9th April, 1874 ; For a Return showing the number of pieces of Timber, Squared Timber, Spars, Masts, Planks or Deals and Boards exported each year, since the month of April, 1873, up to the present date, from the Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay ; such Return particularizing the kinds of wood, the quantity of each kind, the localities whence the timber was shipped, and the names of the proprietors of the establishments from which the timber was shipped.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th May, 1874.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 7th May, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Return called for by the enclosed Address from the House of Commons, bearing date the 9th of April last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

E. J. Langevin, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

RETURN showing the number of pieces and quantity of Square Timber, Spars, Masts, Planks, Deals and Boards, &c., exported since the month of April, 1873, to 9th April, 1874, from the Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, also showing the Port from whence exported, with the names of the shippers.

Articles.	Pieces.	Quantity.	County.	Port.	Shippers.
Pine Deals	235,563	253,830 stand.	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	Price Bros. & Co.
Spruce do	224,326	220,252 do ..	do	do	
Pine boards	207,495	1,604,045 feet ..	do	do	
Spruce do	180,342	1,121,130 do ..	do	do	
do Scantlings	19,983	202,336 do ..	do	do	
do Blocks	5,015	7,043 do ..	do	do	
Birch	45	387 do ..	do	do	
Pine and Spruce palings ..	409,558	409,558	do	do	
do do sashwood.	38,793	38,793	do	do	
Pipe staves	12,887	12 mille ..	do	do	
Red Pine lathwood		4 cords ..	do	do	
Pine laths	41,250	41,250	do	do	
do Deals	61,382	63,581 stand.	Saguenay	Tadoussac	
Spruce do	25,646	253,77 do ..	do	do	
Pipe staves	2,240	2 mille ..	do	do	
Firewood		9 cords ..	do	do	
Masts					
Spars					

(Signed,) M. DUNSCOMB,
Collector.

Custom House,
Quebec, 5th April, 1874.

RETURN showing the number of pieces and quantity of Square Timber, Spars, Masts, Planks, Deals and Boards, &c., exported since the month of April, 1873 to the 9th April, 1874; from the Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, also showing the Port from whence exported, with the names of the shippers.

Articles.	Pieces.	Quantity.	County.	Port.	Shippers.
Pine Deals		6,909 stand.	Saguenay	Escoumains	Price Bros. & Co.
do		1,779 do ..	do	Sault au Mouton	
do		4,926 do ..	do	Escoumains	
Spruce Deals		63,536 do ..	do	do	John Burstall & Co.
do do		76,256 do ..	do	Sault au Mouton	
do do pickets	56,300	56,300 do ..	do	do	
do do	48,075	48,075 do ..	do	Escoumains	Price Bros. & Co.
do Deals		35,072 do ..	do	Sault au Cochon	

I believe this Return to be correct, but it was obtained from the Shippers' Merchants at Quebec; there are no Custom House Officers down there.

(Signed,) M. DUNSCOMB,
Collector.

Custom House,
Quebec, 13th May, 1874.

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE dated 24th April, 1874; For copies of all instructions given to any Engineer or other person to examine into the practicability of a mixed Land and Water Trans-continental Communication with British Columbia; and for copies of any Reports received from such Engineer or other person; and for copies of any other Reports or Papers on the subject of the feasibility of using the waters of the Saskatchewan River for navigation purposes during a portion of the year.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 7th May, 1874.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, May 7, 1874.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed Return relative to a water communication between the Red River, Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan by means of a canal, called for by an Address of the Senate, dated the 24th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

E. J. Langevin, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to draw your attention to the result of a preliminary survey which I made in November and December last, for the purpose of discovering a navigable route from Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains.
Different reports published in 1859 allude to these routes.

Among other projects then spoken of was to render the Assiniboine and Quapelle Rivers navigable by bringing the south branch of the Saskatchewan into Quapelle Valley.

With a view of studying this idea, I followed the Assiniboine River 140 miles up from Fort Garry; but I am convinced that the works to be performed on this portion alone would be by far too expensive.

It was also suggested to use Lake Winnipeg and the River Saskatchewan, but the Grand Rapids, which interrupts their communication, would need a very expensive canal, built altogether through the rock, which would seem to me a great objection, on account of its heavy cost, and would moreover open a navigation of 260 miles upon Lake Winnipeg, whose surroundings are almost sterile, and altogether unfit for colonization and commerce.

I take the liberty to submit to you a project of navigation, of which I have made a special study, and which seems to me preferable and less expensive than the two others above mentioned.

A far more advantageous navigation would be opened by using the following rivers: Assiniboine, Long Lake, Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipegosis and the Saskatchewan, and I am convinced that the sale of lands alone would exceed the cost of canal works, which would consist:—

1st. To improve the River Assiniboine, which must be used for forty miles, the approximate cost would not exceed \$20,000.

2nd. A canal should be constructed to connect the River Assiniboine with Long Lake. There being only $1\frac{7}{100}$ feet of difference in the level, the cut to be made through clay would not be considerable.

3rd. The navigation of Long Lake is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, giving an average depth of from five to fifteen feet. The Long Creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and about forty feet wide, should be deepened a few feet.

At this point, I have two routes to suggest—A and B.

“A” needs only an easy cut of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the plain, this cut (as indicated on the map), leads to a gully which would only require some few feet deepening, and then reaches a deep creek which leads to Lake Manitoba.

“B” commences by a cut of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length (similar to that of “A”), and leads to a gully of six miles, which would need deepening. Between this gully and Portage Creek, one and a half a mile only remains to be cut before reaching Lake Manitoba.

4th. Manitoba Lake offers an easy navigation for 120 miles, and would reach Lake Winnipegosis by a cut in the plain of two miles.

5th. Lake Winnipegosis, which is navigable for one hundred miles, would join Cedar Lake by a cut of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the plain.

From Cedar Lake we run up the Saskatchewan, where navigation is so advantageous, that the Hudson's Bay Company is now constructing two splendid steamers to run as far as the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of supplying their forts. It remains for me, Sir, to state, that the approximate difference of level between Cedar and Winnipeg Lakes, is about sixty feet, and that between the latter and Long Lake forty feet, on a length of nearly seventy miles.

It is easy to ascertain that these cuts through the plain would cost very little, and would require but twenty feet of dam works.

I further humbly submit that the regular survey, together with the maps and estimates, in connection with this great work, can be completed and submitted to you within two months and a half from the present date; and, before closing, I earnestly recommend this exploration to your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. P. BENDER.

To the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a communication from A. H. Vaughan, P.L.S., covering a communication to yourself, which he directs me to forward, and which I now have the honor to enclose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN SCHULTZ.

The Honorable
The Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SIR,—I have resided in the Province of Manitoba for nearly two years, during which time I have been engaged in the survey of Dominion lands in various parts of the Province, as well as in the City of Winnipeg. I have a considerable family, and intend with them to make this Province our permanent home. I therefore feel a deep interest in its development and progress, and have devoted much time and attention to the means by which those ends are to be gained.

Observing from some remarks of yours in the papers that the Government take a lively interest in the welfare of this Province, and are considering a scheme for using the waters between the latter and Lake Superior for intercommunication, and those situate westward between this city and British Columbia, I would respectfully beg leave to offer a few suggestions upon that and other subjects connected with the requirements of the Province for consideration by the Government, more particularly upon the extension of water communication westward.

There was, heretofore, under the consideration of the public—to which the Government, I believe, gave some attention—a plan for joining the navigable waters of the Saskatchewan with Red River, at this city, by way of Lake Manitoba and the Assiniboine River. It is said that there are only four miles of land which separate the navigable waters of the Saskatchewan at a point above the Grand Rapids on that river from those flowing into Lake Manitoba. From Lake Manitoba it was proposed to make a canal to the Assiniboine at a point some sixty miles west of this city; and from thence improve the navigation of that river to Red River. Further observations of the Assiniboine River have convinced almost every one—an opinion in which I concur—that on account of the scanty volume of water in that river, and its sinuous course, this plan is quite impracticable; and part of my object in making this communication is to show what I consider a more feasible route.

In the course of my operations I surveyed the Red River from a point about ten miles below this city to Lake Winnipeg at the south end, a distance of between 30 and 40 miles, and traversed the west coast of the Lake, northerly, about 60 miles.

The Red River is navigable for large river steamers from the Lake upwards, for about 30 miles, where there is a rapid which is quite an obstruction. From this rapid to the town there are several shoals and some boulders. The Government have heretofore made several appropriations, and spent considerable sums of money in removing boulders. This has improved somewhat the navigation; but I consider, as do some of the pilots and others interested in the navigation, that the benefits thus attained are not commensurate with the outlay. It is plain to an observer that when large boulders lie scattered across a river at right angles to the flow, they obstruct the latter, and tend to keep the water higher than if the boulders were taken out of the river, or removed into a line with the flow.

In the former case, they impede the flow; in the latter, the water will be lowered and made shallow, and rapids will be created where none were before.

In order to rectify the latter effect they have made at the rapids a work which they call a "wing dam," to impede the flow, and turn the water into the channel. It is the opinion of the best pilot on the river as of others,—that the velocity of the water in the

channel will be so much increased by the work in question, that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to ascend the rapids with boats as formerly. Now, I consider that the best and cheapest way to improve the navigation is to make a thorough and permanent work at once by the building of locks, which may be done at comparatively small cost, the bottom of the river being a ledge of rock, and the material for building being on the spot. Indeed it has been stated that the annual and proposed outlay for the removal of obstructions would more than pay the interest on the cost of the locks.

It is suggested by the pilot, whom I have mentioned, that by raising the water at the rapids six feet, it would flow back sufficiently to give enough depth of water at the shoals. My opinion is that it would be better to raise the water by a lock at the rapids about three feet, and about the same height at the shoals by the same means. I reckon that the two shallow locks can be built for about the cost of one deep one; and facilities can be more easily made for the passage of ice over them in the spring. The population of this city is *rapidly* increasing; and if there were enough houses to hold the increase, I should not wonder to see it doubled in one year. The city and open country far around must, in a very short time, draw its supplies of fuel and building material from Lake Winnipeg, where there is an abundance of wood both for fuel and for manufacture into the coarser kinds of lumber. There are also considerable quantities of pine on the shores of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River that may be made into logs and run down Winnipeg River to the Lake, and there sawn into boards and shipped to this city. In addition to the supply of lumber and wood, there are, upon the shore and islands, the finest quarries of building stone that I have seen in any country. Indeed, if the improvements which I have indicated were accomplished, building stone could be laid down in the city at a price which would enable builders to construct cheaper with it than can be done either with brick or wood. Large quantities of lumber are now imported from the neighboring states, which involves the sending of large sums of money out of the country. If proper facilities are provided by the Government to manufacturers, by granting of timber berths and improvement of navigation, this Province can, in a very short time, more than supply itself with lumber. Cord-wood has been sold in the city the present winter for from four to eight dollars per cord; and lumber eight to ten inches square for four to fifty cents per foot, running measure, prices which are exorbitant, and which would be very much reduced by the improvements proposed. Lake Winnipeg is about 350 miles long, and 50 broad. As far as I have been able to explore, the shores and islands are well wooded, the waters abound with excellent fish, considerable portions of the lands are fit for settlement, and valuable minerals are known to exist in various localities. It will be seen that a vast commerce must naturally spring up where there exists so large a supply of material for its development; but to facilitate this it will be absolutely necessary to remove certain obstructions in the navigation of the Red River.

Having considered the plan for the improvement of the navigation of Red River, and shewn its utility, I would now call your attention to a scheme for uniting the water of Lake Manitoba with that of Lake Winnipeg by canal.

By reference to the map of the Province you will perceive that the distance between the south-end of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba is about forty miles, and at about three-fourths of the distance from Lake Winnipeg is situate Shoal Lake. I am now engaged in the survey of, and indeed about completed, the last four townships east of the principal meridian, within the Province—a distance of about twenty-four miles from the lake. A large proportion of the land is well wooded and of excellent quality, diversified by marshes of some extent, situate between belts of timber of much larger extent. From the lake, going west for about ten miles, the land rises almost imperceptibly to where there is what may be called “the summit,” a low ridge about forty chains in breadth, cut by a deep ravine, through which flows a small brook; and which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is the only source of drainage from the marshes between the ridge and Shoal Lake; indeed it is not known that there is any river or brook flowing out of Shoal Lake in any direction.

The whole distance, as far as I have surveyed, is almost a perfect level, so far as one can determine without the application of the instrument; the dry land being from two to three feet above the marshes, and the depth of moss and water in the marshes about two or three feet, resting upon a clay or gravel bottom. From the terminus of my survey to Shoal Lake, I have not the least doubt of the land being level, and of the character I have described: indeed I took some trouble to obtain that information, sending a man out to explore part of the distance.

The distance of Shoal Lake from Lake Manitoba is about ten miles; and from information, which I consider reliable, I have every reason to believe that the land is low and level. The level of Lake Manitoba must be considerably higher than Lake Winnipeg: and it is the opinion of persons who have explored near the lakes that it is higher than Shoal Lake.

Now, if it is desirable to unite the waters of Lake Manitoba with that of Red River for navigable purposes, the most feasible and least expensive plan would be from Lake Manitoba by way of Shoal Lake to the south-end of Lake Winnipeg by a canal, which I am of opinion may be constructed for about the same outlay that it would take to build and equip a railroad for an equal distance. The importance of public works in attracting settlers to new countries is too well known to need comment.

Judging from your remarks that you know the true engineering principle of using nature's gifts as far as possible in making works for man's benefit, I beg to leave you to judge if those I propose will not best do so in this vast fertile land, which is now ours to open up and cause to be occupied according to its great resources.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), A. H. VAUGHAN.

To the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie,
Minister of Public Works.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 30th March, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 13th instant, enclosing a report addressed to the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works, upon a scheme for opening up a water communication between the Red River, Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan, by a canal from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, near the mouth of the Red River, through Shoal Lake into Lake Manitoba, and thence by Winnipegosis and the Cedar Portage into the Saskatchewan; and to state that, in accordance with your request, the same has been enclosed to the gentleman to whom it is addressed.

Your remarks on the topography of the country between Shoal Lake and Lake Winnipeg are interesting, and go to shew that there are special facilities for opening up a water communication over the route indicated by you.

I can hardly, however, agree with you in the opinion that the River Assiniboine is not capable of being utilized for navigation purposes. On the contrary, I think that with a reasonable expenditure, as compared with the expense of constructing a canal over the route to which you allude, a system of slack water navigation, well adapted to light draught steamers, could be put in operation for two hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Garry. In connection with this, a short canal from the Assiniboine into Portage Creek or some other point at the south-end of Lake Manitoba, which might be cheaply constructed, would at once put Fort Garry in communication with the Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis by the most direct route for navigation.

This, however, is merely an opinion of my own, and which might not be warranted by the report of skilful Civil Engineers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

J. S. DENNIS,

Surveyor-General.

A. H. Vaughan, Esq.,
Dep. Surveyor,
Winnipeg.

(No. 52.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 22nd April, 1874; For Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, with Copies of Letters of Dismissal of Messrs. Delisle, Workman, Hudon and Ryan from said Commission; also copies of any Letters and Telegrams on the same subject between the Honorable Messrs. Mackenzie, Dorion, and the Honorable John Young, one of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 11th May, 1874.

(No. 53.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For Copies of all Correspondence (if any) between the Government and the Engineer or Engineers in charge of the Welland Canal during the last two years, as to the amount of Damages sustained by Land Owners and Property Holders along the Grand River in the Counties of Haldimand and Monck; also Copies of all Reports (if any) as to the Valuation and Payment of said Damages caused by holding the water in said River much higher than usual for the use of the said Canal during the same period.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 11th May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

MESSAGE.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons, a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 3rd September, 1873, in reply to an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Naturalization Treaties.

DUFFERIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, May 6th, 1874.

(Copy.)

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET,
3rd September, 1873.

MY LORD,—I laid before Her Majesty the Address of the House of Commons of Canada enclosed in your despatch, No. 111, of the 30th of April last, and I have the honor to inform Your Lordship that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously.

I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs upon the questions raised for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, by this address and by the report of the Minister of Agriculture, enclosed in Your Lordship's despatch, No. 89, of the 16th November, 1872.

These questions relate first, to the protection accorded to aliens naturalized in the Dominion of Canada when travelling in foreign countries, and secondly to the extension of imperial naturalization to British Colonies generally.

Upon the first question I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of an extract of a letter from the Foreign Office embodying the view which is taken by Lord Granville upon the subject, and in which I concur.

It will be seen that Lord Granville is prepared to relieve aliens naturalized in the Colonies from the limit of one year to which passports are restricted, and to substitute for it the endorsement used in the passports of aliens naturalized under the Imperial Act of 1870; but before replying to this proposal I shall be glad to receive any further observations which your Ministers may desire to offer upon the subject.

The wider and more important question of extending Imperial naturalization to the Colonies, which raises several collateral points of considerable difficulty, is receiving the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

It is probable that a draft Bill to effect this extension will be prepared, and in such case the provisions of the Bill before being submitted to Parliament will be transmitted to the Colonies for the consideration of the different Colonial Governments.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B.

(Copy.)

*Extract from a Letter from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office,
dated 7th August, 1873.*

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Granville to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that His Lordship has been compelled to delay offering an opinion on the communications received from the Government of the Dominion of Canada respecting the position of aliens naturalized in the Colonies, of which copies were enclosed in your letters of the 4th of January and 27th of May last, in consequence of other questions of much complexity having arisen in relation to the naturalization of aliens, which have shewn that the subject should be dealt with as a whole in any proposal for legislation.

Lord Granville believes that the chief points for consideration in the communications from the Canadian Government are :—

1. The protection accorded to aliens naturalized in the Dominion when travelling in foreign countries.

2. The extension of Imperial naturalization to the Colonies.

Upon the first point much misapprehension appears to prevail.

The Minister of Agriculture, in his report of the 15th of October, 1872, expresses the "opinion that it is desirable to have such a naturalization of all foreigners in Canada as would obtain for them the same recognition as British subjects in foreign countries, as if they were naturalized in the United Kingdom;" and the address of the House of Commons of Canada of the 21st of April last, states: "That under the existing law, persons of alien birth, naturalized in, and under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, acquire no rights or privileges as British subjects beyond the boundary of the Dominion. That this is regarded as a great hardship and grievance by naturalized foreigners who have become subjects of the Queen in Canada who justly claim that, after being legally naturalized they should everywhere be recognized as British subjects."

Although certificates of naturalization granted in the Colonies are necessarily limited in their operation, yet, as a matter of fact, aliens naturalized therein do receive the same protection in foreign countries as aliens naturalized within the United Kingdom, and, indeed were, until the Act of 1870 was passed, in a better position in this respect than the latter, for upon the report of the Law Officers, a circular was issued to Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular agents, directing them "to extend to persons naturalized in British Colonies, and holders of passports, either from the Colonial Governors, or from the Foreign Office, bearing on the face of them the place of naturalization and the period for which the passports are good, the same protection during that period as they are now in the habit of extending to persons holding passports in which they are described as naturalized British subjects."—(*Circular, May 21st, 1866, appendix to Naturalization Commission Report, Page 97.*) The period for which passports are granted to Colonial naturalized subjects is twelve months, and if run out they may be exchanged at any of Her Majesty's missions or consulates for a passport strictly limited to such length of time as will enable the bearer to reach England or any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad. (*See Naturalization Commission Appendix, page 14.*)

On the other hand, aliens naturalized in the United Kingdom under the Act of 1844, were only granted certificates subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of State thought fit to impose, and from 1858 to 1870, the certificates were granted with the provision that the certificate absolutely ceased and terminated if the naturalized alien voluntarily remained absent from the United Kingdom for a period of six months without a license. (*Ibid, page 9.*)

Whereas, therefore, aliens naturalized in the Colonies have passports good for a year, at the expiration of which they can still obtain return passports, and their certificates do not lapse by absence from the Colony in which they were issued; the passports granted to aliens naturalized in the United Kingdom under the Act of 1844 are limited to six months, and lapse absolutely with the certificates if the absence is longer continued.

There appears to be an impression in Canada that the Naturalization Act of 1870

extends to all persons previously naturalized in the United Kingdom. This, however, is not the case. The restrictions in certificates granted under the Act of 1844 (where no condition of previous residence was made essential), and the consequent passport limitation, are still in force, and if an alien naturalized under the Act of 1844 desires to obtain the advantages of the Act of 1870, he must obtain a certificate of naturalization under that Act, and can only do so "upon the same terms, and subject to the same conditions, in and upon which such certificate might have been granted if such alien had not been previously naturalized in the United Kingdom." Those conditions are, that the alien, within such limited time as may be allowed by the Secretary of State, shall have resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or have been in the service of the Crown for that period, and intends, when naturalized, either to reside in the United Kingdom or to serve under the Crown, and shall take the oath of allegiance. (38 Vict., chap. 14, sec. 7.)

An alien naturalized in the United Kingdom, under the Act of 1870, receives a passport, not limited as to time, but available for any time, or for any number of journeys; but with the qualification mentioned in the 7th clause of the Act, which is endorsed on the passport as follows:—"This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State of which he was a subject previous to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect." (33 Vic., c. 14.)

It will be seen from the foregoing observations that aliens naturalized in the Colonies are, as regards protection in foreign countries, not only on the same, but on a better footing than aliens naturalized in the United Kingdom under the Act of 1844, and that, in order to place them, in that respect, in the same position as aliens naturalized under the Act of 1870, it is only necessary to remove the limitation of one year placed on their passports and to substitute for it the qualification endorsed upon the passports of aliens naturalized under the latter Act.

The limit of one year was placed on their passports to guard against cases of persons becoming naturalized in one of Her Majesty's possessions under Colonial enactments requiring little or no previous residence, and their returning to their own country or settling in some foreign country with a claim to British nationality and protection to which they had not become entitled according to recognized principles of International Law, by a *bonâ fide* change of domicile.

Such cases would now appear to be sufficiently guarded against, or at all events in regard to persons naturalized in Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions out of Europe, by the qualification endorsed on passports under the Act of 1870.

Lord Granville is therefore prepared, if the Earl of Kimberley concurs, to relieve aliens naturalized in Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions out of Europe from the limit of one year to which their passports are restricted, substituting for it the endorsement used in the passports of aliens naturalized under the Act of 1870. This would require a revision of the Circular Instructions to Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Agents, and also of the Rules and Regulations for Her Majesty's Colonial Service of 1867, p. 100, (*Naturalization Commissioner's Report, Appendix, p. 14*), and when carried out would place aliens naturalized in Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions out of Europe on precisely the same footing, as far as passports and protection in foreign countries are concerned, as aliens naturalized in the United Kingdom under the Act of 1870, and thus effect would be given to what would appear to be the main object both of the suggestions of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, and of the address of the Dominion House of Commons.

The Address further solicits that treaties should be entered into with Germany and foreign States, so that naturalized foreigners in Canada may not hereafter be subjected to the disabilities of a divided allegiance, but be entitled to all the rights, privileges and protection of British subjects in every part of the world, and in as full measure as if they had been subjects of Great Britain by birth.

It is overlooked in this Address that the treaties between the United States and other countries, on the basis of which negotiations for treaties between Her Majesty and other countries would undoubtedly have to proceed, require an uninterrupted residence of five years in the country of naturalization.

“Citizens of the North German Confederation who have become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the North German Confederation to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.”

“If a German naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.” (*Articles 1st and 4th, Treaty between the United States and Prussia, February 22nd, 1868.*)

These provisions were not called for in the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of the 13th May 1870, as, after the passing of the Act of Parliament of that year, the laws of the two countries had become identical in principle; but they would certainly be insisted upon by Germany or any other nation, and would have to be met.

The United States experience no difficulty on this head, as five years is the period of residence required to qualify for naturalization in that country.

The Naturalization Laws of Her Majesty's Colonies, as shewn at pp. 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Naturalization Commissioners' Report (Appendix), differ very materially among themselves, but there is not one which requires five years previous residence; in most of the Colonies no term of previous residence is fixed, and in Canada only three years.

Lord Granville is not aware that at present any distinction is made by the Government of foreign countries between aliens naturalized in the United Kingdom and aliens naturalized in the Colonies; and this is corroborated by the remarks of the German society of Montreal, referred to in the report of the Minister of Agriculture.

If the restriction for which their passports are available, is removed, the latter will also be in precisely the same position as the former as regards their recognition by Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular agents.

If, however, treaties were to be negotiated, in which a fixed period of residence in the country of naturalization (and five years would almost certainly be insisted upon) were to be made, the condition on which the naturalization would be recognized, aliens naturalized in the Colonies would lose the benefit of the present elastic rule of practice, and would be liable to be challenged to prove that they had complied with this condition before they could claim any benefit from their British naturalization. Under the existing state of circumstances, it would therefore seem to be positively disadvantageous to aliens naturalized in the Colonies to enter into further naturalization treaties.

The only way by which it would appear to Lord Granville that this objection could be satisfactorily overcome would be by an extension of Imperial naturalization to the Colonies.

(No. 55.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For a Copy of the Minute of Council authorizing the recent Increase of Tariff upon the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, and of all Communications between the Government, the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, the Local Government of Nova Scotia, or any individual relating thereto, &c.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th May, 1874.

(No. 56.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For Copies of all Accounts transmitted to the Dominion Government by the Honorable Joseph Noel Bossé, Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, from the period of his Appointment as such Judge, up to the 31st December, 1873, for Travelling Expenses from the City of Quebec to the Village of Montmagny, and Hotel Expenses in the latter place, while holding the Criminal, Superior or Circuit Courts at the several ordinary or special Terms of the said Courts; together with a detailed Statement of the sums paid in conformity with the said Accounts.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 57.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 9th April, 1874; For Copies of all Correspondence between the Federal Government and the Government of Quebec in relation to the re-organization of the Court of Appeal in the Province of Quebec, from 1st January, 1871.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 9th May, 1874.

(No. 58.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th April, 1874; For a Return shewing in detail the quantity and character of Machinery admitted into Canada free of duty, under the Order in Council admitting free Machinery not manufactured in the Dominion; the Return to embrace the last three years.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1874.

ALSO,

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN TO SAME.

Dated 15th May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

ON THE

THIRD GENERAL ELECTION

FOR THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA,

BY

RICHARD POPE, Esq.,

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

RAPPORT

SUR LA

TROISIÈME ÉLECTION GÉNÉRALE

POUR LA

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES DU CANADA,

PAR

RICHARD POPE, ECR.,

GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, & 33, RIDEAU STREET.
1874.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 31st March, 1874; For
“ a Return prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House
“ of Commons, shewing the number of Votes polled for each Candidate in
“ the different Electoral Districts during the late General Elections; the
“ total number of Votes on the Voters' Lists of each such District, and the
“ population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.”

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 16th May, 1874.

RÉPONSE

A une adresse de la CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES, en date du 31 mars 1874, demandant rapport fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes indiquant le nombre de votes enregistrés pour chaque candidat dans les différents districts électoraux durant la dernière élection générale, le nombre total des votes sur les listes électorales de chaque district et la population de chaque collège électoral telle qu'indiquée par le dernier recensement.

Par ordre,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secrétaire d'Etat.

BUREAU DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT,

16 mai, 1874.

RETURN

Prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, shewing the number of Votes polled for the respective Candidates in the several Electoral Districts, and in the various Subdivisions thereof, at the last General Election; the number of Votes on the Voters' Lists, together with the Population, as shewn by the last Census, of every such District and Subdivision. Ordered by the House of Commons on the 31st day of March, 1874.

RAPPORT préparé d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, indiquant le nombre des votes enregistrés pour les candidats respectifs dans les différents district électoraux et leurs différentes subdivisions, durant la dernière election générale, le nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur les listes électorales, ainsi que la population telle qu'indiquée par le dernier recensement de chaque district et subdivision électorale.—Ordonné par la Chambre des Communes le 31me jour de mars 1874.

Province	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. Observations.
			WAGGONER.	SHIBLEY.				
Province of ONTARIO. d'ONTARIO.	ADDINGTON.....	Camden No. 1	115	59	174	244	} 5,792 } 2,615 } 2,718 } 2,325 } 828 } 997 } 802 } 1,839 } 560 } 492 } 316 } 325 } 749 } 408 } 546	
	"	" " 2	86	118	204	258		
	"	" " 3	83	78	161	160		
	"	" " 4	44	42	86	125		
	"	" " 5	106	115	217	280		
	"	Sheffield " 1	103	117	220	256		
	"	" " 2	28	57	85	106		
	"	Portland " 1	79	92	171	199		
	"	" " 2	42	113	155	204		
	"	Loughborough..... " 1	67	66	133	171		
	"	" " 2	41	58	99	141		
	"	Newburgh (Village).....	71	87	158	211		
	"	Hinchinbrooke.....	36	47	83	115		
	"	Kennebec.....	3	23	36	43		
	"	Bedford.....	33	40	78	105		
	"	Olden.....	4	20	24	62		
	"	Oso.....	13	19	32	42		
	"	Barrie.....	8	37	45	80		
	"	Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby.....	1	26	27	31		
	"	Kaladar and Anglesea.....	2	23	25	60		
	"	Clarendon and Miller.....	7	12	19	42		
	"	Palmerston, North (North), & Canoto, South (South).....		25	25	51		
	Totals—Totaux.....			982	1,275	2,257		2,966	21,312
Majority for Majorité pour } SCHUYLER SHIBLEY, Esquire (écuyer), 293.								

Province of Ontario, — d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks, — Observations.
		W. J. SCOTT.	P. J. BROWN.	E. B. BORRON.				
ALGOMA.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	55	13	72	139	Algoma Mills, 1st Manitoulin Isl- and, 2nd Manitoulin Island, Kill- arney and Fort William. -not mentioned in Census. -Non men- tionnés dans le recensement.	
	Bruce and Wellington Mines.....	10	6	107	123	.....	
	Algoma Mills.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
	Spanish River.....	2	.....	6	8	.....	
	1st Manitoulin Island.....	38	.....	42	80	.....	
	2nd do.....	2	.....	100	102	.....	
	Killarney.....	3	.....	9	12	.....	
	Fort William.....	148	.....	83	231	.....	
	Totals—Totaux.....	258	18	436	712	.....	
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	EDWARD BARRON BORRON, Esquire (écuyer), 178.						

BOTHWELL.....	Camden.....No.	MILLS.		DOBBYN.			
		No.	1	No.	1		
	.....	No. 1	53	43	96	149	} 4,095
	.....	2	64	102	166	196	
	.....	3	79	67	146	206	} 1,083
	Zone.....	1	26	18	44	69	
	.....	2	50	51	101	161	} 2,390
	Euphemia.....	1	48	60	108	142	
	.....	2	69	42	111	151	} 3,397
	.....	3	43	74	117	161	
	Sombra.....	1	71	36	106	171	} 3,397
	.....	2	48	80	128	176	
	.....	3	48	56	104	184	} 1,116
	Dawn.....	1	50	47	97	140	
	.....	2	62	39	101	139	} 4,512
	Howard.....	1	93	34	127	193	
	.....	2	80	61	141	194	} 3,113
	.....	3	61	20	81	145	
	.....	4	60	9	69	111	} 3,113
	.....	5	91	31	122	148	
	.....	6	35	56	91	125	} 3,113
	Oxford.....	1	97	28	125	167	
	.....	2	89	20	109	143	} 3,113
	.....	3	70	16	86	123	
	.....	4	69	32	101	150	

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
		MILLS.	DOBBYN.								
BOTHWELL..... (Continued) (Suite.)	BOTHWELL, TOWN—Ville.										
	St. Lawrence Ward.....	8	5	13	19	}	995				
	St. Andrew's „.....	21	16	37	57						
	St. George's „.....	26	10	36	58						
	Village of Dresden.....	89	84	173	238						
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,600	1,137	2,737	3,916			20,701			
	Majority for } DAVID MILLS, Esquire (écuyer), 463. Majorité pour }										
	BRANT..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	GAVIN FLEMING, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation.....							11,493		
	BRANT..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	BRANTFORD, TOWN—Ville.		W. PATTERSON.	A. WATTS.						
		Wards—Quartiers:—									
North—Nord. No. 1.		47	53	100	192	}	8,107				
„ „ „ „ „ 2.		43	52	95	169						
„ „ „ „ „ 3.		40	41	81	135						
Brant „ „ „ „ „ 1.		40	35	75	135						
„ „ „ „ „ 2.		41	25	66	137						
„ „ „ „ „ 3.		36	47	83	145						
Queen's—De la Reine „ 1.		46	38	84	194						
„ „ „ „ „ 2.		41	32	73	118						
„ „ „ „ „ 3.		30	20	50	95						
East—Est „ „ „ „ „ 1.		50	68	118	178						
„ „ „ „ „ 2.		58	52	110	180						
King's—Du Roi. „ „ „ „ „ 1.		77	62	139	229						
Burford „ „ „ „ „ 1.		70	41	111	187						
„ „ „ „ „ 2.	111	47	158	231							
„ „ „ „ „ 3.	98	48	146	176							
„ „ „ „ „ 4.	71	57	128	188							
„ „ „ „ „ 5.	64	48	112	160							
„ „ „ „ „ 6.	75	59	134	178							

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.					Remarks. — Observations.			
		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.		Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.
		W. PATERSON.	A. WATTS.							
BRANT (South Riding) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Brantford, West-Ouest. No. 1.	90	67	157	221	} 3,406				
	" " " 2.	77	38	115	193					
	" " " 3.	134	61	195	264					
	Oakland..... 1.	71	17	88	130	} 1,104				
	" " " 2.	53	11	64	85					
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,463	1,019	2,482	3,920	20,766				
	Majority for Majorité pour		} WILLIAM PATERSON, Esquire (écuyer), 444.							
	BROCKVILLE..... (Town—Ville.) With the Town- ship of Elizabeth- town thereunto attached. Avec le township d'Elizabethtown y annexé.	BROCKVILLE, Town—Ville.	JACOB D. BUELL.	J. CRAWFORD.						
		Wards—Quartiers :—								
		East—Est.....No. 1.	77	66	143	200		} 1,483		
" " " 2.		66	66	132	188					
Centre—Centre..... 1.		77	29	106	155					
" " " 2.		66	32	98	155	} 1,912				
" " " 3.		62	31	93	142					
West—Ouest..... 1.		44	28	72	101	} 1,707				
" " " 2.		52	43	95	139					
" " " 3.		67	65	132	176					
Elizabethtown..... 1.		65	61	126	181	} 5,373				
" " " 2.		81	55	136	197					
" " " 3.		66	55	121	165					
" " " 4.		60	29	89	100					
" " " 5.		41	87	128	142					
" " " 6.	20	127	147	169						
" " " 7.	66	94	160	175						
Totals—Totaux.....	910	868	1,778	2,385	10,475					
Majority for Majorité pour		} JACOB DOCKSTADER BUELL, Esquire (écuyer), 42								

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. — Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		HON. E. BLAKE.	R. BAIRD.					
BRUCE	JOHN GILLIES, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation						17,183	
BRUCE	Brant Township..... No. 1	44	90	134	165	5,994		
	" " " " " 2	32	68	100	112			
	" " " " " 3	62	66	128	149			
	" " " " " 4	79	63	142	165			
	" " " " " 5	71	67	138	163			
	Carrick Township..... 1	28	102	130	166	5,065		
	" " " " " 2	62	72	134	158			
	" " " " " 3	63	67	130	158			
	" " " " " 4	60	48	108	146			
	" " " " " 5	58	15	73	107			
	Culross Township..... 1	99	68	167	200	3,839		
	" " " " " 2	126	64	190	227			
	" " " " " 3	70	107	177	225			
	Greenock Township..... 1	76	95	171	205	2,981		
	" " " " " 2	62	29	91	132			
	" " " " " 3	95	90	185	217			
	Kinloss Township..... 1	83	20	103	118	3,430		
	" " " " " 2	81	37	118	136			
	" " " " " 3	46	92	138	172			
	" " " " " 4	93	22	115	144			
	Huron Township..... 1	30	69	99	122	4,079		
	" " " " " 2	83	65	148	183			
	" " " " " 3	139	43	182	206			
	" " " " " 4	67	55	122	137			
	Kincardine Township... 1	69	64	133	181	4,097		
	" " " " " 2	39	108	147	183			
	" " " " " 3	59	31	90	107			
	" " " " " 4	85	27	112	129			
	" " " " " 5	131	3	134	145			
	Kincardine Village..... 1	107	80	187	230	1,907		
	" " " " " 2	55	67	122	161			
	Walkerton, Town—Ville 1	24	23	47	61			
	" " " " " 2	23	48	71	95		
	" " " " " 3	11	26	37	63			
	Totals—Totaux	2,312	1,991	4,303	5,268	31,332		
Majority for Majorité pour		} Honorable EDWARD BLAKE, \$21.						

Walkerton not mentioned in Census. — Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electional Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
			Hon. J. H. CAMERON.	THOMAS BOWLES.					
CARDWELL.....	Adjala No. 1		56	75	131	191	} 2,878	Bolton Village not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
		" " " " " 2	49	87	136	209			
		" " " " " 3	48	66	114	156			
		Albion.....	" " " " " 1	57	81	138	156		} 4,857
			" " " " " 2	68	61	129	161		
			" " " " " 3	59	56	115	136		
		Caledon.....	" " " " " 4	54	32	86	95		} 4,787
			" " " " " 5	65	70	135	168		
			" " " " " 1	8	104	112	135		
			" " " " " 2	46	70	116	135		
			" " " " " 3	71	41	112	145		
		Mono.....	" " " " " 4	113	75	188	214		} 3,980
			" " " " " 5	75	112	187	212		
			" " " " " 1	97	25	122	153		
		Bolton Village.....	" " " " " 2	123	31	154	176		} 3,980
" " " " " 3	111		35	146	170				
" " " " " 4	79		69	148	187				
Totals—Totaux.....			1,204	1,140	2,344	2,898	16,500		
Majority for Majorité pour		} Honorable JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, 64.							

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electional Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
			J. ROCHESTER.	J. HOLMES.	J. WALLACE.					
CARLETON.....	Nepean No. 1		59	24	13	96	186	} 5,069		
		" " " " " 2	43	10	4	57	121			
		" " " " " 3	74	5	21	100	157			
		" " " " " 4	34	9	13	56	99			
		" " " " " 5	50	51	4	105	184			
		" " " " " 6	63	40	1	104	195			
		Richmond Village.....	" " " " " 2	20	23	2	45	64		487
		Gower, North—Nord.	" " " " " 1	19	18	57	94	136		} 2,532
			" " " " " 2	34	34	48	116	154		
			" " " " " 3	30	7	32	69	102		
		Gouldburn.....	" " " " " 1	28	40	20	88	179		} 3,234
			" " " " " 2	74	28	3	105	170		
			" " " " " 3	49	46	4	99	180		

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
		J. ROCHESTER.	J. HOLMES.	J. WALLACE.								
CARLETON (Continued.) (Suite.)	Torbolton	28	11	17	56	90	751					
	March	54	42	5	101	146	1,347					
	Fitzroy..... No. 1.	37	52	7	96	172	3,425					
	" " " " 2.	44	9	22	75	181						
	Marlborough..... " 1.	25	37	37	99	148	2,260					
	" " " " 2.	37	23	22	82	143						
	Huntely..... " 1.	35	88	1	124	195	2,634					
	" " " " 2.	33	34	14	81	143						
	Totals—Totaux.....		870	631	347	1,848	3,145	21,739				
	Majority for } JOHN ROCHESTER, Esquire (écuyer), 239 Majorité pour }											
	CORNWALL..... (Town—Ville.) With the Town- ship of Cornwall thereto attached. Avec le township de Cornwall y annexé.	CORNWALL, Town—Ville.	D. BERGIN.	A. F. MACDONALD.								
		West Ward,—Quartier Ouest ..	71	70	141	204	457					
		Centre Ward " Centre ..	103	38	141	226	1,086					
		East Ward, " Est.....	43	11	54	82	490					
		Cornwall, Township.. No. 1.	45	68	113	159	5,081					
" " " " 2.		30	56	86	118							
" " " " 3.		60	65	125	169							
" " " " 4.		39	86	125	158							
" " " " 5.		57	77	134	164							
Totals—Totaux.....			448	471	919	1,280	7,114					
Majority for } ALEXANDER F. MACDONALD, Esquire (écuyer), 23 Majorité pour }												

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>		
		W. M. GIBSON.	H. G. MERKLEY.						
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	DURHAM.....	Mountain..... No. 1.	59	115	174	202			
	" " " " " 2.	65	72	137	175	3,259			
	" " " " " 3.	64	78	142	171				
	Williamsburgh..... 1.	117	61	178	245	4,724			
	" " " " " 2.	100	66	166	212				
	" " " " " 3.	99	59	158	201				
	" " " " " 4.	99	78	177	227				
	Matilda..... 1.	97	69	166	193	4,767			
	" " " " " 2.	51	115	166	195				
	" " " " " 3.	57	100	157	207				
	" " " " " 4.	77	132	209	238				
	Winchester..... 1.	117	54	171	186	4,090			
	" " " " " 2.	63	107	170	186				
	" " " " " 3.	54	62	116	134				
	" " " " " 4.	37	54	91	97				
	Iroquois Village.....	80	48	128	155	781			
	Morrisburgh Village.....	153	46	199	253	1,156			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,389	1,316	2,705	3,277	18,777			
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } WILLIAM GIBSON, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 73								

DURHAM..... (East Riding.) (<i>Division Est.</i>)	PORT HOPE, TOWN— <i>Ville.</i>	L. ROSS.		BEAMISH.		Total	Population	Remarks
		1	2	1	2			
	South— <i>Sud</i> No. 1	83	43	126	199	5,114		
	North— <i>Nord</i> " 1	62	33	95	140			
	East— <i>Est</i> " 2	45	25	70	159			
	West— <i>Ouest</i> " 2	112	17	129	212			
	East— <i>Est</i> " 3	64	54	118	199			
	West— <i>Ouest</i> " 3	76	33	109	165			
	Hope, Township..... 1	90	13	103	185	5,075		
	" " " " " 2	91	2	93	134			
	" " " " " 3	84	6	90	119			
	" " " " " 4	51	61	112	158			
	" " " " " 5	68	45	113	182			
	" " " " " 6	92	18	110	164			

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		L. ROSS.	BEAMISH.				
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	DURHAM (East Riding.) <i>(Division Est.)</i>	Cavan No. 1	52	64	116	185	4,761
	" " " " " 2	58	81	139	205		
	" " " " " 3	58	40	98	166		
	" " " " " 4	41	41	82	175		
	" " " " " 5	56	14	70	151	4,114	
	Manvers " 1	74	18	92	165		
	" " " " " 2	24	56	80	149		
	" " " " " 3	40	30	70	136		
	" " " " " 4	52	28	80	127		
	Totals - <i>Totaux</i>	1,373	722	2,095	3,475	19,064	
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } LEWIS ROSS, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 651.							

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		M. BRIEN.	E. B. WOOD.				
DURHAM (West Riding.) <i>(Division Ouest.)</i>	Newcastle.....	81	73	154	208	1,109	
	Bowmanville..... No. 1	21	86	107	183	8,034	
	" " " " " 2	28	82	110	169		
	" " " " " 3	7	27	34	67		
	" " " " " 4	39	76	115	207		
	Darlington..... " 1	8	78	86	145	5,931	
	" " " " " 2	19	95	114	161		
	" " " " " 3	9	110	119	162		
	" " " " " 4	30	92	122	195		
	" " " " " 5	39	57	96	159	5,728	
	" " " " " 6	20	98	118	171		
	Clarke..... " 1	68	61	129	170		
	" " " " " 2	53	46	99	148		
	" " " " " 3	13	44	57	76	2,514	
	" " " " " 4	90	63	153	201		
	" " " " " 5	22	96	118	189		
	" " " " " 6	15	28	43	74		
	Cartwright..... " 1	61	18	79	139	2,514	
" " " " " 2	77	22	98	173			
" " " " " 3	37	29	66	117			
Totals - <i>Totaux</i>	736	1,281	2,017	3,114	18,316		
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } Honorable EDMUND B. WOOD, 645.							

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorat Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		W. HARVEY.	S. DAY.									
ELGIN..... (East Riding) (Division Est.)	ST. THOMAS, Town—Ville.											
	Wards—Quartiers :—											
	St. Andrew	28	57	85	133	}	2,197					
	St. George	97	112	209	364							
	St. Patrick	55	91	146	235							
	St. David	83	115	198	315							
	Yarmouth	61	80	141	208							
	No. 1	105	45	150	197	}	5,563					
	" 2	99	45	144	188							
	" 3	48	69	117	196							
	" 4	63	88	151	207							
	" 5	83	66	149	201							
	Malahide	65	56	121	149	}	5,554					
	" 1	101	51	152	215							
	" 2	71	38	109	143							
	" 3	98	80	178	206							
	" 4	86	53	144	227							
	Aylmer, Village	81	89	170	221	}	2,071					
	Dorchester, South—Sud No. 1	85	57	142	168							
	" 2	40	50	90	118							
	" 3	69	56	125	150							
	" 4	104	53	162	219							
Bayham	105	75	180	235	}	4,892						
" 1	66	89	155	195								
" 2	91	85	176	225								
" 3	47	66	113	141								
" 4	55	28	83	106								
Vienna, Village												
Totals—Totaux.....		1,886	1,704	3,590	4,962					20,870		
Majority for } Majorité pour }		WILLIAM HARVEY, Esquire (écuyer), 182.										

Aylmer Village not mentioned in Census. — Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorat Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		GEORGE E. CASEY.	E. W. GUSTIN.									
ELGIN..... (West Riding) (Division Ouest).	Aldborough	No. 1	75	67	142	}	3,506					
	" 2	88	98	186	219							
	" 3	76	32	108	150							
	" 4	96	51	147	217							

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.				
			GEORGE E. CASEY.	E. W. GUSTIN.											
ELGIN..... (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Dunwich	No. 1	70	83	153	193	} 3,731	} 5,559	} 12,796						
		" 2	85	24	109	138									
	" 3	93	30	123	143										
	" 4	103	27	130	145										
	" 5	53	54	107	134										
	Southwold	" 1	110	81	191	214									
		" 2	119	50	169	213									
		" 3	45	147	192	219									
		" 4	50	56	106	131									
		" 5	98	67	165	192									
	" 6	55	24	79	100										
	Totals—Totaux.....			1,216	891	2,107					2,594				
	Majority for } Majorité pour }			GEORGE E. CASEY, Esquire, (écuyer), 325.											

Essex	Subdivisions	No.	O'CONNOR.	MCGREGOR.	Total	Voters' List	Population	Remarks
Amherstburg.....	"	No. 1	102	86	188	227	} 1,936	
		" 2	58	89	147	239		
Anderdon.....	"	" 1	82	51	133	164	} 1,895	
		" 2	64	34	98	121		
Colchester	"	" 1	26	74	100	} 488	} 2,920	
		" 2	12	154	166			
		" 3	38	66	104			
Gosfield	"	" 1	33	148	181	216	} 2,994	
		" 2	24	114	138	161		
		" 3	34	124	158	165		
Mersea	"	" 1	32	150	182	195	} 3,248	
		" 2	20	99	119	153		
		" 3	16	80	96	121		
Maidstone.....	"	" 1	50	35	85	109	} 2,055	
		" 2	54	48	102	151		
		" 3	63	50	113	143		
Malden	"	" 1	35	71	106	135	} 1,566	
		" 2	44	40	84	137		
		" 3	41	27	68	89		
Rochester	"	" 1	41	27	68	89	} 2,152	
		" 2	16	5	21	31		
		" 3	42	17	59	85		
		" 4	3	15	18	25		
		" 5	18	39	57	74		
Tilbury West—Ouest	"	" 1	75	102	177	222	} 2,392	
		" 2	76	42	118	141		

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			O'CONNOR.	McGREGOR.							
ESSEX..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	Sandwich East—Est....	No. 1	54	84	138	192	}	3,748			
		" " " " " " " "	2	80	83	163					194
		" " " " " " " "	3	108	53	161					217
	Sandwich West—Ouest .	" " " " " " " "	1	80	92	172	237	}	2,228		
		" " " " " " " "	2	32	28	60	66				
	Sandwich Town—Ville.....	" " " " " " " "	1	59	92	151	196	}	1,160		
		" " " " " " " "	2	45	68	113	187				
	Windsor	No.	1	45	68	113	187	}	4,253		
			2	40	41	81	152				
			3	50	61	111	200				
			4	49	42	91	134				
			5	54	54	108	168				
	" " " " " " " "	6	46	48	94	145	}	150			
Pelee Island.....	" " " " " " " "	8	2	10	15						
Totals—Totaux			1,763	2,508	4,271	5,695	32,697				
Majority for Majorité pour			} WILLIAM MCGREGOR, Esquire (écuyer), 745.								

FRONTENAC.....	Subdivisions	No.	G. A.	CANTWRIGHT.							
			KIRKPATRICK.								
Kingston		No. 1	60	62	122	171	}	4,101			
		" " " " " " " "	2	28	58	86					113
		" " " " " " " "	3	38	64	102					134
		" " " " " " " "	4	70	63	133					181
		" " " " " " " "	5	75	19	94					119
Storrington		" " " " " " " "	1	48	29	77	105	}	2,882		
		" " " " " " " "	2	89	37	126	162				
		" " " " " " " "	3	44	52	96	126				
Pittsburgh.....		" " " " " " " "	1	56	21	77	109	}	4,126		
		" " " " " " " "	2	63	29	92	129				
		" " " " " " " "	3	70	39	109	145				
		" " " " " " " "	4	67	57	124	156				
Howe Island		" " " " " " " "	1	43	14	57	81	}	2,737		
		" " " " " " " "	2	83	32	115	146				
Wolfe		No. 1	72	35	107	139	}	762			
		" " " " " " " "	2	68	20	88					118
		" " " " " " " "	3	68	20	88					118
Garden Island.....		" " " " " " " "	111	0	111	121	}	1,702			
		" " " " " " " "	87	65	152	203					
Totals—Totaux			1,172	696	1,868	2,458	13,310				
Majority for Majorité pour			} GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, Esquire (écuyer), 476.								

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.		
		D. A. MACDONALD.	A. J. GRANT.						
GLEN GARRY.....	Charlottenburgh.....No. 1	55	64	119	172	6,331			
	" " " " 2	53	80	133	195				
	" " " " 3	53	46	99	159				
	" " " " 4	40	96	136	199				
	" " " " 5	31	24	55	78				
	Kenyon " " " 1	80	32	112	158	4,951			
	" " " " 2	95	27	122	166				
	" " " " 3	101	27	128	187				
	" " " " 4	101	15	116	150				
	Lochiel " " " 1	124	14	138	193	4,827			
	" " " " 2	99	11	110	169				
	" " " " 3	73	54	127	173				
	" " " " 4	77	41	118	160	4,415			
	Lancaster " " " 1	111	28	139	224				
	" " " " 2	106	18	124	189				
	" " " " 3	89	35	124	191				
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,288	612	1,900	2,763		20,524	
	Majority for Majorité pour		HONORABLE DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, 676.						

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		W. H. BROUSE.	W. SHANLY.				
GLENVILLE..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Edwardsburgh.....No. 1	73	61	134	166	5,417	
	" " " " 2	82	51	133	165		
	" " " " 3	58	60	118	143		
	" " " " 4	83	72	155	177		
	" " " " 5	83	75	164	179		
	" " " " 6	64	83	147	160		
	Augusta " " " 1	101	46	147	169	5,163	
	" " " " 2	81	58	139	165		
	" " " " 3	68	90	158	173		
	" " " " 4	69	66	135	153		
	" " " " 5	88	85	173	182		
	" " " " 6	47	94	141	157		

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		W. H. BROUSE.	W. SHANLY.	W. H. BROUSE.	W. SHANLY.							
GRENVILLE . . . (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	PRESCOTT, Town—Ville.											
	Wards—Quartiers:—											
	South—Sud.	52	32	84	156	} 2,617						
	West—Ouest	88	57	145	221							
	East—Est	63	65	128	172							
	Totals—Totaux	1,106	995	2,101	2,538							
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	WILLIAM HENRY BROUSE, Esquire (écuyer), 111.										
	GREY (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Bentick No. 1	33	84	117	147	} 5,050					
		" " 2	91	18	109	144						
		" " 3	85	32	117	142						
" " 4		74	39	113	144							
" " 5		76	26	102	146							
Glenelg " 1		30	53	83	104	} 4,060						
" " 2		57	42	99	139							
" " 3		79	25	104	178							
" " 4		46	23	69	124							
" " 5		14	57	71	119							
Egremont " 1		44	49	93	146	} 3,949						
" " 2		55	59	114	132							
" " 3		102	15	117	167							
" " 4		69	41	110	140							
" " 5		50	38	88	116							
Normanby " 1		48	35	83	116	} 5,563						
" " 2		48	66	114	143							
" " 3		46	40	86	117							
" " 4		121	11	132	220							
" " 5		57	49	105	185							
Durham, Town—Ville	23	61	84	110								
Totals—Totaux	1,248	863	2,111	2,863								
Majority for } Majorité pour }	GEORGE LANDERKIN, Esquire (écuyer), 285.											

Durham not mentioned in census.
—Non mentionné dans le recensement

Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		W. K. FLESHER.	R. McKNIGHT.							
Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Artemesia.....No. 1	37	56	93	161	3,484				
	" " 2	80	25	105	149					
	" " 3	86	9	95	137					
	" " 4	57	4	61	103					
	" " 5	57	18	75	125					
	Collingwood.....1	38	12	50	109	3,576				
	" " 2	48	41	89	131					
	" " 3	67	36	103	166					
	" " 4	88	76	164	228					
	Euphrasia.....1	67	26	93	148	2,899				
	" " 2	66	26	92	162					
	" " 3	56	49	105	147					
	" " 4	37	18	55	102					
	Melancthon.....1	98	16	114	218	2,043				
	" " 2	35	20	55	100					
	" " 3	46	12	58	86					
	" " 4	4	20	24	70					
	Osprey.....1	46	2	48	82	3,033				
	" " 2	59	35	94	125					
	" " 3	40	42	82	111					
	" " 4	33	21	54	105					
	Proton.....1	24	43	67	112	2,184				
	" " 2	23	53	76	129					
	" " 3	45	56	101	160					
	" " 4	56	30	86	131					
	St. Vincent.....1	60	56	116	172	4,974				
	" " 2	46	64	110	153					
" " 3	55	98	153	200						
" " 4	15	45	60	94						
" " 5	50	57	107	181						
" " 6	47	55	102	166						
Totals—Totaux,	1,566	1,121	2,687	4,263	22,193					
Majority for } WILLIAM KINGSTON FLESHER, Esquire (écuyer), 445. Majorité pour }										

Electoral Districts. — <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>
		G. SNIDER.	S. J. LANE.							
Province of Ontario. — <i>d'Ontario.</i>										
GREY (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	OWEN SOUND.									
	Wards—Quartiers:—									
	River—de la Rivière	89	57	146	206	}	}	3,369		
	Bay—de la Baie	62	78	140	191					
	Centre—Centre	67	80	147	125					
	Derby No. 1.	67	69	136	196	}	}	1,946		
	„ „ 2.	81	76	157	188					
	Sullivan „ 1.	69	37	106	124	}	}	3,151		
	„ „ 2.	51	33	84	108					
	„ „ 3.	57	74	131	154					
	„ „ 4.	60	47	107	133	}	}	3,249		
	Holland „ 1.	87	65	152	182					
	„ „ 2.	46	54	100	133					
	„ „ 3.	28	92	120	141	}	}	4,011		
	„ „ 4.	38	23	61	80					
	Sydenham „ 1.	81	38	119	145	}	}	680		
	„ „ 2.	50	45	95	132					
	„ „ 3.	68	64	132	164					
	„ „ 4.	54	35	89	120					
	Sarawak „ 5.	65	31	96	114	}	}	2,174		
	Keppel No. 1.	56	48	104	138					
	„ „ 2.	36	65	101	130					
	„ „ 3.	31	34	65	87					
	„ „ 4.	25	39	64	86					
	Totals—Totaux	1,320	1,241	2,561	3,218			18,580		
	Majority for } Majorité pour } GEORGE SNIDER, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 79.									
HALDIMAND	DAVID THOMPSON, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation							19,042		

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorat Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.													
			J. WHITE.	D. B. CHISHOLM.																				
HALTON		Georgetown	83	73	156	258	1,282	6,139	2,964	4,619	5,027	891	1,684	Burlington not mentioned in Census.— —Non mentionné dans le recensement.										
		Acton	47	36	83	239																		
		Esquesing	No. 1.	55	28	83									131									
		"	" 2.	53	95	148									222									
		"	" 3.	63	60	123									177									
		"	" 4.	56	22	78									241									
		"	" 5.	47	34	81									108									
		"	" 6.	56	66	122									159									
		Nassagaweya	" 1.	62	46	108									138									
		"	" 2.	70	58	128									154									
		"	" 3.	95	43	138									156									
		Nelson	" 1.	36	26	62									100									
		"	" 2.	61	96	157									200									
		"	" 3.	74	62	136									178									
		"	" 4.	48	77	125									178									
		Trafalgar	" 1.	52	63	115									163									
		"	" 2.	52	105	157									189									
		"	" 3.	65	77	142									180									
		"	" 4.	44	51	95									130									
		"	" 5.	50	33	83									110									
		"	" 6.	57	36	93									135									
		Milton, Wards—Quartiers, —																						
		North—Nord		39	23	62									85	891	1,684	2,964	4,619	5,027	891	1,684	Burlington not mentioned in Census.— —Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
		East—Est		20	17	37									52									
		South—Sud		23	27	50									79									
		Oakville	No. 1.	22	33	55									98									
		"	" 2.	27	65	92									148									
		"	" 3.	34	61	95									148									
Burlington		50	51	101	200																			
Totals—Totaux		1,441	1,464	2,905	4,356	22,606																		
		Majority for } DANIEL BLACK CHISHOLM, Esquire (ecuyer), 23.																						

HAMILTON	Wards—Quartiers:— (City—Cité.)	No.	WILTON.	O'REILLY.	IRVING.	WOOD.
			1	2	3	4					
	St. Andrew	1	62	63	86	87	298	311	4,780		
	"	2	47	47	63	64	221	203			
	"	3	68	70	130	128	396	214			
	"	4	65	65	93	94	317	248			

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>		
		WILTON.	O'REILLY.	IRVING.	WOOD.						
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	HAMILTON.....	St. Mary.....No. 5	61	63	88	86	298	285			
	(City—Cité.)	„ „ „ „ 6	87	85	117	118	407	311			
	(Continued.)	„ „ „ „ 7	87	86	91	91	355	257			
	(Suite.)	„ „ „ „ 8	116	112	137	136	501	391			
		„ „ „ „ 9	94	93	94	95	376	301			
		St. George.....	10	59	61	64	60	244		235	
		„ „ „ „ 11	57	55	70	70	252	242			
		„ „ „ „ 12	76	77	149	148	450	361			
		„ „ „ „ 13	56	56	88	87	287	210			
		St. Patrick.....	14	82	83	94	95	354		262	
		„ „ „ „ 15	81	91	90	94	356	264			
		„ „ „ „ 16	84	86	121	115	406	311			
		St. Lawrence.....	17	56	54	90	93	293		262	
		„ „ „ „ 18	69	68	123	125	385	306			
		„ „ „ „ 19	104	99	133	136	472	379			
		„ „ „ „ 20	104	104	162	164	534	411			
		Totals—Totaux ...	1,515	1,518	2083	2086	7,202	5,764		23,716	
			Majority for { EMILUS IRVING, } Esquire (écuyer), { 568.				Majorité pour { ANDREW TREW WOOD, } 568.				
	HASTINGS..... (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	Belleville Wards—Quartiers :—	J. BROWN.	T. WILLS.							
		Baldwin.....	54	3	57	535	} 7,305				
Samson.....		44	15	59	443						
Ketcheson.....		27		27	361						
Coleman.....		36	11	47	570						
Sidney..... No. 1		67	6	73	185	} 5,264					
„ „ „ „ 2		30		30	196						
„ „ „ „ 3		12	8	20	141						
„ „ „ „ 4		55		55	192						
„ „ „ „ 5		38		38	211						
Trenton.....	51	6	57	261	1,796						
	Totals—Totaux.....	414	49	463	3,095	14,365					
		Majority for { JAMES BROWN, Esquire (écuyer), 365.				Majorité pour { 365.					

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.		
		T. HOLDEN.	J. WHITE.							
HASTINGS (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	Hungerford.....	No. 1	12	86	98	116	4,633	Mill Point not mentioned in Census—Non mentionné dans le recensement.		
	".....	" 2	54	64	118	132				
	".....	" 3	28	73	101	120				
	".....	" 4	31	32	63	74				
	".....	" 5	54	14	68	79				
	Thurlow.....	" 1	69	114	183	144	5,186			
	".....	" 2	88	68	156	204				
	".....	" 3	71	69	140	163				
	".....	" 4	76	40	116	148				
	".....	" 5	33	66	99	117				
	Tyendenaga.....	" 1	85	78	163	193	7,573			
	".....	" 2	92	66	158	189				
	".....	" 3	103	31	134	172				
	".....	" 4	16	72	88	114				
	".....	" 5	66	34	100	113				
	Mill Point.....	" 6	65	53	118	149				
		Totals—Totaux.....		978	1,049	2,028	2,396		17,392	
	Majority for Majorité pour		JOHN WHITE, Esquire (écuyer), 71.							

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électorales.	M. BOWELL.	O. FLYN.				
	Rawdon.....	No. 1	78	53	131	144	3,688
	".....	" 2	34	81	115	141	
	".....	" 3	108	46	154	169	
	".....	" 4	89	47	136	166	
	Huntingdon.....	" 1	39	81	120	135	2,853
	".....	" 2	78	50	128	150	
	".....	" 3	65	42	107	131	
	Madoc.....	" 1	42	106	148	181	3,479
	".....	" 2	83	40	123	142	
	".....	" 3	44	57	101	118	
	Marmora and Lake.....		81	50	131	147	1,699
	Elzevir.....		43	32	75	93	1,393
	Tudor, Wallaston, Limerick, and Cashel.....		5	15	20	26	1,055

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — Observations.
		M. BOWELL.	O. FLYN.				
HASTINGS..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Carlo and Mayo.....	4	1	5	34	285	
	Dungannon and Faraday.....	5	4	9	13	446	
	Monteagle, Wicklow, Herschel, and Bangor.....	4	1	5	11	930	
	Totals—Totaux.....	847	752	1,599	1,916	16,607	
	Majority for Majorité pour	} MACKENZIE BOWELL, Esquire (écuyer), 95.					

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — Observations.	
		LECKIE.	FARROW.					
HURON..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Ashfield..... No. 1.	34	71	105	126	} 3,893	} Brussels not mentioned in Census. Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
	" " " 2.	29	64	93	127			
	" " " 3.	72	69	141	162			
	" " " 4.	51	69	120	151			
	" " " 5.	82	22	104	120			
	Wawanosh, West—Owest	No. 1.	66	80	146	179		} 2,748
	" " " 2.	53	72	125	158			
	" " " 3.	111	35	146	174			
	" " East—Est	" 1.	80	58	138	180		} 2,651
	" " " 2.	62	72	134	162			
	" " " 3.	57	51	108	131			
	Morris.....	" 1.	53	89	142	191		} 3,952
	" " " 2.	75	69	144	188			
	" " " 3.	49	88	137	171			
	" " " 4.	61	44	105	123			
	Turnbury.....	" 1.	74	87	161	189		} 3,201
	" " " 2.	90	66	156	198			
	" " " 3.	61	66	127	160			
	Howick.....	" 1.	53	102	155	185		} 5,417
	" " " 2.	63	73	136	166			
" " " 3.	49	119	168	198				
" " " 4.	54	84	138	158				
" " " 5.	72	79	151	175				
Brussels.....	" "	59	26	85	104			
Totals—Totaux.....		1,510	1,655	3,165	3,866	21,862		
Majority for Majorité pour	} THOMAS FARROW, Esquire (écuyer), 145.							

Province of Ontario, d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts, Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks, Observations.
		H. HORTON.	C. CRABB.					
HURON..... (Centre Riding.) (Division Centre.)	Hullett, Township... No. 1.	56	8	64	117	} 3,678 } 2,429 } 3,808 } 3,699 } 3,855 } 3,954 } 1,368 }	} Brussels not } mentioned in } Census. -- Non } mentionné dans } le recensement.	
	" " " " " 2.	23	25	48	111			
	" " " " " 3.	51	3	54	149			
	" " " " " 4.	50	17	67	147			
	" " " " " 5.	50	2	52	118			
	Colborne, " " " " 1.	54	21	75	144			
	" " " " " 2.	32	29	61	123			
	" " " " " 3.	58	24	82	120			
	" " " " " 4.	31	26	57	95			
	McKillop, " " " " 1.	14	48	62	162			
	" " " " " 2.	59	53	112	172			
	" " " " " 3.	54	56	110	158			
	" " " " " 4.	58	11	69	128			
	Tuckersmith, " " " " 1.	77	13	90	198			
	" " " " " 2.	88	11	99	151			
	" " " " " 3.	97	7	104	157			
	Grey, " " " " 1.	71	23	94	160			
	" " " " " 2.	68	15	83	154			
	" " " " " 3.	57	18	75	132			
	" " " " " 4.	69	23	92	174			
	Goderich, Town--Ville " 1.	29	43	72	118			
	" " " " " 2.	44	54	98	170			
	" " " " " 3.	50	32	82	141			
	" " " " " 4.	30	24	54	90			
" " " " " 5.	44	38	82	132				
" " " " " 6.	40	28	68	114				
" " " " " 7.	28	33	61	93				
Seaforth, Village.... " 1.	40	10	50	99				
" " " " " 2.	70	25	95	163				
Brussels, " " " " " 18	18	10	28	60				
Totals--Totaux.....	1,510	730	2,240	4,050	22,791			
Majority for Majorité pour	} HORACE HORTON, Esquire (écuyer,) 780							

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			M. C. CAMERON.	T. GREENWAY.							
HURON..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Goderich, Township....	No. 1	52	63	115	138	}	3,615	}	Exeter not mentioned in census— Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
		2	37	50	87	99					
		3	42	74	116	130					
		4	29	91	120	143					
		5	49	70	119	142					
		1	112	45	157	174					
		2	59	126	185	200					
		3	91	69	160	194					
		1	107	61	168	193					
		2	122	52	174	198					
		3	126	26	152	176					
		1	28	109	137	174					
		2	83	66	149	182					
		3	49	27	76	118					
		4	44	70	114	144					
		1	68	51	119	148					
		2	44	93	137	166					
		3	66	63	129	141					
		4	86	29	115	127					
			Exeter, Village.....		31	62					93
	Clinton, "	No. 1	83	55	138	184	}	2,016	}		
		2	52	27	79	128					
		3	62	57	119	172					
Totals—Totaux.....			1,522	1,436	2,958	3,572	21,512				
Majority for } MALCOLM COLIN CAMERON, Esquire (écuyer), 86. Majorité pour }											

KENT.....	Chatham, Town—Ville....	No.	R. STEPHENSON.	W. S. STRIPP.					
	Chatham, Township....	1	63	53	116	189	}	5,873	}
		2	37	12	49	89			
		3	56	20	76	132			
		4	49	30	79	119			
		5	50	57	107	185			
		6	51	35	86	159			
		7	42	31	73	131			
		8	47	38	85	143			
		9	54	42	96	178			
		1	82	83	165	208			
		2	80	59	139	168			
		3	73	48	121	142			
		4	66	71	137	167			
		5	67	107	174	201			

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.							
		R. STEPHENSON	W. S. STRIPP.																
KENT	(Continued.) (Suite.)	Dover, Township	No. 1	35	48	83	116	} 3,315	} 5,974	} 4,081	} 1,846								
		" "	" 2	57	45	102	127												
		" "	" 3	85	25	110	150												
		Harwich "	" 1	72	49	121	153												
		" "	" 2	95	65	160	188												
		" "	" 3	81	69	150	204												
		" "	" 4	67	50	117	154												
		" "	" 5	62	45	107	155												
		" "	" 6	44	124	168	205												
		" "	" 7	66	80	146	167												
		Raleigh "	" 1	86	62	148	187												
		" "	" 2	69	70	139	190												
		" "	" 3	47	84	131	184												
		" "	" 4	42	103	145	203												
		Tilbury " East-Est	" 1	76	66	142	185												
		" " " "	" 2	52	72	124	187												
		Romney "	" "	42	80	122	161												
		Totals—Totaux		1,895	1,823	3,718	5,127						26,836						
		Majority for } Majorité pour }		RUFUS STEPHENSON, Esquire (écuyer), 72.															

KINGSTON	City--(Cité.)	Wards—Quartiers :—	No.	SIR J. A. MACDONALD.		CARRUTHERS.						
		Sydenham	No. 1	58	65	123	172	} 1,944	} 1,262	} 862	} 2,036	
		" "	" 2	59	58	117	165					
		Ontario	" 3	64	36	100	179					
		" "	" 4	24	35	59	105					
		St. Lawrence	" 5	47	44	91	159					
		St. Lawrence and Frontenac	" 6	56	73	129	205					
		Cataraqui	" 7	78	62	140	198					
		" "	" 8	82	46	128	206					
		Frontenac	" 9	69	86	155	213					
		" "	" 10	72	44	116	160					

Province of Ontario d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			SIR J. A. MACDONALD.	CARRUTHERS.							
KINGSTON City—(Cité.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Rideau No. 11		75	79	154	203	}	2,066	}	1,723	
	" " 12		56	74	130	188					
	Victoria " 13		47	51	98	134	}	1,723			
	" " 14		52	48	100	142					
	Totals—Totaux		839	801	1,640	2,431	12,407				
Majority for The Right Honorable Majorité pour le Très Honorable			} SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K. C. B.,		} 38						
LAMBTON	Honorable ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Acclamation.							31,994			
LANARK	DANIEL GALBRAITH, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation.							13,830			
LANARK	(South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Montague No. 1	J. G. HAGGART.	J. H. GOULD.							
		" " 2	75	63	138	187	}	3,187			
		Elmsley, North—Nord. " 1	51	86	137	183					
		" " 2	56	40	96	146	}	1,418			
		Burgess, North—Nord " 2	43	13	56	81					
		Beckwith No. 1	80	37	117	174	}	1,358			
		" " 2	80	45	125	166					
		Drummond " 1	59	82	141	177	}	1,977			
		" " 2	74	25	99	153					
		" " 3	51	16	67	81	}	2,467			
		" " 4	67	49	116	170					
		Bathurst " 1	64	25	89	110	}	3,220			
		" " 2	60	48	108	148					
		" " 3	92	48	140	198	}	833			
		Sherbrooke, South—Sud.	53	19	72	92					
Carleton Place	65	19	84	114	}	1,205					
Smith's Falls	69	74	143	195							
	33	127	160	220		1,150					

Province of Ontario. — <i>d'Ontario.</i>	Electoral Districts. — <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque division.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>			
		J. G. HAGGART.	J. H. GOULD.									
LANARK (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	PERTH, Town—Ville. Wards—Quartiers :— East—Est Centre—Centre West—Ouest Totals—Totaux			96	8	104	182	} 2,375				
				73	22	95	194					
				77	43	120	190					
				1,318	889	2,207	3,161			19,190		
		Majority for } JOHN GRAHAM HAGGART, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 429. <i>Majorité pour</i>										
		LEEDS AND GREN- VILLE (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Oxford, Township.....No. 1 " " " " " 2 " " " " " 3 " " " " " 4 Kemptville..... Wolford, Township No. 1 " " " " " 2 " " " " " 3 Elmsley " " " " " 1 " " " " " 2 Gower, South—Sud..... Kitley, Township.....No. 1 " " " " " 2 " " " " " 3 Merrickville..... Totals—Totaux	F. JONES.	C. F. FERGUSON.							
				73	82	155	200	} 4,051				
				78	87	165	209					
				36	72	108	140					
				52	52	104	134					
45	61			106	155	} 872						
42	48			90	121							
57	32			89	144	} 2,550						
64	64			128	178							
47	34			81	128							
13	27			40	75	} 1,241						
35	118			153	193							
62	47			109	155	} 2,870						
42	71			113	180							
90	58			148	184							
49	65	114	148	} 923								
785	918	1,703	2,344		13,530							
Majority for } CHARLES F. FERGUSON, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 133. <i>Majorité pour</i>												

Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	Electorals Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	<i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	<i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	<i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	<i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		D. F. JONES.	W. H. FREDENBURGH									
LEEDS (South Riding.) (<i>Division Sud.</i>)	Front of Leeds and Landsdowne No. 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 " " " " 4 Gananoque, Village.... " 1 " " " " 2 Front of Escott..... " 1 " " " " 2 Rear of Leeds and Landsdowne No. 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 Rear of Yonge and Escott " 1 " " " " 2 Front of Yonge..... " 1 " " " " 2 Bastard and Burgess... " 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 " " " " 4 Crosby, North— <i>Nord</i> ... " 1 " " " " 2 " " South— <i>Sud</i> ... " 1 " " " " 2 Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	94	38	132	177	} 3,760 } 2,020 } 1,390 } 2,363 } 1,791 } 1,671 } 3,540 } 2,127 } 2,054 } 20,716	}	}	}	}	}	}
		51	53	104	124							
		111	52	163	186							
		70	40	110	135							
		58	49	107	131							
		111	49	160	186							
		50	73	123	146							
		36	27	63	70							
		87	45	132	154							
		101	62	163	184							
		77	25	102	118							
		69	118	169	205							
		60	114	123	192							
		40	90	133	149							
		48	123	113	204							
		111	72	183	201							
		57	93	150	166							
		57	99	156	171							
		54	99	153	183							
		27	106	130	154							
83	30	171	135									
73	96	187	178									
77	46	174	152									
1,602	1,599	3,201	3,701	20,716								
Majority for } DAVID FORD JONES, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 3. Majorité pour }												
LENNOX	Honorable R. J. CARTWRIGHT, Acclamation.....							16,396				

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		J. NORRIS.	T. CLARK.							
LINCOLN	ST. CATHERINE'S, TOWN—Ville.									
	Wards—Quartiers :—									
	St. Paul	145	99	244	319	} 7,864				
	St. Patrick	106	109	215	275					
	St. Thomas	126	73	199	294					
	St. Andrew	119	114	233	330					
	St. George	125	74	199	312					
	Grantham No. 1	38	47	85	113	} 3,929				
	" " " 2	53	81	134	214					
	" " " 3	63	56	119	166					
	" " " 4	79	60	139	189					
	Port Dalhousie, Village	83	83	166	206	} 1,081				
	Louth No. 1	71	54	125	308					
	" " " 2	51	76	127	157	} 1,893				
	Clinton " 1	61	76	137	161					
	" " " 2	57	68	125	141		} 2,732			
	" " " 3	67	60	127	142					
	Grimsby " 1	83	90	173	197	} 3,123				
	" " " 2	94	60	154	190					
	" " " 3	72	58	130	147					
	Totals—Totaux	1,493	1,338	2,831	3,861	20,672				
	Majority for } JAMES NORRIS, Esquire (écuyer), 155.									

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.		
		J. NORRIS.	T. CLARK.							
LONDON	CITY—(Cité.)									
	Wards—Quartiers :—									
	No. 1	39	47	86	} 528	} 2,395				
	" " " 2	79	51	130						
	" " " 3	58	46	104						
	" " " 1	51	65	116						
	" " " 2	68	73	141			} 617	} 2,736		
	" " " 3	36	29	65						
	" " " 4	50	37	87						
	" " " 5	59	59	118	} 764	} 3,586				
	" " " 3	54	59	113						
	" " " 3	76	96	172						
	" " " 3	81	55	136			} 276	} 1,210		
	" " " 4	47	55	102						
	" " " 4	34	39	73						

Province of Ontario d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.		
		JNO. WALKER.	JNO. CARLING.						
LONDON City—(Cité.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	No. 5.....No. 1	82	66	148	735	2,590			
	" 5....." 2	72	54	126					
	" 5....." 3	87	66	153					
	" 5....." 4	58	38	96					
	" 6....." 1	50	38	88	602	2,175			
	" 6....." 2	80	62	142					
	" 6....." 3	42	86	128					
	" 7....." 1	45	36	81	219	1,134			
	" 7....." 2	21	51	72					
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,269	1,208	2,477	3,741	15,826			
	Majority for (Majorité pour)		JOHN WALKER, Esquire (écuyer), 61.						
	MIDDLESEX..... (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	London, Township.....No. 1	78	123	201	250		10,991	
" " " " " 2		128	65	193	216				
" " " " " 3		79	94	173	201				
" " " " " 4		91	52	143	164				
" " " " " 5		114	63	177	218				
" " " " " 6		111	96	207	270				
" " " " " 7		108	75	183	224				
" " " " " 8		122	56	178	199				
" " " " " 9		77	51	128	154				
" " " " " 10		106	24	130	148				
Westminster, Township. " 1		39	129	168	204	6,386			
" " " " " 2		69	134	203	263				
" " " " " 3		68	140	208	261				
" " " " " 4		52	118	170	202				
" " " " " 5		81	70	151	189				
" " " " " 6		49	112	161	195				
Nissouri, West—Ouest... " 1		109	32	141	170	3,561			
" " " " " 2		83	51	134	161				
" " " " " 3		54	72	126	160				
" " " " " 4		34	100	134	158				
Dorchester, North—Nord " 1		88	64	152	189	4,117			
" " " " " 2		79	60	139	168				
" " " " " 3		52	93	145	159				
" " " " " 4		106	59	165	191				
Totals—Totaux.....	1,977	1,933	3,910	4,714	25,055				
Majority for (Majorité pour)		CROWELL WILLSON, Esquire (écuyer), 44.							

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Name of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque division.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>						
MIDDLESEX..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	THOMAS SCATCERD, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>) Acclamation.....					21,519	
MIDDLESEX..... (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....					20,195	
MONCK..			L. McCALLUM.	J. D. EDGAR.			
	Caistor	No. 1.	40	71	111	132	} 2,166
	"	" 2.	29	69	98	127	
	"	" 3.	65	58	123	135	} 1,209
	Canborough.....	" 1.	54	57	111	133	
	"	" 2.	67	48	115	139	} 1,049
	Dunn.....	" 1.	86	29	115	150	
	"	" 2.	34	16	50	65	} 1,452
	Dunville.....	" 1.	104	30	134	153	
	"	" 2.	107	29	136	169	} 3,016
	Gainsborough.....	" 1.	57	88	145	180	
	"	" 2.	51	53	104	138	} 2,099
	"	" 3.	56	108	164	186	
	"	" 4.	19	75	94	118	} 2,515
	Moulton and Sherbrooke,	" 1.	96	19	115	149	
	"	" 2.	59	25	84	146	} 2,673
	"	" 3.	76	39	115	161	
	Pelham.....	" 1.	32	101	133	156	} 16,179
	"	" 2.	25	127	152	185	
	"	" 3.	31	112	143	170	} 2,673
	Wainfleet.....	" 1.	107	31	138	183	
	"	" 2.	89	73	162	191	} 2,673
	"	" 3.	70	62	132	160	
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		1,354	1,320	2,674	3,326	
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>	} LACHLIN McCALLUM, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 34.					

Province of Ontario — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	• SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		A. P. COCKBURN.	J. TREVITTDALE									
MUSKOKA... ..	Draper, Ryde and Oakley ...	16	40	56	69	521						The remaining subdivisions not mentioned in the Census.— Non mentionnés dans le recensement.
	Muskoka.....	60	16	82	104	482						
	Wabanick Schoolhouse.....	24	13	37								
	Stisted	17	6	23								
	Arthur Millan's	18	22	40								
	Byng Inlet	43	2	45								
	Watt and Cardwell	27	36	63	78	711						
	Morrison.....	48	11	59	66	601						
	Stephenson.....	94	73	167		505						
	Macaulay	73	80	153	180	868						
	Blair's Meeting House.....	34	3	37								
	Foley.....	31	6	37	60							
	Spence Post Office	20	14	34								
	Humphrey.....	41	26	67		582						
	Baysville.....	25	38	63								
	Medora and Wood	21	3	24	31	90						
	Monck	28	43	71	89	535						
	McDougall	79	10	89	122							
	Seguin Falls.....	8	6	14								
	Magnetawan	14	23	37								
	McKellar	36	5	41	82							
	Turtle Lake.....	26	2	28								
	Huntsville.....	87	89	176								
	Totals—Totaux.....	876	567	1,443		4,895						
	Majority for } Majorité pour } ALEXANDER PETER COCKBURN, Esquire (écuyer), 309.											
NIAGARA.....	NIAGARA, Town—Ville.	J. B. PLUMB.	J. M. CURRIE.									
Town—(Ville).	Wards—Quartiers:—											
With the Township of Niagara there-to attached.	West—Ouest	69	20	89	126	511						
	Centre—Centre	57	28	85	122	530						
	East—Est	48	16	64	82	559						
Avec le Township de Niagara y annexé.	Niagara—Township... No. 1	37	78	115	155	} 2,093						
	" " " " 2	37	101	138	173							
	" " " " 3	88	63	151	183							
	Totals—Totaux.....	336	306	642	841	3,693						
	Majority for } Majorité pour } JOSIAH BURR PLUMB, Esquire (écuyer), 30.											

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		J. STUART.	P. LAWSON.	J. STUART.	P. LAWSON.						
NORFOLK (South Riding). (Division Sud).	Houghton, Township ... No. 1	79	79	158	200	} 2,118					
	" " " " " 2	55	80	135	188						
	Walsingham " " " " 1	114	21	135	173	} 5,290					
	" " " " " 2	79	82	161	199						
	" " " " " 3	64	84	148	198	} 4,097					
	" " " " " 4	44	64	108	150						
	" " " " " 5	65	53	118	160	} 3,865					
	" " " " " 6	54	93	147	172						
	Charlotteville " " " " 1	80	78	158	189	} 4,097					
	" " " " " 2	79	66	145	175						
	" " " " " 3	59	76	135	170	} 3,865					
	" " " " " 4	75	62	137	167						
	" " " " " 5	21	48	69	89	} 3,865					
	" " " " " 6	76	36	112	130						
	Woodhouse " " " " 1	100	69	169	206	} 3,865					
	" " " " " 2	61	48	109	123						
	" " " " " 3	76	36	112	130	} 3,865					
	" " " " " 4	70	33	103	122						
	" " " " " 5	88	68	126	156	} 3,865					
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,233	1,140	2,373			2,967	15,370		
		Majority for } JOHN STUART, Esquire (écuyer), 93.		Majorité pour }							

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		J. CHARLTON.	D. TISDALE.	J. CHARLTON.	D. TISDALE.						
NORFOLK (North Riding). (Division Nord).	Middleton, Township ... No. 1	95	76	171	193	} 3,261					
	" " " " " 2	61	97	158	176						
	" " " " " 3	88	88	176	193	} 5,474					
	Townsend " " " " 1	101	53	154	189						
	" " " " " 2	126	30	156	179	} 4,799					
	" " " " " 3	114	50	164	189						
	" " " " " 4	104	35	139	171	} 4,799					
	" " " " " 5	86	37	123	140						
	" " " " " 6	102	67	169	189	} 4,799					
	Windham " " " " 1	94	16	110	120						
	" " " " " 2	85	84	169	197	} 4,799					
	" " " " " 3	47	109	156	175						
	" " " " " 4	67	100	167	194	} 4,799					
	" " " " " 5	48	61	109	148						
" " " " " 6	51	66	117	140	} 4,799						
" " " " " 6	40	68	108	142							

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorat Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			J. CHARLTON.	D. TISDALE.				
NORFOLK (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Simcoe, Town—Ville . . . No. 1		18	41	59	65	} 1,856	
	" " " " " " 2		57	82	139	162		
	" " " " " " 3		50	104	154	180		
	Totals—Totaux		1,434	1,264	2,698	3,142	15,390	
	Majority for } JOHN CHARLTON, Esquire (écuyer), 170. Majorité pour }							
NORTHUMBERLAND, (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	Cobourg, Town—Ville . . No. 1		81	69	150	200	} 4,442	
	" " " " " " 2		46	32	78	115		
	" " " " " " 3		46	81	127	213		
	" " " " " " 4		73	71	144	208		
	" " " " " " 5		70	79	149	206		
	Hamilton, Township . . . 1		52	79	131	198	} 5,721	
	" " " " " " 2		67	78	146	198		
	" " " " " " 3		61	98	159	189		
	" " " " " " 4		69	90	159	185		
	" " " " " " 5		62	83	145	190		
	Haldimand " " " " " 1		48	63	111	151	} 5,796	
	" " " " " " 2		47	56	103	175		
	" " " " " " 3		61	73	134	182		
	" " " " " " 4		44	68	112	159		
	" " " " " " 5		33	75	108	147		
	" " " " " " 6		58	34	92	132	} 1,369	
	" " " " " " 7		48	55	103	145		
	" " " " " " 8		39	72	111	151		
	Alnwick " 1		70	62	132	164		
	" " " " " " 2		30	18	48	53		
Totals—Totaux		1,105	1,336	2,441	3,361	17,328		
Majority for } WILLIAM KERR, Esquire (écuyer), 231. Majorité pour }								

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			J. L. BIGGAR.	J. KEELER.				
NORTHUMBERLAND. (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	Cramahe	No. 1	39	95	134	185	3,833	
		" " " " 2	40	54	94	123		
		" " " " 3	47	73	120	157		
		" " " " 4	62	70	132	155		
		" " " " 5	62	67	129	153		
	Erigton, Township	" " " " 1	56	24	80	99	3,734	
		" " " " 2	79	23	102	132		
		" " " " 3	108	47	155	182		
		" " " " 4	41	50	91	107		
		" " " " 5	63	56	124	141		
	Percy	" " " " 1	102	105	208	228	4,084	
		" " " " 2	80	101	181	208		
		" " " " 3	74	94	168	208		
	Seymour	" " " " 1	59	49	108	135	4,289	
		" " " " 2	74	63	137	158		
		" " " " 3	59	35	94	107		
		" " " " 4	65	60	125	157		
	Murray	" " " " 5	52	59	111	125	3,638	
		" " " " 1	90	25	115	128		
		" " " " 2	73	43	116	146		
		" " " " 3	77	81	158	190		
	Colborne, Village	" " " " 4	83	41	124	156	823	
		" " " " 1	47	91	138	174		
		" " " " 2	83	41	124	156		
	Brighton	No. 1	91	57	148	194	1,357	
" " " " 2		34	33	67	79			
Totals—Totaux.....			1,662	1,497	3,159	3,827	21,758	
Majority for Majorité pour			JAMES LYONS BIGGAR, Esquire (écuyer), 165.					

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks.
			A. GORDON.	W. H. GIBBS.				
ONTARIO..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Scougog	Reach, Township .. No. 1.	81	78	159	195	6,800	
		" " " " 2.	59	81	140	164		
		" " " " 3.	81	78	159	204		
		" " " " 4.	37	41	78	114		
		" " " " 5.	47	52	99	149		
		" " " " 6.	31	53	84	103		
		" " " " 1.	49	41	90	115		

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		A. GORDON.	W. H. GIBBS.							
ONTARIO..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued-Suite.)	Brock, Township..... No. 1.	11	115	126	152	}	}	5,175	Port Perry not mentioned in Census.— Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
	" " " " " 2.	61	88	149	188					
	" " " " " 3.	30	100	130	147					
	" " " " " 4.	39	107	146	185					
	" " " " " 5.	28	76	164	216					
	Thorah " " " " 1.	41	56	97	135	}	}	1,965		
	" " " " " 2.	67	85	152	194					
	" " " " " 3.	37	40	77	90					
	Mara " " " " 1.	92	49	141	180	}	}	2,697		
	" " " " " 2.	76	18	94	173					
	" " " " " 3.	49	39	88	122					
	Rama " " " " " 1.	47	9	56	123	}	}	904		
	Uxbridge " " " " " 2.	132	55	187	235					
	" " " " " 3.	120	41	161	211					
	" " " " " 4.	52	26	78	110	}	}	4,762		
	" " " " " 5.	100	40	140	178					
	Scott " " " " " 1.	51	54	105	143					
	" " " " " 2.	81	102	183	259	}	}	2,775		
" " " " " 3.	57	97	154	214						
" " " " " 4.	57	97	154	214						
Port Perry " " " " " 1.	46	34	80	291	}	}			
" " " " " 2.	68	26	94	133						
Uxbridge Village.....	74	31	105	133	Uxbridge Village, do do				
Totals—Totaux.....	1,804	1,712	3,516	4,856	25,967					
Majority for } ADAM GORDON, Esquire (écuyer), 92										

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		M. CAMERON.	T. N. GIBBS.							
ONTARIO..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Whitby, East—Est.. No. 1.	126	44	170	215	}	}	3,411		
	" " " " " 2.	23	25	173	221					
	" " " " " 3.	51	73	124	150					
	" Township.. " 1.	22	58	140	269					
	" " " " " 2.	118	118	236	278					
" " " " " 3.	79	65	144	175	}	}	3,220			

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		M. CAMERON.	T. N. GIBBS.				
Province of Ontario, <i>d'Ontario.</i>							
ONTARIO (South Riding.) (Division Sud.) (Continued.) (suite.)	Pickering No. 1.	63	74	137	171	7,375	
	" " " " 2.	57	99	156	183		
	" " " " 3.	97	65	162	197		
	" " " " 4.	94	50	144	159		
	" " " " 5.	92	61	153	175		
	" " " " 6.	118	54	172	201		
	" " " " 7.	119	55	174	195		
	Oshawa, Town,— <i>Ville</i> " 1.	64	82	146	205	3,185	
	" " " " 2.	58	125	183	240		
	" " " " 3.	53	96	149	211		
	" " " " 4.	80	83	163	209		
	Whitby, Town— <i>Ville</i> " 1.	73	64	137	199	2,732	
	" " " " 2.	60	74	134	191		
	" " " " 3.	67	63	130	192		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,639	1,488	3,127	4,038	19,923	
	Majority for } <i>Majorité pour</i> } Honorable MALCOLM CAMERON, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 151.						
OTTAWA City—(<i>Cité</i> .)	Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> :	CURRIER.	AUMOND.	ST. JEAN.	SWEETLAND.		
	Victoria No. 1.	91	73	64	228	205	3,156
	" " " " 2.	122	94	71	287	317	
	Wellington " 3.	143	103	74	320	291	4,039
	" " " " 4.	85	68	44	197	192	
	" " " " 5.	146	112	70	328	314	
	" " " " 6.	106	78	53	242	235	
	St. George's " 7.	96	79	49	224	202	3,474
	" " " " 8.	108	94	42	244	241	
	" " " " 9.	124	99	61	284	335	
	By " " " " 10.	108	81	96	285	310	5,138
	" " " " 11.	38	32	66	136	162	
	" " " " 12.	81	54	167	302	330	
	Ottawa " 13.	63	35	166	267	295	5,738
	" " " " 14.	65	45	108	218	239	
	" " " " 15.	82	54	82	218	207	
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,458	1,101	1,213	3,780	3,875	21,545
	Majority for } <i>Majorité pour</i> } J. M. CURRIER, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 357. Dr. ST. JEAN, 112.						

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		E. V. BODWELL.	DR. THRALL.							
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>										
OXFORD (South Riding). (<i>Division Sud</i>).	INGERSOLL.									
	Wards-- <i>Quartiers</i> No. 1	53	6	59	278	}	4,022			
	" " " " " 2	71	29	100	229					
	" " " " " 3	73	24	97	280	}	2,804			
	Oxford, West-- <i>Ouest</i> . . . " 1	30	..	30	142					
	" " " " " 2	44	2	46	163	}	1,855			
	" " " " " 3	66	2	68	141					
	" North-- <i>Nord</i> . . . " 1	44	2	46	154	}	2,610			
	" " " " " 2	29	2	31	159					
	" East-- <i>Est</i> " 1	30	1	31	167	}	3,324			
	" " " " " 2	29	9	38	147					
	" " " " " 3	40	..	40	160	}				
	Norwich, North-- <i>Nord</i> . " 1	63	4	67	174					
	" " " " " 2	27	10	37	151	}				
	" " " " " 3	28	8	36	131					
	" " " " " 4	27	3	30	113	}				
	Total-- <i>Totaux</i>	981	223	1,204	4,225					
	TILLSONBURG.									
	Wards-- <i>Quartiers</i> :—									
	South-- <i>Sud</i>	18	9	27	107	}				
	East-- <i>Est</i>	23	8	31	116					
	West-- <i>Ouest</i>	18	8	26	106	}				
	Dereham	52	11	63	181					
	" " " " " No. 1	26	2	28	184	}				
	" " " " " 2	22	39	61	190					
	" " " " " 3	51	10	61	188	}	3,225			
	" " " " " 4	10	6	16	102					
	Norwich, South-- <i>Sud</i> . . " 1	37	14	51	168	}				
	" " " " " 2	42	9	51	161					
	" " " " " 3	28	5	33	143	}				
	" " " " " 4	10	6	16	102					
	Total-- <i>Totaux</i>	981	223	1,204	4,225		23,678			
	Majority for Majorité pour	EBENEZER V. BODWELL, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 758.								

Tillsonburg not mentioned in census. — Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
			ELLIOTT.	SMITH.							
	PEEL	Brampton, Town-- <i>Ville</i> . No. 1	61	52	113	155	}	2,090			
	" " " " " 2	" " " " " 2	54	43	97	139					
	" " " " " 3	" " " " " 3	40	36	76	112					
	" " " " " 4	" " " " " 4	44	46	90	150					

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		ELLIOTT.	SMITH.	Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.					
PEEL..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	Chinguacousy, E. 1. Norton's.. " 2. Mayfield's... " 3. Calbeck's... " 4. Springbrook. " 5. Allox .. " 6. Cheltenham . Toronto Gore, 1. Grahamsville 2. Castlemore.. Toronto, "Township, 1. Harris Corner... " 2. Meadowvale. " 3. Mont Charles " 4. Dixie .. " 5. Springfield.. " 6. Port Credit.. Streetsville..... Totals—Totaux	61	66	127	162	6,129			
		58	107	175	204				
		89	100	189	229				
		67	56	123	166	1,559			
		73	81	154	196				
		64	108	172	216				
		31	94	125	152	5,974			
		66	36	102	129				
		86	57	143	181				
		89	72	161	203	617			
		88	96	184	226				
		85	76	161	202				
		70	49	119	152	1,285			
		90	77	167	219				
		59	47	106	139				
		1,285	1,299	2,584	3,332	16,369			
		Majority for } ROBERT SMITH, Esquire (écuyer), 14.		Majorité pour }					

PERTH..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	STRAITFORD, TOWN—VILLE.	A. MONTFERR.		J. REDFORD.			
	Wards—Quartiers :— Falstaff .. Hamlet .. Shakespeare ..No. 1 " .. 2 Romeo .. 1 " .. 2 Avon .. 1 " .. 2 Easthope, Township, North— Nord ..No. 1 Easthope, Township, North— Nord ..No. 2 Easthope, Township, North— Nord ..No. 3 Elline, Township .. 1 " .. 2 " .. 3	64	57	121	184	4,313	
		78	43	121	169		
		40	13	53	113		
		63	43	106	138	2,998	
		60	60	120	189		
		90	56	146	194		
		44	45	89	123	2,886	
		35	28	63	99		
		10	140	150	169		
		28	121	149	166	69	
		21	109	130	159		
		60	82	142	170		
		53	94	147	168	40	
		69	63	132	161		

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorat Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement	Remarks. — Observations.
		A. MONTEITH.	J. REDFORD.						
PERTH..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Logan, Township.....No. 1	98	57	155	198	} 3,199			
	" " " " " 2	83	57	140	199				
	" " " " " 3	63	73	136	196				
	Elma....." 1	76	60	136	178				} 3,616
	" " " " " 2	73	63	136	158				
	" " " " " 3	90	42	132	168				
	" " " " " 4	69	35	104	153				
	Wallace....." 1	50	24	74	106				} 3,581
	" " " " " 2	34	46	80	109				
	" " " " " 3	64	27	91	138				
	" " " " " 4	64	14	78	107				
	" " " " " 5	115	25	140	170				
	Mornington, Township. " 1	58	46	104	125				} 3,808
	" " " " " 2	38	49	87	113				
	" " " " " 3	84	41	125	150				
	" " " " " 4	64	49	113	129				
	" " " " " 5	39	66	105	125				
	Listowell, Village....." 1	83	51	134	169				} 976
	" " " " " 2	32	50	82	94				
	Totals—Totaux.....		1,992	1,829	3,821				4,967	25,377
Majority for } ANDREW MONTEITH, Esquire (écuyer), 163. Majorité pour }									
PERTH..... (South Riding.) (Division sud.)	JAMES TROW, Esquire, (écuyer), Acclamation.....					21,159			
PETERBOROUGH... (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	PETERBOROUGH—Town—Ville.	J. BERTRAM.	W. H. SCOTT.						
	Wards—Quartiers :—								
	No. 1..... No. 1	36	51	87	241				
	" 1....." 2	21	45	66	} 450				
	" 2....." 1	58	96	154					
	" 2....." 2	59	23	82					
	" 2....." 3	40	46	86					
	" 3....." 1	53	48	101	} 379				
	" 3....." 2	43	52	95					
	" 3....." 3	47	29	76					
	" 4....." 3	77	43	120	181				

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electorat Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations
			J. BERTRAM.	W. H. SCOTT.							
PETERBOROUGH ... (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.) (Continued.) (Suite.)		Smith, Township..... No. 1	84	33	117	151	} 3,428				
		" " " " " 2	78	41	119	144					
		" " " " " 3	88	55	143	160					
		Monaghan, South—Sud.....	86	102	188	217					1,145
		" " North—Nord.....	65	64	129	188					1,479
		Ennismore.....	57	73	130	151					1,104
		Totals—Totaux.....	892	801	1,693	2,262					11,767
Majority for } Majorité pour }		JOHN BERTRAM, Esquire (écuyer), 91.									

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electorat Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	JAMES HALL.	R. D. ROGERS.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations	
PETERBOROUGH (East Riding.) (Division Est.)		Ashburnham.....	41	113	154	198	} 1,197					
		Asphodel..... No. 1	51	67	118	154						
		" " " " " 2	66	65	131	176						
		" " " " " 3	70	35	105	156						
		Belmont and Methuen.....	37	63	100	122						1,575
		Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff & Monmouth.	39	8	47	84						721
		Douro..... No. 1	39	41	80	101						} 2,671
		" " " " " 2	45	65	110	146						
		" " " " " 3	31	66	97	118						
		Dummer..... " 1	14	24	38	53						} 1,951
		" " " " " 2	24	23	47	70						
		" " " " " 3	47	21	68	99						
		" " " " " 4	19	12	31	39						
		Dysart, Guilford, Dudley, Harcourt, Harburn, Bruton.	22	16	38	67						655
		Harvey.....	45	27	72	108						670
		Minden.....	39	26	65	90						797
		Otonabee..... No. 1	72	49	121	148						} 3,992
		" " " " " 2	61	51	112	131						
		" " " " " 3	76	30	106	133						
" " " " " 4	77	61	138	65								
Snowden and Glamorgan.....	40	7	47	73	399							
Stanhope.....	17	4	21	32	310							
Galway and Cavendish.....	21	5	26	36	521							
Totals—Totaux.....	993	879	1,872	2,389	18,706							
Majority for } Majorité pour }		JAMES HALL, Esquire (écuyer), 114.										

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.			Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			A. HAGAR.	T. WHITE, jun.	J. BORD.							
PRESCOTT	Longueuil	No. 1	18	59	...	77		219	}	1,835		
		2	35	28	6	69		95				
		1	49	12	1	62		102				
		2	25	30	20	75		132				
		3	23	35	10	73		91				
		4	15	10	39	64		122				
		5	33	37	4	74		152				
		1	9	31	63	103		146				
		2	16	21	73	110		191				
		1	7	148	...	155		41				
		2	2	22	2	26		140				
		1	49	37	1	87		157				
		2	15	80	5	100		174				
		1	40	21	41	102		168				
		1	105	18	1	124		170				
2	123	21	2	146		52						
1	84	28	22	134								
2	12	21	2	35								
Totals—Totaux.....			665	659	292	1,616	2,372	17,647				
Majority for Majorité pour			ALBERT HAGAR, Esquire (écuyer), 6.									

PRINCE EDWARD..	P I C T O N, Town—Ville.	W. ROSS.		J. S. McCUAIG.					
Wards—Quartiers:—									
Hallowell, Township.	H. No. 1	65	61	126	176	}	2,361		
	2	81	60	141	222				
	3	17	36	53	72				
	1	71	54	125	146				
	2	100	94	194	211				
Marysburgh, Township, North—Nord	3	80	40	120	137	}	3,554		
	4	90	38	128	175				
	5	35	39	74	101				
	1	92	79	171	193				
	2	57	57	114	140				
Marysburgh, Township, South—Sud	1	55	90	145	160	}	2,104		
	2	38	34	72	76				
	3	43	116	159	175				
Athol, Township.	1	83	77	160	203	}	1,740		
	2	49	81	130	153				

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
			W. Ross.	J. S. McCuaig.						
PRINCE EDWARD (Continued.) (Suite.)	Hillier, Township	No. 1	41	59	100	120	2,224			
		" "	2	72	77	149				
		" "	3	64	58	122			143	
		Ameliasburgh, Township	" "	1	61	47	108	126	3,304	
			" "	2	61	98	159	188		
			" "	3	56	36	92	131		
			" "	4	73	36	109	136		
			" "	5	70	52	122	151		
		Sophiasburgh,	" "	1	106	82	188	212	2,702	
			" "	2	97	69	166	190		
			" "	3	72	46	118	131		
		Wellington, Municipality			46	33	79	100	517	
—Municipalité										
Totals—Totaux			1,775	1,649	3,424	4,150	20,336			
Majority for Majorité pour			WALTER ROSS, Esquire (écuyer), 126.							

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			W. MOFFAT.	T. MURRAY.	P. WHITE.					
RENFREW (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Alice		47	41	36	124	159	1,566		
		Algona, South—Sud			31	1	32	37		
				5	134	12	151	186	1,428	
		Bromley				1	10	14	140	
						9	1	10	14	
		Head					113	160		
						14	38	79	111	640
		Pembroke, Village	No. 1	33	18	62	113	160	1,508	
			" "	2	32	74	30	136		
		" Township		27	14	38	79	111	640	
				1	29	10	40	48	370	
		Petawawa								
		Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie,								
		Fraser and McKay			19	6	25	35	459	
		Ross	No. 1	18	21	67	106	120	1,682	
" "	2		24	17	58	99	120			
Stafford		17	26	59	102	126	798			
		62	4	111	177	240	2,632			
Westmeath	No. 1	38	32	46	106	154	2,632			
	" "	2								
Wilberforce and Algona,										
North—Nord			24	39	63	126	159	3,610		
Totals—Totaux			328	498	600	1,426	1,868	14,833		
Majority for Majorité pour			PETER WHITE, the younger, Esquire (écuyer), 102.							

Wilberforce and Algona, population 2,656
 " Petawawa, " North—Nord, South—Sud, " C'tre & West—Ouest, pop. 83
 " Madawaska, " West—Ouest, population 24
 " Nipissing, " North—Nord, population 848
 Totals—Totaux 3,610

Province of Ontario, d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population of each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. Observations.	
			J. L. McDUGALL.	W. BANERMAN.					
RENFREW. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Arnprior		40	96	136	188	Bonnechère, pop., 377. Madawaska, East—Est, pop., 459. { Not mentioned in census—Non men- tionné dans le ré- censement.		
	Admaston	No. 1	96	24	120	142			
	"	" 2	18	46	64	79			
	McNab	" 1	98	43	141	203			
	"	" 2	104	37	141	181			
	Bagot and Blythfield		26	47	73	86			
	Brougham		13	24	37	42			
	Griffith and Matawahan		15	1	16	20			
	Horton		109	38	147	188			
	Renfrew		98	43	141	185			
	Grattan		107	48	155	183			
	Sebastapol			21	21	28			
	Brudenell, Raglan, Lyndock and Radcliffe		6	63	69	91			
	Hagarty		4	83	87				
	Richards			5	5				
	Sherwood		2	43	45				
	Burns								
	Jones		2	6	8				
	Totals—Totaux			738	668	1,406		1,616	14,935
	Majority for Majorité pour			JOHN LORN McDUGALL, Esquire (écuyer), 70.					

RUSSELL	SUBDIVISIONS	No.	R. BLACKBURN	J. A. GRANT	W. R. BELL	Total	Voters' List	Population
					
	Osgoode	No. 1	93	52	...	145	188	4,267
	"	" 2	95	45	...	140	206	
	"	" 3	93	58	...	151	192	
	"	" 4	43	102	1	146	192	
	Russell	" 1	30	76	5	111	175	
	"	" 2	28	28	1	55	106	
	"	" 3	28	34	...	62	120	
	Cambridge	" 1	29	45	...	74	129	
	Clarence	No. 1	55	45	...	100	149	
	"	" 2	34	17	...	51	91	
	"	" 3	56	15	1	72	116	
	Cambridge	" 1	88	17	30	132	170	
	"	" 2	28	30	18	76	118	
	"	" 3	35	28	13	76	109	

Province of Ontario, — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts, — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — Observations.
		R. BLACKBURN.	J. A. GRANT.	W. R. BELL.				
RUSSELL (Continued.) (Suite.)	Gloucester No. 1	53	23	4	80	114	4,785	
	" " 2	38	62	5	105	139		
	" " 3	21	74	2	97	132		
	" " 4	31	44	...	75	96		
	" " 5	52	77	5	134	186		
	" " 6	37	62	3	102	179		
	" " 7	44	55	1	100	168		
	New Edinburgh Village.....	72	25	6	103	139	596	
	Totals—Totaux	1,078	1,014	95	2,187	3,214	18,344	
	Majority for } ROBERT BLACKBURN, Esquire (<i>écrivain</i>), 64							

Province of Ontario, — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts, — Districts Electorales.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — Observations.
		H. H. COOK.	D. MCCARTHY.				
SIMCOE (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Barrie No. 1	88	79	167	251	3,398	
	" " 2	25	48	73	104		
	" " 3	66	71	137	192		
	Collingwood..... " 1	75	122	197	305	2,829	
	" " 2	11	41	52	86		
	" " 3	47	50	97	170		
	Flos " 1	89	38	127	198	1,756	
	" " 2	84	54	138	188		
	" " 3	23	29	52	74		
	Medonte..... " 1	33	40	73	92	2,541	
	" " 2	57	35	92	127		
	" " 3	70	57	127	153		
	" " 4	35	44	79	111		
	Nottawasaga..... " 1	71	95	166	196	6,704	
	" " 2	81	70	151	200		
	" " 3	75	79	154	194		
	" " 4	83	89	172	199		
	" " 5	67	78	145	197		
Oro No. 1	77	50	127	168	4,364		
" " 2	80	33	113	145			
" " 3	89	59	148	171			
" " 4	92	59	151	186			
Orillia and Matchedash. " 1	65	41	106	180	1,894		
" " 2	29	40	69	125			
" " 3	51	59	110	117			

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>	H. H. COOK. D. MCCARTHY.					
SIMCOE..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Orillia Village..... No. 1	82	71	153	200	} Stayner not mentioned in census. — Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	72	50	122	183		
	Sunnidale..... „ 1	88	31	119	158		
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	88	70	158	208		
	Stayner..... „ 1	84	57	141	168		
	Tiny..... No. 1	57	103	160	207		
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	62	48	110	164		
	Vespra..... „ 1	73	71	144	185		
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	49	89	138	203		
	Tay..... „ 1	31	20	51	100		
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	30	55	85	126		
	Totals—Totaux.....	2,279	2,125	4,404	6,031		33,719
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	HERMAN HENRY COOK, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 154.					
SIMCOE..... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	WILLIAM CARRUTHERS LITTLE, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.						23,670
		C. ARCHIBALD.	J. CRYSLER.				
STORMONT.....	Osnabruck, Township... No. 1	107	39	146	183	} 5,791	
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	79	77	156	195		
	„ „ „ „ „ 3	48	102	150	199		
	„ „ „ „ „ 4	51	89	140	180		
	„ „ „ „ „ 5	60	65	125	174		
	„ „ „ „ „ 6	50	43	93	130		
	Roxborough, „ „ „ 1	118	39	157	190	} 3,353	
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	99	71	170	196		
	„ „ „ „ „ 3	116	43	159	193		
	Finch, „ „ „ 1	68	57	125	161	} 2,729	
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	93	48	141	185		
	„ „ „ „ „ 3	16	124	140	181		
	Totals—Totaux.....	905	797	1,702	2,167	11,873	
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	CYRIL ARCHIBALD, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 108.					

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			T. MOSS.	J. B. ROBINSON.				
TORONTO West—(Ouest).	Wards—Quartiers:—							
	St. Patrick	No. 1	58	78	136	202	7,903	
	"	" 2	56	51	107	176		
	"	" 3	62	53	115	193		
	"	" 4	72	54	126	189		
	"	" 5	56	60	116	200		
	"	" 6	57	64	121	174		
	"	" 7	75	60	135	195		
	"	" 8	66	39	105	151		
	"	" 9	73	68	141	195		
	"	" 10	63	78	141	202		
	"	" 11	54	75	129	195		
	"	" 12	61	64	125	202		
	"	" 13	16	20	36	64		
	St. Andrew	" 1	74	42	116	196	8,918	
	"	" 2	61	48	109	194		
	"	" 3	58	53	111	191		
	"	" 4	62	62	124	186		
	"	" 5	68	53	121	210		
	"	" 6	39	68	107	188		
	"	" 7	77	39	116	178		
	"	" 8	44	54	98	182		
	"	" 9	70	49	119	185		
	"	" 10	23	15	38	58		
	St. George	" 1	49	41	90	184	3,534	
	"	" 2	84	29	113	184		
	"	" 3	53	47	100	194		
	"	" 4	67	36	103	181		
	"	" 5	53	40	93	175		
	Totals—Totaux			1,651	1,440	3,091	5,024	20,355
	Majority for Majorité pour			} THOMAS MOSS, Esquire (écuyer), 211.				

TORONTO Centre—(Centre).	Wards—Quartiers:—	No.	R. WILKES	A. MORRISON.	98	179
St. James	No. 1	53	45	98	179	9,779
"	" 2	75	41	116	191	
"	" 3	68	32	100	173	
"	" 4	75	46	121	195	
"	" 5	68	35	103	180	
"	" 6	34	31	65	110	
"	" 7	62	57	119	186	
"	" 8	71	43	114	197	
"	" 9	62	44	106	195	
"	" 10	58	39	97	164	
"	" 11	81	45	126	167	
"	" 12	77	45	122	163	

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.			
		R. WILKES.	A. MORRISON.									
TORONTO Centre—(Centre.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. John.....	No. 1	44	65	109	156	10,868	}				
	"	" 2	50	56	106	182						
	"	" 3	44	92	136	195						
	"	" 4	41	85	126	196						
	"	" 5	58	62	120	181						
	"	" 6	78	49	127	200						
	"	" 7	68	48	116	196						
	"	" 8	53	56	109	185						
	"	" 9	78	61	139	198						
	"	" 10	66	49	115	181						
	"	" 11	82	46	128	213						
	"	" 12	63	53	116	183						
	Totals—Totaux.....			1,509	1,225	2,734				4,366	20,647	
	Majority for Majorité pour			} ROBERT WILKES, Esquire (écuyer), 284.								
TORONTO East—(Est.)	Wards—Quartiers :—		J. O'DONOHUE.	E. COATS-WORTH.			11,229	}				
	St. David.....	No. 1	53	71	124	188						
	"	" 2	84	50	134	190						
	"	" 3	64	51	115	193						
	"	" 4	62	61	123	196						
	"	" 5	59	64	123	174						
	"	" 6	40	67	107	192						
	"	" 7	63	43	106	203						
	"	" 8	85	47	132	216						
	"	" 9	73	39	112	181						
	"	" 10	60	51	111	194						
	"	" 11	71	50	121	200						
	"	" 12	51	70	121	185						
	"	" 13	45	74	119	191						
	"	" 14	83	46	129	190						
	"	" 15	45	49	94	154						
	St. Lawrence.....	" 1	66	47	113	189						
	"	" 2	51	65	116	189						
	"	" 3	56	52	108	186						
"	" 4	50	47	97	203							
"	" 5	72	34	106	301							
"	" 6	56	74	130	201							
Totals—Totaux.....			1,289	1,152	2,441	4,116	15,090					
Majority for Majorité pour			} JOHN O'DONOHUE, Esquire (écuyer), 137.									

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
			J. McLENNAN.	A. McQUADE.								
VICTORIA... (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	LINDSAY, Town--Ville.	Wards—Quartiers :—										
		East—Est	68	55	123	178	} 4,049					
		South—Sud	97	87	184	285						
		North—Nord	97	81	178	282						
		Mariposa, Township... No. 1	80	60	140	198	} 5,363					
		" " " " " 2	66	46	112	165						
		" " " " " 3	79	27	106	173						
		" " " " " 4	112	30	142	185						
		" " " " " 5	120	18	138	195						
		" " " " " 6	98	38	136	187						
		Ops, " " " " " 1	58	95	153	203	} 3,350					
		" " " " " 2	40	63	103	135						
		" " " " " 3	43	46	89	115						
		" " " " " 4	33	61	94	121						
		Emily, " " " " " 1	26	118	144	174	} 3,790					
		" " " " " 2	30	154	184	228						
		" " " " " 3	38	120	158	199						
		Verulam, " " " " " 4	4	47	51	65	} 2,692					
		" " " " " 1	47	64	111	150						
		" " " " " 2	87	82	169	234						
		Totals—Totaux... ..		1,223	1,292	2,515	3,472	19,244				
				Majority for } ARTHUR McQUADE, Esquire (écuyer), 69.								
		VICTORIA... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Fenelon	No. 1	15	20	35	42	} 3,949			
" " " " " 2	48			59	107	157						
" " " " " 3	54			32	86	104						
" " " " " 4	58			35	93	126						
" " " " " 5	45			31	76	96						
Eldon	1			113	66	179	227	} 3,052				
" " " " " 2	73			74	147	175						
" " " " " 3	27			55	82	137						

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		J. McLENNAN.	H. CAMERON.				
VICTORIA (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Bexley	31	34	65	89	489	
	Somerville	46	51	97	168	1,074	
	Carden and Dalton	26	51	77	152	1,027	
	Laxton, Digby and Longford	15	24	39	60	850	
	Lutterworth, Anson & Hindon	13	28	41	52	515	
	Totals—Totaux		564	560	1,124	1,585	10,956
Majority for Majorité pour		JAMES McLENNAN, Esquire (écuyer), 4.					
WATERLOO (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	ISAAC ERE BOWMAN, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation					19,256	
WATERLOO (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	JAMES YOUNG, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation					20,995	
WELLAND	Bertie, TownshipNo. 1	57	49	106	153	2,933	
	" " " " " 2	57	54	111	155		
	" " " " " 3	97	45	142	195		
	" " " " " 4	44	70	114	168	1,317	
	Crowland, Township " 1	83	62	145	190		
	" " " " " 2	50	32	82	101		
	Humberstone, Township " 1	78	99	177	245	2,472	
	" " " " " 2	69	38	107	159		
	" " " " " 3	10	75	85	134		
	Stanford, Township " 1	96	41	137	190	2,990	
	" " " " " 2	74	67	141	211		
	" " " " " 3	79	75	154	193		
	Thorold, Township " 1	54	86	140	180	2,501	
	" " " " " 2	82	59	141	182		
	" " " " " 3	68	65	133	174		
Willoughby, Township. " 1	33	51	84	109	1,250		
" " " " " 2	43	49	92	118			
Chippawa, Village	45	77	122	166		922	

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		W. A. THOMSON.	E. W. BROOKFIELD.							
WELLAND (Continued.) (Suite.)	CLIFTON, TOWN—Ville.	Wards—Quartiers:—								
		North—Nord.....	32	28	60	96	} 1,610			
		Centre—Centre.....	63	61	124	176				
		South—Sud.....	21	18	39	70				
		Fort Erie, Village.....	64	21	85	175	835			
		Port Colborne, Village.....	95	67	162	210	988			
		Thorold, Village..... No. 1	67	85	152	190	} 1,635			
		2	69	55	124	160				
		Welland Village..... " 1	71	26	97	137				
		2	81	38	119	172	1,110			
		Totals—Totaux.....	1,682	1,493	3,175	4,409	20,572			
		Majority for } WILLIAM A. THOMSON, Esquire (écuyer), 189.		Majorité pour }						

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		N. HIGINBOTHAM.	G. A. DREW.							
WELLINGTON (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Arthur, Township No. 1	32	61	93	114	} 4,376				
		2	86	54	140					
		3	61	53	114		138			
		4	34	44	78	93				
		5	58	47	105	136				
		Amaranth..... 1	24	67	91	112	} 1,943			
		2	42	84	126	157				
		3	41	117	158	212				
		Luther..... 1	65	61	126	157	} 1,772			
		2	69	26	95	135				
		3	61	97	158	211				
		Minto..... 1	115	62	177	198	} 4,861			
		2	77	83	160	195				
		3	70	27	97	121				
		4	44	59	103	143				
5	95	64	159	193						

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks — Observations.					
		N. HIGINBOTHAM.	G. A. DREW.													
WELLINGTON (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Maryborough	No. 1	45	48	93	108	4,418	1,370	18,740	Arthur Village and Harris- ton not mentioned in cen- sus—Non mentionné dans le recensement.						
	"	" 2	56	37	93	110										
	"	" 3	51	62	113	127										
	"	" 4	72	37	109	136										
	"	" 5	49	102	151	170										
	Mount Forest	" 1	97	63	130	171										
	"	" 2	68	29	97	133										
	Arthur, Village	"	52	37	69	85										
	Harriston	"	56	43	99	149										
	Totals—Totaux		1,470	1,464	2,934	3,650										
	Majority for } Majorité pour }		NATHANIEL HIGINBOTHAM, Esquire (écuyer), 6.													
	WELLINGTON (Centre Riding.) (Division Centre).	Peel	No. 1	32	108	140					177	5,744	3,128	2,578	2,308	2,737	1,498	1,666	1,458
"		" 2	60	54	114	142										
"		" 3	63	92	155	186										
"		" 4	49	83	132	168										
"		" 5	81	66	147	175										
"		" 6	60	40	100	128										
Garafraza, West—Ovest		" 1	64	73	137	178										
"		" 2	87	42	129	165										
"		" 3	71	88	159	192										
" East—Est		" 1	98	38	136	156										
"		" 2	104	40	144	161										
"		" 3	101	31	132	146										
Pilkington		" 1	25	73	98	123										
"		" 2	32	52	84	130										
"		" 3	56	70	126	158										
Nichol		" 1	84	53	137	160										
"		" 2	33	75	108	170										
"		" 3	41	71	112	154										
Elora, Village		" 1	45	37	82	137										
"		" 2	35	92	127	191										
Fergus		" 1	74	52	126	200										
"		" 2	74	62	136	158										
Orangeville, Town—Ville	" 1	50	46	96	112											
"	" 2	111	43	154	185											
Totals—Totaux		1,530	1,481	3,011	3,852	21,118										
Majority for } Majorité pour }		GEORGE TURNER ORTON, Esquire (écuyer), 49.														

Province of Ontario. d'Ontario.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.				
			D. STIRTON.	H. HATCH.											
WELLINGTON (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Guelph, Town—Ville ... No.	1	80	22	102	189	}	6,878							
		2	52	17	69	184									
		3	31	11	42	144									
		4	49	20	69	149									
		5	52	12	64	147									
		6	55	19	74	191									
		7	88	39	127	286									
		8	67	28	95	224									
		Guelph, Township.....	1	83	17	100					167	}	2,955		
			2	61	61	122					175				
			3	37	20	57					111				
		Puslinch	1	96	33	129					163	}	4,514		
			2	144	3	147					191				
			3	91	2	93					143				
		Eramosa	1	93	7	100					129	}	3,758		
			2	101	28	129					195				
			3	106	14	120					177				
		Erin	1	77	37	114					194	}	5,320		
			2	82	5	87					147				
			3	90	14	104					161				
			4	65	7	72					156				
			5	31	16	47					172				
			Totals—Totaux.....	1,667	468	2,135					3,952	23,425			
		Majority for } DAVID STIRTON, Esquire (écuyer), 1,199.		Majorité pour }											
WENTWORTH (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	THOMAS BAIN, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation .						16,245								
WENTWORTH (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Ancaster..... No.	1	129	8	137	180	}	5,005							
		2	113	24	137	178									
		3	100	58	158	151									
		4	61	31	92	185									
		5	84	27	111	122									

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		J. RYMAL.	H. B. BULL.				
Province of Ontario. <i>d'Ontario.</i>							
WENTWORTH..... (South Riding.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Barton.....No. 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 Glanford....." 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 Saltfleet....." 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 Binbrook....." 1 " " " " 2	85 79 32 85 46 57 71 33 72 87 50	66 76 32 54 52 69 57 71 66 83 101	151 155 64 139 98 126 128 104 138 170 151	204 216 103 182 122 155 179 118 180 201 182	2,865 2,039 2,783 1,946	
	Totals- <i>Totaux</i>	1,184	875	2,059	2,658	14,638	
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> }	JOSEPH RYMAL, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 309.					
YORK..... (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	King, Township.....No. 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 " " " " 4 " " " " 5 " " " " 6 Whitchurch, Township. " 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 " " " " 4 " " " " 5 " " " " 6 Gwillimbury, Township, East- <i>Est</i>" 1 " " " " 2 " " " " 3 " " " " 4 " " " " 5 " " " " 6	71 65 99 99 96 112 66 97 149 68 61 51 69 48 81 52 50 56	58 69 68 76 85 69 78 50 12 42 23 56 24 17 31 52 51 39	129 134 167 175 181 181 144 147 161 110 84 107 93 65 112 104 101 95	157 181 197 205 215 210 184 200 195 165 140 167 132 90 164 140 132 126	7,482 5,014 3,934	

Province of Ontario. — d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		A. H. DYMOND.	W. H. THORNE.							
YORK (North Riding.) (Division Nord.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	Gwillinbury, Township, North—Nord No. 1	32	73	105	146	}	}	2,304		
	" " " " " 2)	41	71	112	148					
	" " " " " 3)	42	49	91	135	}	}	1,987		
	Georgina, Township... " 1	67	79	146	172					
	" " " " " 2	26	86	112	132	}	}	1,760		
	Newmarket, Village... " 1	72	53	125	180					
	" " " " " 2	74	62	136	184	}	}	1,132		
	Aurora, Village " " " 1	59	37	96	134					
	" " " " " 2	40	23	63	98	}	}	649		
	Holland Landing, Village.... " 1	11	83	94	126					
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,854	1,516	3,370	4,455			24,262		
	Majority for Majorité pour	} ALFRED HUTCHINSON DYMOND, Esquire (écuyer), 338.								
YORK (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	JAMES METCALFE, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation.....							19,360		
YORK (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	York, Township No. 6	70	33	103	195	}	}	5,618	York, West —Ouest.	
	" " " " " 7	53	29	82	195					
	" " " " " 8	55	12	67	145	}	}	7,657		
	" " " " " 9	27	61	88	177					
	" " " " " 10	35	36	71	112	}	}	2,985		
	" " " " " 11	76	17	93	201					
	Vaughan, " " " " " 1	101	19	120	189	}	}	7,657		
	" " " " " 2	78	8	86	190					
	" " " " " 3	61	38	99	181	}	}	2,985		
	" " " " " 4	65	44	109	181					
	" " " " " 5	59	48	107	189	}	}	16,260		
	" " " " " 6	97	21	118	195					
	" " " " " 7	22	6	28	120	}	}	2,985		
	Etobicoke, " " " " " 1	68	55	123	217					
	" " " " " 2	36	17	53	157	}	}	2,985		
	" " " " " 3	80	12	92	145					
	Totals—Totaux.....	983	456	1,439	2,789			16,260		
	Majority for Majorité pour	} DAVID BLAIN, Esquire (écuyer), 527.								

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		J. J. C. ABBOTT.	L. CUSHING.							
Province of QUEBEC. <i>de QUÉBEC.</i>										
ARGENTEUIL	St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, Parish-- <i>Paroisse</i> , No. 1	29	97	126	157	}	1,670			
	" " " " " " 2	31	90	121	161					
	St. Andrew's, Parish-- <i>Paroisse</i>	1	68	27	95	}	2,222			
	" " " " " " 2	100	28	128	191					
	" " " " " " 3	87	5	92	133					
	Chatham, Township ...	1	86	86	172	}	3,422			
	" " " " " " 2	52	49	101	118					
	" " " " " " 3	16	90	106	151					
	Grenville and Augmentation, Townships ...	1	83	66	149	}	2,223			{ Grenville and Augmentation
	" " " " " " 2	31	37	68	102					
	Harrington & Union, do.....	25	54	79	127		760			
	Wentworth, Township.....	16	20	36	49		656			
	Gore, Township.....	44	49	93	106		717			
	Morin, South-W.— <i>Sud-O</i>	21	11	32	50		557			Morin and Howard.
	St. Jérôme	42	18	60	76		579			Mille Isles.
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	731	727	1,458	2,000		12,806			
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	HON. JOHN JOSEPH CALDWELL ABBOTT, Esquire (<i>écrivain</i>), 4								

BAGOT	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		J. B. BOURGEOIS.	J. A. MOUSSEAU.							
	St. Pie	No. 1	94	63	157	}	631	3,468		
	" " " " " " 2	72	57	129	135					
	" " " " " " 3	97	38	135	162	}	387	2,390		
	St. Dominique.....	1	125	37	127					
	" " " " " " 2	55	72	127	127					
	St. Labre	1	47	39	86	}	285	1,429		
	" " " " " " 2	62	32	94	94					
	Ste. Rosalie	1	29	115	144	}	248	1,591		
	" " " " " " 2	24	31	55	55					
	St. Simon.....	1	56	46	102	}	256	1,909		
	" " " " " " 2	34	68	102	102					

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		J. B. BOURGEOIS.	J. A. MOUSSEAU.				
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>							
BAGOT..... (Continued.) (<i>Suite.</i>)	St. Hugues..... No. 1	15	86	101	} 364	2,344	
	" " " 2	17	49	66			
	" " " 3	19	87	106			
	St. Hélène..... " 1	41	45	86	} 264	1,157	
	" " " 2	28	48	76			
	St. Ephrem..... " 1	67	32	99	} 211	1,392	
	" " " 2	40	19	59			
	St. Théodore..... " 1	48	35	83			
	" " " 2	17	69	86	} 238	1,236	
	St. André..... " 1	82	38	120			
	Acton Vale..... " 2	51	57	108	176	1,849	
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,120	1,163	2,283	3,139	19,491	
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } JOSEPH ALFRED MOUSSEAU, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 43.						
BEAUCE.....	CHRISTIAN HENRY POZER, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....					27,253	
BEAUFARNOIS....	St. Louis de Gonzague, Village..... No. 1	56	44	7	107	133	} 3,172
	" " " 2	34	24	1	59	125	
	" " " 3	50	33	....	83	146	
	St. Stanislas de Kostka..... " 1	55	25	8	88	} 282	1,553
	" " " 2	31	9	5	45		
	Ste. Cécile..... " 1	30	27	54	111	} 585	2,965
	" " " 2	27	46	40	113		
	" " " 3	24	27	71	122		
	St. Timothé..... " 1	65	9	68	142	} 336	2,479
	" " " 2	49	7	35	91		
	St. Clément..... " 1	63	3	21	87	} 349	2,068
	" " " 2	52	38	1	91		
	Beaufarnois, Town— <i>Ville</i> " 1	34	14	1	49	108	} 1,423
	" " " 2	33	20	....	53	130	
	St. Etienne..... " 1	108	20	2	130	178	1,097
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	711	346	314	1,371	2,372	14,757
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } ULISSE JANVIER ROBILARD, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 365						

Province of Quebec. — de Québec.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.					
	BELLECHASSE	HONORABLE TÉLESPHORE FOURNIER, Acclamation,				17,637	
	BERTHIER	ANSELME HOMÈRE PAQUET, Esquire (écuyer), M. D., Acclamation				19,993	
	BONAVENTURE						
				T. ROBITAILLE.	M. TREMBLAY.		
		Matapedia	71	27	98	138	848
		Restigouche	22	28	50	78	575
		Mann	16	5	21	41	635
		Nouvelle and Shoolbred, West — Ouest	24	19	43	} 272	1,650
		Nouvelle and Shoolbred, East — Est	135	11	146		
		Carleton	95	61	156	182	1,033
		Maria, West—Ouest	113	67	180	} 352	2,138
		„ East—Est	62	53	115		
		New Richmond, West—Ouest. „ East—Est	64 41	40 45	104 86	} 259	1,785
		Hamilton, West—Ouest	40	71	111		
		„ East—Est	73	28	101	} 250	1,484
		Cox, West—Ouest	24	45	69		
		„ Centre	41	50	91	} 396	2,845
		„ East—Est	73	64	137		
		Hope, West—Ouest	40	34	74	} 224	1,459
		„ East—Est	64	43	107		
		Port Daniel	65	51	116	160	1,370
		Totals—Totaux	1,063	742	1,805	2,352	15,826
		Majority for Majorité pour } Honorable THÉODORE ROBITAILLE, 321.					
	BROME	NATHANIEL PETTES, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation				13,757	

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electorat Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.					Remarks. Observations.
			P. B. BEXVOIR.	A. JODOIN.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population of each collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
CHAMBLY.....		LONGUEUIL, Village.						
		Wards—Quartiers:—						
		East—Est.....	39	52	91	} 443	2,083	St. Basile not mentioned in census— Non mentionné dans le recensement.
		Centre.....	65	73	138			
		West—Ouest.....	51	97	148			
		Longueuil, Parish—Paroisse..	60	73	133	200	881	
		St. Lambert.....	25	47	72	130	327	
		St. Basile.....	48	54	102	131	.....
		Chambly, Village.....	24	74	98	123	600	
		„ Basin—Bassin.....	32	41	73	109	778	
		„ Parish—Paroisse No. 1	44	42	86	101	} 1,279	
		„ „ „ „ 2	9	78	87	136		
		St. Bruno.....	19	31	50	} 244	1,406	
		„ „ „ „ 2	69	25	94			
		St. Hubert.....	111	27	138	169	1,013	
		Boucherville..... No. 1	26	51	77	93	} 1,364	
		„ „ „ „ 2	86	19	105	138		
		„ Village.....	34	64	98	116		
		Totals—Totaux.....	742	848	1,590	2,133	10,498	
		Majority for } AMABLE JODOIN, junior (fils), Esquire (écuyer), 106.						

CHAMPLAIN.....		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.					Remarks. Observations.
		R. TRUDEL.	H. MONT-PLAISIR.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population of each collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
	Ste. Anne.....	263	110	373	530	2,860	Fermont not mentioned in Census. —Non mentionné dans le recensement.
	St. Maurice.....	106	198	304	505	3,004	
	St. Stanislas.....	67	104	171	325	2,703	
	Ste. Geneviève.....	148	60	208	305	2,277	
	Cap de la Madeleine.....	..	165	166	221	1,226	
	St. Tite.....	37	71	108	255	1,531	
	Notre-Dame de la Visitation..	107	78	185	253	1,601	
	St. Narcisse.....	93	30	123	248	1,469	
	St. François Xavier de Batis-	89	25	114	185	1,036	
	can.....	40	63	103	194	1,239	
	Notre-Dame du Mont Carmel	50	82	132	187	1,147	
	St. Prosper.....	39	31	70	111	734	
	St. Luc.....	4	46	50	138	798	
	Ste. Flore.....	8	.....	8	44	.....
	Fermont, Village.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,052	1,063	2,115	3,471	21,625	
	Majority for } HIPPOLYTE MONTPLAISIR, Esquire (écuyer), 11.						

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Name of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
			P. A. TREMBLAY.	P. J. O. CHAUVEAU.				
CHARLEVOIX.....		St. Siméon.....	45	34	79	108	456	Baie St. Paul, Nos. 3 and 4, no voters' lists. — Pas de listes de voteurs. St. François Xavier not mentioned in Census. — Non mentionné dans le recensement.
		St. Fidèle.....	66	78	144	186	813	
		Malbaie..... No. 1	120	24	144	190	2,960	
		"..... " 2	66	58	124	166		
		"..... " 3	42	94	136	170		
		"..... " 4	42	59	101	131		
		Ste. Agnès..... " 1	56	66	122	155	1,615	
		"..... " 2	96	37	133	187		
		"..... " 3	79	23	102	134		
		Les Éboulements..... " 1	24	78	102	121	2,115	
		"..... " 2	36	111	147	172		
		"..... " 3	84	62	146	173		
		Settrington..... " 1	23	28	51	83	862	
		"..... " 2	55	33	88	123		
		Ile aux Coudres..... " 1	98	9	107	131	718	
Baie St. Paul..... No. 1	57	94	151	200				
"..... " 2	80	79	159	196				
"..... " 3	56	44	100	.....			
"..... " 4	101	50	151	.....			
"..... " 5	90	13	103	139	3,623			
St. François-Xavier.....	61	30	91	117	.....		
Totals—Totaux.....	1,377	1,104	2,481	2,882	13,162			
Majority for } PIERRE ALEXIS TREMBLAY, Esquire (écuyer), 273. Majorité pour }								

CHATEAUGUAY.....	SUBDIVISIONS.	L. H. HOLTON,	J. TANTONE,	Total Number of Votes	Number of Voters	Population
	St. Antoine.....	74	45	119	177	1,080
	St. Joachim and Chateaugay, Village.....	42	51	93	259	2,080
	Côte St. Jean Baptiste and Chateaugay, Village.....	62	16	78		
	Ste. Philomène, Village.....	64	32	96		
	Cote St. Charles.....	31	26	57	213	1,548

Electoral Districts. <i>Districte électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. •	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		L. H. HOLTON.	J. TANTONE.							
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>										
CHATEAUGUAY ... (Continued.) (<i>suite.</i>)	Ste. Martine, Village ... No. 1	47	83	130	} 350			2,543		
	" " " " " 2	59	49	108						
	St. Urbain ... " 1	41	22	63	} 219			1,666		
	" " " " " 2	53	24	77						
	St. Malachie ... " 1	111	111	222	} 405			2,958		
	" " " " " 2	71	16	87						
	" " " " " 3	80	5	85	} 406			4,291		
	St. Jean Chrysostôme ... " 1	73	72	145						
	" " " " " 2	57	24	81	} 406			4,291		
	" " " " " 3	20	10	30						
	" " " " " 4	26	44	70	} 2,029			16,166		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	911	519	1,430						
	Majority for } <i>Majorité pour</i> } Honorable L. H. HOLTON, 392.									
CHICOUTIMI & SA- GUENAY.....	Chicoutimi, Village ... No. 1	20	49	69	} 95			1,393		Ste. Anne, St. Fulgence, St. Jérôme, St. Louis, St. Prime, not mentioned in Census. —
	" " " " " 2	5	120	125						
	" " Township ... " 1	56	86	142	} 183			2,707		Non mentionnés dans le recensement.
	" " " " " 2	73	39	112						
	Ste. Anne ... " 2	38	78	116	} 142			1,598		Bagotville, Grande Baie
	St. Fulgence ... " 1	28	45	73						
	St. Alphonse ... " 1	133	11	144	} 166			1,304		
	St. Alexis ... " 1	70	29	99						
	Laterrière ... " 1	66	53	119	} 152			1,319		
	Jonquière ... " 1	49	66	115						
	Hébertville ... No. 1	59	70	129	} 155			3,177		Peribouka, St. Jérôme & Roberval, no voting—Pas de rotation.
	" " " " " 2	40	46	86						
	" " " " " 3	74	36	110	} 137			37		
	St. Jérôme ... " 1	59	70	129						
	Roberval ... " 1	12	84	96	} 116			2,467		
	St. Louis ... " 1	14	29	43						
	St. Jean ... " 1	14	29	43	} 96			612		
	Tadousac ... " 1	14	29	43						
	Tadousac ... " 1	96	96	192	} 142			765		
	Escoumains ... No. 1	95	95	190						
	Mille Vaches ... " 2	6	44	50	} 218			1,023		
	St. Prime ... " 1	6	44	50						
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	743	1,145	1,888	} 2,493			17,692		
	Majority for } <i>Majorité pour</i> } ERNEST CIMON, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 402.									

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. Observations.
		H. E. CAIRNS.	J. H. POPE.					
COMPTON.....	Compton, Centre	46	38	84	} 505	} 2,852	Compton.	
	Brokville	58	46	104				
	Waterville	57	49	106				
	Cookshire	4	135	139				
	Eaton Corner	36	74	110				
	Birchton	14	136	150	} 184	} 2,244	Eaton.	
	Clifton, East— <i>Est</i>	65	6	71				
	West— <i>Ouest</i>	96	22	118	} 193	} 1,263		
	Robinson Bury	5	150	155				
	Bown's Bury		34	34	} 288	} 1,215	Bury.	
	Westbury	8	40	48				
	Lingwick	25	74	99	} 90	} 801		
	Stornaway	21	72	93				
	Grégoire Leblanc	5	36	41	} 181	} 975	{ Winslow, South-Sud	
	Winslow, North— <i>Nord</i>	4	89	93				
	Whitton and Marston	17	101	118	} 215	} 936	{ Newport, Ditton, Chesham, Clinton, Emberton	
	Hampden		32	32				
	Island Brook	4	75	79	} 352	} 924		
	Newport, South— <i>Sud</i>	29	59	88				
	Hereford, West— <i>Ouest</i>	14	30	44	} 262	} 1,230	Hereford.	
East— <i>Est</i>	19	63	82					
Auckland	8	26	34	77	260			
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		535	1,387	1,922	3,162	13,665		
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>		Honorable J. H. POPE, 852.						

DORCHESTER.....		F. ROULEAU.		E. H. MARCEAU				
DORCHESTER.....	Ste. Germaine.....	22	40	62	77	730	} Frampton not men- tioned in census. — Non mentionné dans le recensement	
	Ste. Marguerite..... No. 1	33	28	61	} 246	} 1,571		
	"..... " 2	48	54	102				
	Cranbourne.....	16	43	59	137	598		
	St. Isidore..... No. 1	52	97	149	} 200	} 2,473		
	"..... " 2	42	62	104				
	Ste. Claire..... " 1	98	26	124	} 325	} 2,481		
	"..... " 2	92	39	131				
	Frampton..... " 1	52	79	131	} 260			
	"..... " 2	17	23	40				
	St. Bernard..... " 1	64	62	126	} 184	} 1,820		
	"..... " 2	15	54	69				
	Ste. Justiné.....	49	16	65	94	406		

Province of Quebec. de Quebec.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		F. ROULEAU.	E. H. MAROEAU									
DORCHESTER..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Malachie	No. 1	64	47	111	}	327	}	}	}	1,106	
	"	" 2	45	33	78							
	St. Anselme	" 1	74	99	173	}	338	}	}	}	2,285	
	"	" 2	33	44	77							
	Ste. Hénédine.....	" 2	79	28	107	}	153	}	}	}	1,234	
	Totals - Totaux.....		895	874	1,769								2,579	14,704
		Majority for } FORTUNAT ROULEAU, Esquire (écuyer). 21.		Majorité pour }								

DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA ...		LAVRIER.		TESSIER.							
Arthabaskaville		40	22	62	105	730					
St. Christophe.....		92	28	120	192	1,287					
Victoriaville.....		63	65	128	175	1,425					
St. Louis de Blandford.....		45	9	54	97	533					
Princeville		37	19	56	87	511					
Stanford	No. 1	78	14	92	154	}	1,953	}	}	}	
"	" 2	98	42	140	197						
St. Norbert		55	32	87	120	852					
Chester, North-Nord.....		51	19	70	125	780					
" East-Est.....	No. 1	24	53	77	122	}	1,544	}	}	}	
"	" 2	28	46	74	117						
" West-Ouest	" 1	66	27	93	127	}	1,368	}	}	}	
"	" 2	53	13	66	91						
Chénier	" 1	47	60	107	152	}	1,866	}	}	}	
"	" 2	50	31	81	118						
Tingwick		99	18	117	192	1,177					
Warwick, Village		3	66	69	86	542					
Township		7	127	134	182						
St. Albert.....		10	72	82	116	371					
Ste. Clotilde.....		24	13	37	78	371					
St. Valière de Bulstrode.....		38	72	110	132	766					
Grantham		20	97	117	180	829					
St. Guillaume.....	No. 1	106	26	132	185	}	2,532	}	}	}	
"	" 2	81	36	117	172						
St. Germain.....	" 1	77	31	108	}	375	}	}	}	}	
"	" 2	43	20	63							
"	" 3	28	20	48							
St. Bonaventure.....		31	59	90	117	1,144					

Warwick Township not mentioned in Census. — Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Province of Quebec. — de Québec.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.	
		LAURIER.	TESSIER.						
DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA... (Continued.) (Suite.)	Wendover and Simpson	24	60	84	197	767			
	Durham	35	31	66	114	729			
	" South—Sud	60	79	139	223	1,361			
	Wickham	34	15	49	94	515			
	" West—Ouest	10	22	32	88	421			
	L'Avenir	74	32	106	159	1,716			
	" " " No. 1	25	9	34	64				
	" " " " " 2	52	22	74	100	1,907			
	Kingsey	56	70	126	185				
	" " " " " 2	22	71	93	142				
	" Falls					360			
	Totals—Totaux	778	700	1,478	5,160	31,522			
	Majority for } Majorité pour }		WILFRED LAURIER, Esquire (écuyer), 238.						
	GASPÉ	New Port	103	26	129	169		New Port, Cape Cove & Rivière au Renard not mentioned in census— Non mentionnées dans le recensement. Sydenham, South—Sud.	
Grand Rivière		78	12	90	140	1,063			
Cape Cove		60	64	124	184				
Percé		123	22	145	197	1,743			
Malbay		3	27	30	86	1,387			
Douglas			113	113	142	1,160			
Gaspé Bay, South—Sud		31	10	41		726			
York		7	15	22	67	283			
Gaspé Bay, North—Nord		7	30	37	52	521			
Cap des Rosiers		15	21	36	132	714			
L'Anse au Griffon		1	32	33	126	679			
Rivière au Renard		16	76	92	127				
Mont Louis		24	3	27	40	520			
Ste. Anne des Monts		48	41	89	124	1,215			
Cap Chat	29	8	37	52	930				
Totals—Totaux	545	500	1,045	1,638	10,941				
Majority for } Majorité pour }		LOUIS GEORGE HARPER, Esquire (écuyer), 45.							
HOHELAGA	ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation,					26,610			

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. Observations.
		J. SCRIVER.	A. CROSS.				
HUNTINGDON	Huntingdon	47	3	50	147	763	
	Elgin	66		66	160	1,121	
	Dundee	50	4	54	174	1,582	
	Godmanchester..... No. 1	7	2	9	129	2,055	
	" " " " " 2	28	1	29	198		
	Hinchinbrook " " " 1	72	3	75	168	2,441	
	" " " " " 2	12	8	20	271		
	" " " " " 3	69	4	73	146		
	Hemmingford " " " 1	101		101	447	2,398	
	" " " " " 2	55	1	56			
	" " " " " 3	86	1	87			
	St. Anicet " " " 1	7		7	68	3,070	
	" " " " " 2	68	1	69	186		
	" " " " " 3	11	15	26	101		
	Franklin " " " 1	31		31	138	1,441	
	" " " " " 2	45	3	48			
	Havelock " " " 1	68		68	143	1,433	
	" " " " " 2	53	2	55			
	Totals—Totaux	876	48	924	2,476	16,304	
	Majority for } JULIUS SCRIVER, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 828. Majorité pour }						
IBERVILLE	FRANÇOIS BECHARD, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....					15,413	
JOLIETTE	St. Alphonse	67	52	119	163	1,266	Ste. Béatrice not mentioned in census. Non mentionnée dans le recensement.
	Ste. Béatrice	43	8	51	79	1,868	
	St. Ambroise	80	67	147	189	1,548	
	Ste. Mélanie	63	54	117	160	1,843	
	St. Thomas	65	70	135	174	1,202	
	St. Charles Borromée.....	47	34	81	166	1,202	
	Joliette, Town—Ville .. No. 1	94	37	131	283	3,047	
	" " " " " 2	48	30	78			
	St. Paul..... " " 1	19	66	85	251	1,943	
	" " " " " 2	9	108	117			
	Ste. Elizabeth	47	40	87	385	2,753	
	" " " " " 2	52	135	187			

Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>	Electorat Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.		Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.		Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>		
		G. BABY.	A. DEAUPRÉ.	<i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		<i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	<i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	<i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>				
JOLIETTE (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Felix de Valois.....No. 1	85	41	126	} 329	3,196						
	" 2	101	34	135								
	St. Jean "..... " 1	62	77	139	} 250	2,293						
	" 2	42	26	68								
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	924	879	1,803	2,429	23,075						
	Majority for } L. F. G. BABY, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 45.											
	JACQUES CARTIER.	RODOLPHE LAFLAMME, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation						11,179				
	KAMOURASKA ...	CHARLES A. P. PELLETIER, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....						21,254				
	LAPRAIRIE.....	ALFRED PINSONNEAULT, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....						11,861				
	L'ASSOMPTION....	L'Assomption .....No. 1	61	52	113	} 355		1,599				
" 2		131	22	153								
Village. " 3		83	12	95	} 115	1,210						
St. Sulpice.....		94	27	121	} 145	864						
St. Paul L'Ermite.....		54	37	91	} 123	1,048						
Repentigny.....		65	22	87	} 103	880						
Lachenaie.....		34	59	93	} 138	852						
L'Epiphanie.....No. 1		37	34	71	} 229	1,365						
" 2		18	47	65								
St. Roch....." 1		43	105	148	} 383	2,523						
" 2		45	91	136								
St. Lin....." 1		43	98	141	} 366	2,697						
" 2		42	92	134								
Mascouche....." 1		12	91	103	} 320	2,435						
" 2		56	90	146								
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	818	879	1,697	2,277	15,473							
Majority for } HILAIRE HURTEAU, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 61.												

Province of Quebec. — de Québec.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. — Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			L. H. F. FRECHETTE.	J. CHABOT.				
	LAVAL.....	JOSEPH ALDRIC OUMET, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....					9,472	
	LÉVIS.....	Wards—Quartiers:— Notre-Dame.....No. 1 "....." 2 "....." 3 "....." 4 St. Laurent....." 1 "....." 2 "....." 3 Lauzon....." 1 "....." 2 Lauzon, Village....." 1 "....." 2 Bienville, Village..... Notre-Dame, Parish— <i>Pa-</i> <i>roisse</i>.....No. 1 "....." 2 St. Joseph, Parish— <i>Pa-</i> <i>roisse</i>.....No. 1 "....." 2 St. Romuald, Parish— <i>Pa-</i> <i>roisse</i>.....No. 1 "....." 2 New Liverpool....." 3 St. Etienne, Parish— <i>Pa-</i> <i>roisse</i> St. Lambert, Parish— <i>Pa-</i> <i>roisse</i>.....No. 1 "....." 2 St. Jean Chrysostôme, Parish— <i>Paroisse</i>.....No. 1 "....." 2 St. Nicolas, Parish— <i>Pa-</i> <i>roisse</i>.....No. 1 "....." 2 St. Henri, Parish— <i>Pa-</i> <i>roisse</i>" 1 "....." 2 Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	24 27 32 47 36 34 40 25 53 96 91 53 17 25 120 82 41 70 78 44 76 26 86 48 153 29 115 102 1,670	67 120 100 95 50 80 26 40 65 58 42 81 98 39 72 26 83 22 48 58 24 64 35 12 63 31 54 19 1,572	91 147 132 142 86 114 66 65 118 154 133 134 115 64 192 108 124 92 126 102 100 90 121 60 216 60 169 121 3,242	126 177 155 192 121 185 131 101 145 353 167 248 364 445 156 124 119 264 343 352 4,268	3,322 2,225 1,144 1,847 980 1,361 2,142 3,000 766 1,563 1,707 2,356 2,418 24,831	Etchemin.
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } LOUIS HONORÉ FRECHETTE, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 93								

Electoral Districts, <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>							
L'ISLET.....	PHILIPPE BABY CASGRAIN, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation...						13,517	
LOTBINIÈRE.....		H. BERNIER.	L. G. HOULE.					St. Narcisse not mentioned in census—Non mentionné dans le recensement.
	St. Jean Deschaillons.....	113	8	121	290	2,518		
	Ste. Emélie.....	112	4	116	143	1,131		
	Lotbinière.....	250	1	251	325	2,129		
	Ste. Croix.....	75	89	164	280	1,197		
	St. Antoine.....	37	68	105	237	1,809		
	St. Apollinaire.....	22	27	49	159	1,533		
	St. Flavien.....	14	61	75	231	1,405		
	St. Edouard.....	106	1	107	172	1,197		
	St. Agapit.....	34	29	63	128	657		
	St. Narcisse.....	13		13	100			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	776	288	1,064	2,065	13,576		
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } HENRY BERNIER, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 488.							
MASKINONGÉ...		L. A. BOYER.	G. CARON.					
	Rivière du Loup..... No. 1	62	105	167	381	2,925		
	" " " " " 2	48	81	129				
	Ste. Ursule..... " 1	146	23	169	323	2,322		
	" " " " " 2	54	28	82				
	St. Léon..... " 1	10	118	128	273	1,801		
	" " " " " 2	10	53	63				
	St. Didace..... " 1	108	16	124	309	2,055		
	" " " " " 2	77	16	93				

Province of Quebec, de Québec.	Electorat Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.		Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks.
		L. A. BOYER.	G. CARON.	Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Observations.
MASKINONGÉ (Continued.) (Suite.)	Maskinongé No. 1	52	10	62	}	249	2,080		
	St. Justin " 2	50	50	100					
	St. Paulin " 3	90	29	119					
	Hunterstown " 4	36	62	98					
		21	16	37					
	Totals—Totaux.....	764	607	1,371					1,995	15,079
Majority for Majorité pour		} LOUIS ALPHONSE BOYER, Esquire (écuyer), 157.							

Province of Quebec, de Québec.	Electorat Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks.
		E. E. RICHARD.	L. P. E. CARPEAU.	J. REED.				
MÉGANTIC.....	Inverness No. 1	11	1	36	}	529	2,741	
	" " 2	42	2	65				
	" " 3	17	...	78				
	West—Ouest " 4	61	4	12				
	Leeds and Thetford .. No. 1	45	1	90				
	" " 2	42	5	67				
	" " 3	48	...	43				
	" " 4	13	...	28				
	Ireland, South—Sud, and Coleraine	39	14	90				
	Ireland, North—Nord.....	10	12	31				
	Nelson No. 1	52	18	5				
	" " 2	19	1	40				
	Somerset, North—Nord. " 1	16	63	5				
	" " 2	65	19	1				
	" South—Sud. " 1	45	7	...				
	" " 2	86	1	...				
	Halifax, North—Nord. " 1	108	4	...				
	" " 2	87	30	4				
	" South—Sud.. " 1	96	35	2				
	" " 2	70	18	24				
Flessisville, Village.....	31	17	...					
Totals—Totaux.....	1003	252	621	1,876	3,204	18,879		
Majority for Majorité pour		} EDOUARD EMERY RICHARD, Esquire (écuyer), 382.						

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>							
MISSISSQUI.....	WILLIAM DONOHUE, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....					16,922	
MONTCALM.....	FIRMIN DUGAS, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....					12,742	
MONTMAGNY.....	HENRI THOMAS TASCHEREAU, Advocate, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....					13,555	
MONTMORENCY....	JEAN LANGLOIS, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....					12,085	
MONTREAL..... West--(<i>Ouest.</i>)	Wards <i>Quartiers</i> :— St. Lawrence.....No. 1	F. MCKENZIE.	A. A. STEVENSON.				
	"....." 2	61	33	94	177	} 13,106	
	"....." 3	53	49	102	200		
	"....." 4	62	42	104	197		
	"....." 5	82	36	118	199		
	"....." 6	58	46	104	197		
	"....." 7	63	53	116	205		
	"....." 8	64	50	114	211		
	"....." 9	72	48	120	197		
	"....." 10	60	41	101	200		
	"....." 11	64	67	131	201		
	"....." 11	68	66	134	239		

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		F. MCKENZIE.	A. A. STEVENSON.					
MONTREAL West—(Ouest.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Antoine.....No. 1	59	45	104	200	} 23,925		
	" " " " 2	52	37	89	200			
	" " " " 3	78	33	111	209			
	" " " " 4	69	35	104	200			
	" " " " 5	62	42	104	200			
	" " " " 6	65	40	105	199			
	" " " " 7	60	50	110	182			
	" " " " 8	61	38	99	200			
	" " " " 9	54	64	118	200			
	" " " " 10	59	39	98	203			
	" " " " 11	61	37	98	200			
	" " " " 12	71	28	99	199			
	" " " " 13	62	43	105	201			
	" " " " 14	74	37	111	200			
	" " " " 15	69	61	130	177			
	" " " " 16	62	44	106	200			
	" " " " 17	62	44	106	199			
	" " " " 18	69	51	120	203			
	" " " " 19	58	46	104	201			
	" " " " 20	72	43	115	236			
	" " " " 21	50	54	104	215			
	Totals—Totaux.....		2,036	1,442	3,478	6,447	37,031	
Majority for Majorité pour		} FREDERICK MCKENZIE, Esquire (écuyer), 594.						

MONTREAL Centre—(Centre.)	Wards—Quartiers :—	RYAN.		DEVLIN.		Total	Remarks
		RYAN.	DEVLIN.	RYAN.	DEVLIN.		
MONTREAL Centre—(Centre.)	East—Est.....No. 1	40	44	84	135	} 2,889	
	" " " " 2	44	50	94	149		
	" " " " 3	50	74	124	178		
	" " " " 4	53	54	107	166		
	Centre—Centre..... 1	48	42	90	188		
	" " " " 2	65	44	109	198		
	" " " " 3	48	32	80	143	} 1,110	
	" " " " 4	45	31	76	159		
	West—Ouest..... 1	56	37	93	200		
	" " " " 2	56	42	98	173		
	" " " " 3	63	28	91	168		
	" " " " 4	82	42	124	219		
	" " " " 5	44	26	70	129	} 1,265	
	" " " " 6	74	45	119	207		

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		RYAN.	DEVLIN.				
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>							
MONTREAL Centre—(Centre.) (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Anne No. 1	71	65	136	194	} 18,639	
	" " " " 2	74	63	137	197		
	" " " " 3	73	76	149	205		
	" " " " 4	90	55	145	203		
	" " " " 5	80	76	156	216		
	" " " " 6	81	58	139	181		
	" " " " 7	56	32	138	197		
	" " " " 8	75	53	128	201		
	" " " " 9	80	68	148	201		
	" " " " 10	59	71	130	198		
	" " " " 11	80	64	144	204		
	" " " " 12	63	65	128	192		
	" " " " 13	82	69	151	202		
	" " " " 14	79	63	142	198		
	" " " " 15	80	71	151	198		
	" " " " 16	75	54	129	199		
	" " " " 17	61	51	112	167		
	" " " " 18	47	40	87	143		
	" " " " 19	66	47	113	160		
	Totals—Totaux	2,140	1,782	3,922	6,068	23,903	
	Majority for Majorité pour } MICHAEL PATRICK RYAN, Esquire (écuyer), 358.						
MONTREAL East—(Est.)	LOUIS AMABLE JETTÉ, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation.					46,291	
NAPIERVILLE,	St. Rémi No. 1	HON. A. A. DORION.	SIXTE COUPAL DIT LARRENE.				
	" " " " 2	78	18	96	} 312	} 2,769	
	" " " " 3	59	34	93			
	Village " " 1	70	27	97	115	} 1,986	
	St. Michel Archange.. " 2	79	48	127	167		
	" " " " 1	71	52	123	153	} 1,625	
	St. Edouard..... " 2	107	49	156	205		
	" " " " 1	48	16	64	87	} 2,035	
	St. Patrice de Sherring- ton " 2	65	35	100	141		
	" " " " 2	34	44	78	116		

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each colléct electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		Hon. A. A. DORION.	SIXTE COUPAL DIT LARÉINE.					
NAPIERVILLE..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Cyprien.....No. 1	67	74	141	} 343	} 3,273		
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	27	91	118				
	„ „ „ „ „ 3	26	54	80				
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	731	542	1,273	1,639	11,688		
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } Honorable ANTOINE AIMÉ DORION, 189.							
NICOLET.....	Nicolet Town— <i>Ville</i>	12	68	80	308	} 2,797		
	„ Parish— <i>Paroisse</i> No. 1	8	68	76	88			
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	12	96	108	123	} 1,022		
	St. Angèle de Laval.....	50	21	71				
	St. Grégoire.....No. 1	69	69	138	173	} 2,619		
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	73	77	150	166			
	Larochelle, Village.....	2	20	22	36	421		
	Gentilly.....No. 1	151	151	198	} 2,884			
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	82	82	111				
	St. Marie de Blandford.....	20	20	26	747			
	St. Léonard.....	23	42	65	90	261		
	St. Ulalie.....	17	31	48	91			
	St. Gertrude.....No. 1	59	12	71	} 240	} 1,552		
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	104	14	118				
	Bécancour.....„ 1	88	36	124	} 275	} 2,629		
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	58	12	70				
	St. Brigitte des Saults.....	12	46	58	88	548		
	St. Vencelas.....	67	48	115	193	729		
	St. Monique.....No. 1	26	38	64	} 326	} 2,239		
	„ „ „ „ „ 2	46	98	144				
	St. Pépétue.....	16	14	30	80	263		
	St. Sophie de Levrard.....	34	13	47	74			
St. Pierre les Becquets.....No. 1	77	30	107	159	} 2,942			
„ „ „ „ „ 2	76	19	95	153				
St. Célestin.....„ 1	57	30	87	} 241	} 1,609			
„ „ „ „ „ 2	51	49	100					
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,290	951	2,241	3,244	23,262			
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } JOSEPH GAUDET, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 339.								

Ste. Sophie not mentioned in Census—Non mentionnée dans le recensement.

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		A. WRIGHT.	F. S. MACKAY.									
OTTAWA. County—(Comté.)	Aylmer.....	No. 1	69	69	} 312	1,650						
	"	"	2	133									139
	Earldley.....	No. 1	129	129	217	} 255	1,120					
	Masham.....	"	2	55	55							
	Hull.....	No. 1	61	61	} 1,387	8,318						
	"	"	2	69									69
	"	"	1	121	1	} 1,387	8,318					
	"	"	2	121	1							
	"	"	3	120	7	} 1,387	8,318					
	"	"	4	119	2							
	"	"	4	78	15	} 264	1,409					
	"	"	5	78	15							
	"	"	6	150	12	} 264	1,409					
	"	"	7	46	9							
	"	"	8	56	21	} 264	1,409					
	Ripon.....	"	1	30	46							
	"	"	2	16	7	} 504	3,401					
	Templeton.....	"	1	14	14							
	"	"	2	105	1	} 504	3,401					
	"	"	3	95	32							
	Hincks.....	"	40	40	40	} 382	1,872					
	St. André.....	No. 1	28	109	137							
	"	"	2	8	24	} 151	665					
	Hartwell and Suffolk.....	"	38	13	51							
	Buckingham, Township.....	No. 1	50	31	81	} 369	1,587					
	"	"	2	22	39							
	"	Village.....	47	31	78	} 198	1,301					
	St. Malachi.....	"	23	8	31							
	Mulgrave and Derry.....	"	24	24	24	} 239	1,253					
	Notre-Dame.....	No. 1	71	55	126							
	"	"	2	19	17	} 337	1,738					
	Ste. Angélique, Papineauville	"	9	133	142							
"	Plaisance.....	41	41	41	} 179	965						
Low.....	"	103	103	103								
Aylwin.....	"	54	54	54	} 82	559						
Portland.....	"	11	11	11								
Wright.....	"	64	64	64	} 93	918						
Northfield.....	"	48	48	48								
Egan and Kensington.....	"	98	98	102	} 835	835						
Cameron.....	"	60	60	73								
Locharbar, Thurso.....	"	72	41	113	} 328	1,776						
"	Gore.....	5	15	20								
Wakefield.....	"	117	117	184	} 184	1,338						
Bouchette.....	"	92	92	169								
Totals—Totaux.....			1,783	716	2,499	6,151	35,649					
Majority for Majorité pour		ALONZO WRIGHT, Esquire (écuyer), 1,067.										

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		<i>Nous des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>								
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>										
PONTIAC.....	WILLIAM MCKAY WRIGHT, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation							15,810		
PORTNEUF.....	St. Raymond No. 1	92	17	109	172	}			3,243	
	" " " " " 2	51	78	129	172					
	" " " " " 3	38	68	106	126					
	" " " " " 4	55	59	114	145					
	St. Basile..... " 1	96	23	119	176					
	" " " " " 2	75	12	87	131					
	St. Jeanne de Neuville ...	87	39	126	158					
	St. Catherine No. 1	90	7	97	158					
	" " " " " 2	55	1	56	76					
	St. Augustin..... " 1	11	96	107	138					
	" " " " " 2	9	46	55	77					
	Pointe aux Trembles ... " 1	62	61	123	174					
	" " " " " 2	17	45	62	70					
	Ecureuils..... " 1	37	13	50	65					
	Cap Santé..... No. 1	83	10	93	144					
	" " " " " 2	51	8	59	109					
	Portneuf..... " 1	94	19	113	139					
	" " " " " 2	74	8	82	115					
	Deschambault " 1	75	96	171	210					
	" " " " " 2	18	33	51	68					
Grondines..... " 1	84	56	140	167						
St. Casimir .. No. 1	71	155	226	266						
" " " " " 2	34	35	69	83						
St. Alban..... " 1	13	36	49	71						
" " " " " 2	49	65	114	162						
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,421	1,086	2,507	3,372	22,569					
Majority for } ESDRAS ALFRED DE ST. GEORGES, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 335.		Majorité pour }								
QUEBEC East—(<i>Est</i>).	Honorable ISIDORE THIBAUDIN, Acclamation							28,305		
QUEBEC Centre—(<i>Centre</i>).	Honorable JOSEPH CAUCHON, Acclamation.....							18,188		

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. Observations.
			J. O'FARREL.	T. MCGREEVY.				
QUEBEC	West—(Ouest).	Wards—Quartiers:—						
		St. Peter's.....No. 1	49	51	100	196	} 3,727	
		" " " " " 2	54	60	114	199		
		" " " " " 3	28	63	91	199		
		" " " " " 4	42	55	97	186		
		Champlain.....No. 1	58	52	110	200	} 4,062	
		" " " " " 2	33	60	93	190		
		" " " " " 3	6	28	34	57		
		" " " " " 4	11	69	80	117		
		Montcalm.....No. 1	45	47	92	149	} 3,736	
		" " " " " 2	27	42	69	138		
		" " " " " 3	47	49	96	154		
		Notre-Dame, Parish, Banlieue.....No. 1	1	2	3	18	} 1,681	
		" " " " " 2	2	9	11	23		
		Totals—Totaux.....	403	587	990	1,826	13,206	
		Majority for } Majorité pour }	HONORABLE THOMAS MCGREEVY, 184.					

QUEBEC	County—(Comté).	ADOLPHE PHILIPPE CARON, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation ..	19,607
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RICHMOND and WOLFE	SUBDIVISIONS.	Hon. H. AYLMER, Jun.		W. H. WEBB.	O. GAUDET.	Total Number of Votes	Number of Voters	Population	Remarks.
		No. 1	No. 2						
	Cleveland.....No. 1	76	22	98	143	} 1,398			
	" " " " " 2	55	33	88	129				
	Richmond.....No. 1	58	33	91	164	} 715			
	Melbourne and Brompton Gore.....No. 1	72	32	104	177				
	" " " " " 2	80	67	147	231	} 2,290			
	Melbourne, Village.....No. 1	19	12	31	62		270		
	Brompton.....No. 1	34	46	80	145	} 856			
	Windsor.....No. 1	80	32	112	170				
	" " " " " 2	11	31	42	56	} 1,107			
	St. George de Windsor.....No. 1	42	45	87	165		1,094		
	Stoke.....No. 1	20	32	52	128	} 2,354			
	Shipton.....No. 1	110	25	135	188				
	" " " " " 2	98	38	136	189				
	" " " " " 3	51	19	70	98				

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
		Hon. H. AYLMER, jun.	W. H. WEBB.	O. GAUDET.					
RICHMOND and WOLFE (Continued.) (Suite.)	Danville	58	22	80	117	} 1,807		
	Wotton No. 1	22	51	.....	73	136		
	..... " 2	18	36	.....	54	121	
	St. Camille	40	18	.....	58	110		
	Ham, South—Sud	12	9	.....	21	55		
	North—Nord	33	44	.....	77	191		
	Wolfestown No. 1	16	56	1	73	173			
	..... " 2	23	18	.....	41	122	
	Garthby .....	.....	38	1	39	63		
	Stratford	1	31	.....	32	90		
	Weedon No. 1	22	86	7	115	193			
	..... " 2	8	1	.....	9	12	
	Dudswell	52	72	1	125	195			
	Totals—Totaux	1,111	949	10	2,070	3,623			20,036
	Majority for } Honorable HENRY AYLMER, Junior (fils), 162.								
Majorité pour }									

RICHELIEU.....		M. MATHIEU.		G. I. BARTHE.				
Sorel, Town—Ville No. 1	55	82	137	} 990	} 5,636			
" " " " " 2	71	73	144					
" " " " " 3	50	71	121					
" " " " " 4	54	91	145					
" " " " " 5	68	75	143					
" " " " " 6	53	70	123					
Sorel, Parish—Paroisse " 1	57	27	84					
" " " " " 2	64	11	75					
" " " " " 3	123	5	128					
" " " " " 4	92	5	97					
St. Ours, Town—Ville 15	50	65	118					
" Parish—Paroisse. No. 1	29	49	78					
" " " " " 2	15	149	164					
St. Roch	55	38	93					
Ste. Victoire No. 1	67	19	86					
" " " " " 2	62	9	71					
St. Robert " 1	48	40	88					
" " " " " 2	42	63	105					

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		M. MATHIEU.	G. I. BARTHE.				
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>							
RICHELIEU... (Continued.) (<i>Suite.</i>)	St. Aimé.....No. 1	21	136	157	} 415	3,150	
	"....." 2	11	56	67			
	"....." 3	21	89	110			
	St. Marcel....." 1	27	73	100	} 215	1,222	
	"....." 2	19	39	58			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,119	1,320	2,439	3,247	20,048	
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } GEORGE ISIDORE BARTHE, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 201.						

RIMOUSKI.....		J. B. R. FISET.	A. P. LETENDRE.				
	St. Mathieu de Rioux.....	103	.....	103	153	1,826	
	St. Simon.....	107	16	123	169	1,186	
	St. Fabien, West— <i>Ouest</i>	18	.....	18	} 289	1,695	
	East— <i>Est</i>	161	5	166			
	Ste. Cécile du Bic, East— <i>Est</i> , No. 1	104	5	109	} 374	2,888	
	"....." 2	119	24	143			
	St. Germain de Rimouski, West— <i>Ouest</i>	80	44	124	} 332	2,843	
	"....." East— <i>Est</i>	24	41	65			
	St. Germain de Rimouski, Town— <i>Ville</i> , West— <i>Ouest</i> ..	29	13	42	} 206	1,186	
	"....." East— <i>Est</i>	17	29	46			
	Ste. Blandine.....	2	27	29	46	.....
	St. Anaclet de Lessard.....	63	57	120	182	} 1,173	
	Neigette, Township.....	11	23	34	45		
	St. Luce, West— <i>Ouest</i>	85	4	89	224	1,774	
	"....." East— <i>Est</i>	20	7	27	224	1,774	
	St. Donat.....	43	10	53	121	1,819	
	Ste. Flavie, West— <i>Ouest</i>	51	5	56	256	2,221	
	"....." East— <i>Est</i>	86	3	89	209	715	
	Ste. Angèle de Merici.....	53	13	66	98	.....
	St. Octave de Métis.....	93	5	98	259	2,169	
	Cabot.....	25	.....	25	187	} 2,265	
	Métis.....	12	.....	12	160		
	McNider, West— <i>Ouest</i>	60	.....	63	238	.....
	"....." East— <i>Est</i>	67	.....	67	80	239	
	St. Ulric de Matane.....	84	4	88	33	1,858	
	St. Jérôme de Matane...No. 1	74	6	80	.....	.....
	"....." 2	27	.....	27	.....	.....
	Tessier.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....

Ste. Blandine, St. Denis, Tessier Dallaire and Romieux, not mentioned in census—*non mentionné dans le recensement.*

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		J. B. R. FISET	A. P. LETFENDRE.				
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>							
RIMOUSKI..... (Continued.) (<i>Suite.</i>)	St. Denis.....	30	.....	30	218	.....
	St. Félicité.....	50	1	51	.....	1,088	
	Cherbourg.....	9	7	16	31	551	
	Dalibaire.....	14	.....	14	46	.....
	Romieux.....	1	2	3	23	.....
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,728	354	2,082	4,040	12,958	
	Majority for Majorité pour	} J. B. ROMUALD FISET, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 1,3 4.					

ROUVILLE.....		G. CHEVAL.		G. A. GIGAUDE.				
		No.						
	Marieville.....	10	.....	10	105	723		
	St. Césaire, Village.....	40	.....	40	90	937		
	Canrobert.....	11	.....	11	65	255		
	Richelieu.....	14	.....	14	64	760		
	Ste. Marie.....	12	.....	12	357	1,688		
	".....	33	1	34	519	3,377		
	St. Césaire.....	32	3	35				
	".....	48	.....	48				
	".....	59	1	60				
	".....	53	7	60				
	L'Ange Gardien.....	18	.....	18	382	2,194		
	".....	30	1	31				
	".....	21	.....	21				
	".....	13	.....	13				
	St. Paul.....	34	.....	34	334	1,674		Abbotsford.
	".....	36	.....	36				
	St. Jean-Baptiste.....	76	.....	76	335	1,958		
	".....	52	.....	52				
	St. Mathias.....	53	.....	53	148	939		
	Notre-Dame.....	10	.....	10	145			
	St. Hilaire.....	67	31	98	253	1,208		
	".....	43	11	54				
	St. Angèle.....	7	5	12	221	1,556		
	".....	40	13	53				
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	812	73	885	3,018	17,634		
	Majority for Majorité pour	} GUILLAUME CHEVAL, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 739.						

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electorat Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque division.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>
	St. HYACINTHE...	LOUIS DELORME, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....					18,310	
	St. JOHN'S.....	FRANÇOIS BOURASSA, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation					12,122	

St. MAURICE.....	Shawenegan..... No. 1	C. LAJOIE.	E. LACERTE.	59	116	1,189	
	St. Etienne..... " 2	33	42	75	119	2,574	
	"..... " 1	38	39	77	143		
	"..... " 2	53	20	73	131	2,365	
	Yamachiche..... " 1	70	85	155	198		
	"..... " 2	57	58	115	155	1,467	
	Pointe du Lac..... " 1	84	60	144	175		
	"..... " 2	27	57	84	122	472	} Augmenta tion.
	St. Elie..... " 1	27	17	44	125		
	"..... " 2	36	48	84	118	1,639	
	St. Barnabé.....	47	33	80	143		
	St. Sévere.....	78	28	106	144	822	
	Totals—Totaux.....	575	521	1,096	1,689	10,658	
	Majority for } CHARLES LAJOIE, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 54. Majorité pour }						

SHEFFORD.....	Ely, North—Nord..... No. 1	J. J. CURRAN.	Hon. L. S. HUNTINGTON.	121	156	856
	Ely..... " 2	79	44	123	172	1,267
	"..... " 1	26	29	55	79	
	Granby..... " 2	54	60	114	184	2,225
	"..... " 3	9	97	106	151	
	"..... " 3	10	50	60	115	

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collectivité électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		J. J. CURRAN.	HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON.									
SHEFFORD..... (Continued.) (Suite.)	Granby, Village.....	40	80	120	174	876						
	Roxton Falls, Village.....	23	54	77	112	992						
	Roxton No. 1	73	83	156	200	2,396						
	" " 2	27	84	111	156							
	" " 3	57	34	91	135							
	Ste. Cécile..... " 1	82	46	128	191	1,791						
	" " 2	64	53	117	173							
	St. Valérien " 1	88	51	139	191							
	" " 2	46	48	94	136	1,293						
	Stukely, North—Nord.. " 1	86	38	124	188							
	" " 2	130	7	137	199							
	Shefford " 1	54	108	162	199	3,542						
	" " 2	31	111	142	189							
	" " 3	18	111	129	165							
	" " 4	43	120	163	200							
Stukely, South—Sud.....	34	91	125	183	712							
Waterloo, North—Nord.....	30	80	110	154								
" South—Sud.....	17	69	86	137								
Totals—Totaux.....		1,172	1,618	2,790	3,939	19,077						
		Majority for } Majorité pour }		HONORABLE L. S. HUNTINGTON, 446.								
SHERBROOKE.....	EDWARD TOWLE BROOKS, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation.....					8,516						
SOULANGES.....	JACQUES PHILIPPE LANTHIER, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation..					10,808						
STANSTEAD.....	CHARLES C. COLBY, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation.....					13,138						
TEMISCOUATA.....	JEAN BAPTISTE POULIOT, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation.....					22,491						
TERRERBONNE.....	LOUIS FRANÇOIS RODRIGUE MASSON, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation					19,591						

Electoral Districts. <i>Distriets électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		<i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	<i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	<i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	<i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
Province of Quebec. <i>de Québec.</i>		W. McDUGALL.	J. N. BUNAN.									
THREE RIVERS... City—(Cité.)	Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> :— St. Philippe..... St. Ursule..... St. Louis..... Notre-Dame..... Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	171 46 149 85 451	57 13 48 8 126	228 59 197 93 575	342 137 346 197 1,022			2,444 1,179 2,260 1,687 7,570			Majority for } WILLIAM McDUGALL, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 325. Majorité pour }	
TWO MOUNTAINS.	St. Canut..... St. Columban..... St. Placide..... St. Joseph..... St. Hermas..... St. Scholastique..... No. 1. " " " " " 2. " " " " " 2. St. Benoit..... " 1. " " " " " 2. " " " " " 2. St. Augustin..... " 1. " " " " " 2. " " " " " 2. St. Eustache..... " 1. " " " " " 2. Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	75 98 34 46 52 158 29 17 25 74 30 78 9 725	18 3 87 37 64 53 40 88 23 42 30 134 51 670	93 101 121 83 116 211 69 105 48 116 60 212 60 1,395	190 167 162 106 151 370 210 237 334 1,927	645 676 1,172 1,292 1,307 3,518 810 942 2,845 15,615					Majority for } WILFERD PRÉVOST, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 55. Majorité pour }	
VAUDREUIL.....	ROBERT HARWOOD, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....						11,003					

Province of Quebec. de Québec.	Electional Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		F. GEOFFRION.	E. BARNARD.							
VERCHÈRES.....	Verchères.....	No. 1	81	81	} 454	2,739			
	".....	" 2	103	8	111					
	".....	" 3	136	3	139					
	Varenes, Village.....	" 1	9	55	64	87	561			
	" Parish-Paroisse.....	No. 1	108	37	145	} 343	1,952			
	".....	" 2	56	32	88					
	Ste. Julie.....	" 1	54	37	91	} 222	1,153			
	".....	" 2	37	33	70					
	Belœil.....	" 1	39	54	93	} 280	1,719			
	".....	" 2	60	25	85					
	St. Marc.....	" 1	69	63	132	189	1,117			
	St. Antoine.....	No. 1	27	89	116	} 273	1,663			
	".....	" 2	22	69	91					
	Contrecoeur.....	" 1	78	48	126	} 278	1,813			
	".....	" 2	45	10	55					
Totals—Totaux.....			924	563	1,487	2,126	12,717			
Majority for } Majorité pour }		FELIX GEOFFRION, Esquire (écuyer), 361.								
YAMASKA.....	CHARLES GILL, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation.....						16,317			

Province of NOVA SCOTIA. — de la NOUV. ECOSSE.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.	Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		W. H. RAY.	T. W. CHEMLEY.						
ANNAPOLIS	Wilmot	126	39	165	353	1,893	New Caledonia. Broad Cove. Dalhousie. No poll opened in Maitland Ward—Il n'y avait pas de poll à Maitland.		
	Middleton	92	32	124	246	1,542			
	Clarence	68	21	89	247	1,659			
	Bridgetown	52	14	66	250	1,334			
	Belisle	23	25	48	140	1,006			
	Granville Ferry	66	2	68	194	1,455			
	Thorne's Cove	25	17	42	120	891			
	Clement's Port	98	26	124	202	1,302			
	Hessian Line	76	18	94	206	1,272			
	Annapolis Royal	92	11	103	304	2,127			
	Carleton Corner	55	8	63	137	700			
	Nictaux	87	2	89	240	1,386			
	Cross Roads	10	.....	10	95	606		
	Maitland .....	.....	.....	.....	96	567
	Morse's Road	8	5	13	59	381			
	Totals—Totaux	878	220	1,098	2,889	18,121			
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	WILLIAM H. RAY, Esquire (écuyer), 658.							
	ANTIGONISH	ANGUS McISAAC, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation				16,512			
	COLCHESTER	Truro	F. M. PEARSON. 177	T. McKAY 342	519	680		3,998	
		Clifton	59	76	135	178		1,003	
Lower Stewiacke		88	90	178	287	1,538			
Upper Stewiacke		127	136	263	338	2,078			
Upper Onslow		57	115	172	215	1,272			
Lower Onslow		66	60	126	173	921			
Earltown		55	94	149	207	1,233			
New Annan		66	78	144	183	1,266			
Waugh's River		91	65	156	208	1,331			
Tatamagouche		70	93	163	224	1,525			
Upper Londonderry		156	75	231	303	2,194			
Lower Londonderry		168	87	255	358	2,587			
Economy		117	92	209	303	2,023			
Kemptown		16	26	42	53	370			
Totals—Totaux		1,313	1,429	2,742	3,705	23,331			
Majority for } Majorité pour }	THOMAS McKAY, Esquire (écuyer), 116.								

Province of Nova Scotia. — de la Nouv.- Ecosse.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux	SUBDIVISIONS.			Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. — Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. — Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		Hon. C. TUPPER.	G. HIBBARD.										
CUMBERLAND.....	Amherst	273	196	469	627	3,606							
	Westchester.....	45	57	102	141	1,086							
	Head of Amherst.....	163	106	269	332	2,054							
	River Philip.....	184	151	335	401	2,463							
	River Hebert.....	55	119	174	199	1,920							
	Maccan.....	38	75	113	140	1,162							
	Pugwash.....	220	169	389	508	3,199							
	Wallace.....	199	134	333	428	2,579							
	Wentworth.....	36	48	84	114	1,146							
	Advocate Harbor.....	47	44	91	112	816							
	Mill Village.....	283	82	365	442	2,483							
	Parrsborough Shore... ..	37	20	57	118	1,004							
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,580	1,201	2,781	3,562	23,518							
	Majority for Majorité pour		} Honorable CHARLES TUPPER, C.B., 379.										
	CAPE BRETON....	Sydney.....	201	177	160	538	411	2,900					
Ball's Creek.....		160	84	96	340	288	2,268						
Mire Ferry.....		19	43	46	108	73	944						
Sydney Mines.....		145	93	70	308	286	3,931						
Main à Dieu.....		55	109	106	270	181	1,594						
Louisburgh.....		50	65	67	182	134	1,446						
Gabarus.....		105	71	67	243	204	1,747						
Fast Bay.....		10	209	205	424	256	2,090						
Beaver Cove.....		8	80	74	162	108	905						
Howley's Ferry (Boulardrie)..		42	24	27	93	123	1,186						
Lingan.....		121	193	111	425	321	3,429						
Cow Bay.....		103	21	29	153	188	1,986						
Big Pond.....		24	58	45	127	85	743						
Christmas Island.....		93	24	5	122	162	1,315						
Totals—Totaux.....		1,136	1,251	1,108	3,495	2,820	26,454						
Majority for Majorité pour		} WILLIAM McDONALD, Esquire (écuyer), 115. NEWTON L. MCKAY, " " 28.											

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
	Provinces of Nova Scotia. <i>de la Nouvelle-Écosse.</i>	E. R. OAKES.	A. W. SAVARY.					
DIGBY.....	Hillsburgh	104	43	147	225	1,570	Petit Passage Brier Island, St. Mary's Bay Bellevaux. Clare. Long Island.	
	Marshalltown	80	26	106	157	1,100		
	Digby	144	78	222	281	1,951		
	Sandy Cove	112	30	142	185	1,135		
	Tiverton	20	22	42	47	590		
	Westport	35	23	58	100	643		
	Plympton	78	86	164	219	1,709		
	Weymouth	75	65	140	224	1,440		
	Township Line	96	12	108	142	1,036		
	Port Acadie.....	183	80	263	319	1,877		
	Meteghan	124	50	184	245	1,883		
	Salmon River	73	49	122	163	1,183		
	Freeport	12	50	62	100	701		
	New Tusket.....	22	17	39	41	419		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,168	631	1,799	2,448	17,037		
	Majority for Majorité pour } E. R. OAKES, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 537.							
GUYSBOROUGH.....	Guysborough	S. CAMPBELL 83	J. A. KIRK 85	168	220	1,887	Wine Har- bor. Molasses Harbor. Stormont. New Harbor not mentioned in census. — Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
	Intervale	55	45	100	158	1,265		
	Manchester	100	39	139	208	1,644		
	Melford	44	92	136	198	1,765		
	Crow Harbor	15	30	45	65	796		
	Cape Canso	40	28	68	97	1,136		
	County Harbor	17	22	39	54	789		
	Sherbrooke	40	85	125	157	1,623		
	Marie Joseph	14	25	39	65	776		
	Forks Ste. Mary	20	142	162	202	1,356		
	Port Felix	33	20	53	89	1,310		
	Indian Harbor	6	30	36	65	369		
	Caledonia	4	27	31	36	237		
	Salmon River Lake	50	23	73	100	674		
	Isaac Harbor	11	33	44	79	928		
New Harbor	12	33	45	50	.....		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	544	759	1,303	1,833	16,555		
	Majority for Majorité pour } JOHN A. KIRK, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 215.							

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		P. POWER.	A. G. JONES.	G. ROBB.							
HALIFAX	Wards—Quartiers :—...No. 1	397	380	61	838	754	6,634				
	" " " " 2	169	157	39	355	353	3,320				
	" " " " 3	172	152	70	394	372	3,277				
	" " " " 4	89	77	32	198	204	2,331				
	Section 1 " " " " 5	224	186	73	483	461	4,788				
	" " " " " 2 " " " " 5	374	345	140	859	866	5,258				
	" " " " " 6 " " " " 6	365	344	51	760	627	3,974				
	Ferguson's Cove	25	25	11	61	89	667				
	Portuguese Cove	35	33	3	71	62	515				
	Sambro	26	25	4	55	62	440				
	Upper Prospect	71	70	...	141	130	856			Upper and Lower Prospect.	
	Hagget's Cove	22	23	35	80	146	1,009				
	French Village	6	2	23	31	78	668				
	Spryfield	15	17	3	35	63	407			Drysdale.	
	North-West Arm	17	16	2	35	56	439				
	Pier's Mill	23	22	4	49	77	365				
	Hammond's Plains	37	38	10	85	70	740				
	Beaver Bank	73	73	7	153	153	850			Windsor Road.	
	Waverley	11	14	10	35	92	998				
	Gay's River	29	30	...	59	112	716				
	Meagher's Grant	23	23	7	53	74	500				
	Middle Musquodoboit	74	76	26	176	153	1,031				
	Upper	87	66	38	191	146	1,078				
	Lower Prospect	20	14	6	40	43	.....			
	Smith's Cove	11	11	...	22	62	.....			
	Sheet Harbor	34	34	1	69	97	1,023				
	Pope's Harbor	77	75	11	163	138	1,705				
	Jeddore	38	42	11	91	148	1,623				
	Three Fathom Harbor	59	58	23	131	190	.....			Three Fathom Harbor. do de
	Lawrence Town	39	39	2	80	85	504				
	Preston	26	26	3	55	96	715				
	Dartmouth	272	253	78	603	609	4,358				
	Hubbard's Cove	32	24	27	83	112	925				
	South-East Passage	55	55	2	112	405	818				
Salmon River	36	30	11	77	91	704					
Little River	27	27	4	58	55	334					
Chezetcook	96	97	6	199	133	1,344					
Totals—Totaux	3,186	2,979	834	6,999	7,164	54,914					

Majority for } PATRICK POWER, Esquire (écuyer), 2,352.
 Majorité pour } ALFRED G. JONES, " " 2,145.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population of each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. Observations.
		M. H. GOUDGE.	W. ALLISON.				
Province of Nova Scotia. de la Nouvelle-Écosse.							
HANTS	Windsor	198	158	356	452	2,715	Noel.
	St. Croix	140	39	179	218	1,615	
	Brooklyn	92	61	153	191	1,106	
	Scotch Village	159	208	367	442	2,435	
	Falmouth	90	86	176	234	1,598	
	Kempt	40	159	199	253	1,633	
	Rawden, North—Nord	48	57	105	124	776	
	" South—Sud	38	26	64	92	719	
	Barron's Corner	154	133	287	355	1,978	
	Nine Mile River	123	83	206	245	1,620	
	Maitland	165	174	339	427	2,463	
	Forks	48	32	80	107	720	
	Shubenacadie	89	70	159	176	1,093	
	Walton	49	55	104	127	830	
	Totals—Totaux	1,433	1,341	2,774	3,443	21,301	
	Majority for } Majorité pour }	MONSON H. GOUDGE, Esquire (écuyer), 92.					

INVERNESS		S. McDONNELL.	H. CAMERON.			
	Port Hastings	100	75	175	268	2,213
	Judique	73	35	108	241	1,919
	River Inhabitants	57	40	97	186	1,095
	Port Hood	136	28	164	184	1,297
	S.-E. Mabou	26	198	224	319	3,112
	Broad Cove Intervale	13	174	187	253	1,442
	Broad Cove Marsh	15	69	84	165	986
	Margaree Harbor	153	19	172	210	1,442
	Young's Bridge	46	51	97	140	1,029
	N.-E. Margaree	91	60	151	211	1,476
	Chetecamp	306	3	309	328	1,915
	Whycocomagh	84	61	145	334	2,398
	River Dennis	43	22	65	133	1,022
	East Lake	23	29	52	141	816
	West Lake		44	44	66	397

Province of Nova Scotia. — de la Nouv.- Ecosse.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — Observations.
		S. McDONNELL	H. CAMERON.						
INVERNESS (Continued.) (Suite.)	West Bay.....	43	18	61	109	1,029	Young's Bridge or Forks Mountain, North-Nord Grande Anse not men- tioned in Census— Non men- tionnée dans le recense- ment.		
	Poplar Grove.....	2	174	176	199	856			
	Grande Anse.....	12	2	14	17	.....		
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,223	1,102	2,325	3,504	23,415			
		Majority for } Majorité pour }		SAMUEL McDONNELL, Esquire (écuyer), 121.					
KINGS	Canning.....	184	73	257	382	2,898	Canard. Centreville. Lakeville. Lower Hor- ton. Berwick.		
	Hamilton Corner.....	82	57	139	211	1,446			
	Town House.....	96	58	154	247	2,334			
	Dunham's Corner.....	73	69	142	203	1,717			
	Somerset.....	67	32	100	147	939			
	Kentville.....	37	151	188	264	1,779			
	Gaspereaux.....	61	42	103	170	1,200			
	Wolfville.....	83	63	146	255	1,697			
	Avonport.....	68	53	121	206	1,519			
	Aylesford, South—Sud.....	96	85	181	247	1,571			
	Dalhousie.....	.....	20	20	41	268		
	Aylesford, North—Nord.....	80	90	170	226	1,530			
	Waterville.....	82	64	146	193	1,115			
Harborville.....	34	87	121	192	1,557				
Totals—Totaux.....	1,043	945	1,988	2,984	21,510				
		Majority for } Majorité pour }		FREDERICK W. BORDEN, Esquire (écuyer), 98.					
LUNENBURG	CHARLES EDWARD CHURCH, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation, 23,834.								

Province of Nova Scotia. — de la Nouv.- Ecosse.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>
		Hon. JAS. McDONALD.	R. DOULL.	J. W. CARMICHAEL.	J. A. DAWSON.				
PICTOU	Pictou, Town— <i>Ville</i>	138	144	194	199	675	444	3,462	
	Cariboo	127	128	60	62	377	229	1,263	
	Cape John	83	85	129	132	429	253	1,720	
	River John	48	50	122	122	342	201	1,347	
	do West Branch	106	106	37	37	286	165	1,073	
	Dalhousie	116	116	56	56	344	211	1,145	
	Hardwood Hill	66	65	87	88	306	182	1,167	
	Green Hill	29	33	121	119	302	168	888	
	Mount Thom	129	129	73	73	404	239	1,267	
	Gairloch	131	130	39	38	338	186	894	
	Lairg	95	98	18	16	227	122	590	
	Albion Mines	42	42	68	64	216	119	2,059	
	New Glasgow	120	120	239	223	702	415	2,498	
	Little Harbor	59	58	87	86	290	153	862	
	McLellan's Mountain	107	108	58	56	319	184	1,177	
	East Branch, East River	91	84	120	112	407	235	1,329	
	West do do	144	145	134	132	555	315	1,905	
	Middle River	203	198	109	108	618	361	2,428	
	Bailey's Brook	89	90	79	77	335	194	1,146	
	Barney's River	95	93	99	91	378	216	1,228	
Merrignonish	72	71	165	162	470	273	1,740		
Garden of Eden	25	35	84	71	215	136	936		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	2,110	2,123	2,178	2,124	8,535	5,001	32,114	
		Majority for } JOHN A. DAWSON, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 1. Majorité pour } JAMES W. CARMICHAEL, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 54.							
QUEENS	JAMES F. FORBES, Esquire, (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation.....							10,554	
RICHMOND.....		Hon. M. P. FLYNN.		R. BENOIT.					
	Court House	67	39	106	144	1,058			
	Head of Harbor	127	37	164	210	1,982			
	D'Escoisse	38	79	117	148	1,456			
	River Inhabitants	38	9	47	118	1,166			
	Black River	28	29	57	99	747			
River Bourgeoise	49	41	90	115	964				

Province of Nova Scotia. de la Nouvelle-Écosse.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral, d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.	
		Hon. E. P. FLYNN.	R. BENOIT.					
RICHMOND (Continued.) (Suite.)	St. Peters.....	33	36	69	97	991		
	Red Islands.....	45	5	50	74	776		
	Grand River.....	12	37	49	103	822		
	L'Ardoise.....	69	52	121	149	1,672		
	Little Arichat.....	20	88	108	151	1,661		
	Loch Lomond.....	27	12	39	58	435		
	Framboise.....	11	22	33	51	538		
	Totals—Totaux.....	564	486	1,050	1,517	14,268		
	Majority for } Majorité pour }		Honorable E. P. FLYNN, 78.					
	SHELBURNE.....	THOMAS COFFIN, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation					12,417	
VICTORIA.....	Honorable WILLIAM ROSS, Acclamation					11,846		
YARMOUTH.....		F. KILLAM.	G. S. BROWN.					
	Hartford.....	132	76	208	431	2,526		
	Yarmouth.....	381	151	532	931	5,335		
	Acadia.....	67	106	173	372	1,674		
	Carleton.....	27	45	72	155	778		
	Plymouth.....	123	56	179	221	1,321		
	Tusket.....	226	100	326	435	2,934		
	Argyle.....	91	41	132	193	1,333		
	Pubnico.....	114	137	251	308	1,903		
	Kempt.....	21	23	44	70	385		
Tusket Lakes.....	10	27	37	58	361			
Totals—Totaux.....	1,192	762	1,954	3,054	18,550			
Majority for } Majorité pour }		FRANK KILLAM, Esquire (écuyer), 430.						

Province of NEW BRUNSWICK. — du NOUV.- BRUNSWICK.	Electorals Districts. — Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
		WALLACE.	CALHOUN.	JNO. MCADAM	A. H. GILLMOR, jun.							
ALBERT	Hopewell	112	156	268	423	1,841						
	Hillsborough	238	168	406	459	2,995						
	Coverdale	118	45	163	202	1,350						
	Harvey	102	192	294	337	1,606						
	Elgin	167	141	308	371	1,768						
	Alma	73	58	131	156	1,112						
	Totals—Totaux	810	760	1,570	1,948	10,672						
	Majority for Majorité pour	JOHN WALLACE, Esquire (écuyer), 50.										
CARLETON.....	STEPHEN B. APPLEBY, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation									19,938		
CHARLOTTE	S. Andrew's	121	218	339	465	2,961					Non-resi- dent vote included. Non-rési- dents in- clus.	
	St. Stephen	267	123	390	543	6,515						
	Mill Town	188	95	283	502	2,606	in Census.— Non men- tionnés dans le recense- ment.	Agents of Candidates voted.— Les agents d'es candidats ont voté.				
	Dufferin	32	21	53	77							
	Scotch Ridge	85	31	116	224							
	Baillie	60	41	101	227							
	St. David	99	67	166	309	1,880						
	Dumbarton	46	46	92	174	991						
	St. Patrick	45	88	133	212	1,355						
	Lower Falls	50	298	348	386	3,314						
	Upper Mills	86	86	86	97							
	Pennfield	23	105	128	172	998						
	Le Préau	6	55	61	85	562						
	Clarendon	12	27	39	38	204						
	West Isles	55	58	113	223	1,556						
Campo Bello	78	69	147	182	1,073							
North Head	40	28	68	243	1,867							
Grand Harbour	15	62	77			1,073						
Totals—Totaux	1,222	1,518	2,740	4,159	25,882							
Majority for Majorité pour	ARTHUR HILL GILLMOR, jun. (fil), Esquire (écuyer), 296.											

Province of New Brunswick. — du Nouv.- Brunswick.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population of each college electoral district after recensus.	Remarks. — Observations.	
		Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque division.							
GLoucester	TIMOTHY WARREN ANGLIN, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation. ...					18,810			
KENT	Point Sappin	G. McLEOD, 26	A. RENAUD, 13	39	43	} Point Sappin not mentioned in Cen- sus. — Non men- tionné dans le re- censement.	} 1,983		
	Saint Louis	89	203	242	337				
	Welford, North—Nord	168	4	172	155				} 3,302
	" South—Sud	414	22	436	436				
	St. Mary	64	138	202	393				2,087
	Dundas	53	200	253	520				3,347
	Harcourt	309	...	309	185				233
	Wellington	64	269	333	509				3,225
	Richibucto, North—Nord	133	74	207	257				} 3,853
	" South—Sud	106	132	237	311				
	Carleton	195	17	212	214				1,071
Totals—Totaux	1,570	1,072	2,642	3,360	19,101				
Majority for Majorité pour } GEORGE McLEOD, Esquire (écuyer), 498.									
KINGS	Sussex	J. DOWVILLE, 223	J. E. B. McCREADY, 371	594	801	} Including non-resi- dents. — Non-résé- dents inclus.	} 5,606		
	Springfield	153	107	260	364				
	Kingston	169	51	220	302				2,223
	Hammond	61	46	107	174				1,100
	Rothsay	69	31	100	137				1,063
	Kars	23	58	81	107				619
	Upham	82	91	173	209				1,413
	Hampton	185	129	314	608				1,352
	Havelock	154	118	272	311				2,081
	Norton	116	81	197	251				1,715
	Greenwich	80	36	116	145				887

Province of New Brunswick. — du Nouv.- Brunswick.	Electoral Districts. — Districts électoraux	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. — Observations.
		J. DOMVILLE.	J. E. B. MCCREADY.					
KINGS (Continued.) (Suite.)	Westfield.....No. 1	89	38	127	144	} 1,500		
	"....." 2	47	55	102	126			
	Studholm.....	200	177	377	510	3,061		
	Totals—Totaux.....	1,651	1,389	3,040	4,193	24,593		
		Majority for } JAMES DOMVILLE, Esquire (écuyer), 262. Majorité pour }						

NORTHUMBERLAND.			Honorable P. MITCHELL.	J. B. SNOWBALL.				
	Newcastle.....No. 1	247	71	318	407	} 3,584		
	"....." 2	34	25	59	76			
	Derby.....	41	34	75	101	658		
	Nelson.....No. 1	53	28	81	121	} 1,646		
	"....." 2	84	39	123	178			
	Alnwick....." 1	20	23	43	53	} 2,393		
	"....." 2	71	136	207	234			
	Chatham.....	242	206	448	554	4,203		
	Northesk.....No. 1	86	31	117	186	} 2,186		
	"....." 2	63	19	82	126			
	Blackville.....	99	37	136	214	1,688		
	Blissfield.....	76	10	86	114	757		
	Ludlow.....	43	20	63	76	605		
	Glenelg.....	107	90	197	284	1,393		
	Hardwick.....	46	51	97	150	1,003		
Totals—Totaux.....		1,312	820	2,132	2,975	20,116		
		Majority for } Honorable PETER MITCHELL, 492. Majorité pour }						

Non-Residents
— Non-résidents.

Electoral Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. Observations.
		JOHN FARRIS.	AMASA COY.	V. W. WIGGINS.							
Province of New Brunswick. du Nouv.-Brunswick.											
QUEENS	Gagetown	35	54	89	221	1,282			Non-Residents - Non-résidents.	
	Petersville	48	30	....	78	372	2,300			
	Hampstead	47	....	....	47	196	1,296		
	Wickham	50	5	....	55	179	1,161			
	Johnston	57	13	7	77	284	1,736				
	Brunswick	15	....	....	15	67	450		
	Waterborough	71	....	21	92	236	1,369			
	Chipman	115	3	2	120	268	1,765				
	Canning	36	8	....	44	164	990			
	Cambridge	147	22	....	159	271	1,498			
	Totals—Totaux	621	135	30	786	2,469	13,847				
	Majority for } Majorité pour } JOHN FARRIS, Esquire (écuyer), 486.										
RESTIGOUCHE ...	GEORGE MOFFAT, Esquire (écuyer), Acclamation							5,575.			
SUNBUAY	Burton and Lincoln	248	177	....	425	495	2,875		Non-Residents - Non-résidents.	
	Blissville	94	195	....	289	363	1,929			
	Sheffield	112	42	....	154	156	991			
	Maugerville	39	35	....	74	90	569			
	Northfield	63	46	....	109	111	660			
	Totals—Totaux	556	495	1,051	1,402	6,824					
	Majority for } Majorité pour } CHARLES BURPEE, Esquire (écuyer), 61.										

Province of New Brunswick. <i>du Nouv.- Brunswick.</i>	Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.			Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		I. BURPEE.	A. L. PALMER.	J. V. ELLIS.					
ST. JOHN..... City and County— (Cité et Comté.)	Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> —								
	King's	166	122	170	458	397	3,785		
	Wellington.....	330	201	125	556	396	4,008		
	Prince	209	193	140	542	402	4,976		
	Queen's	231	201	138	570	} 1,114	4,985		
	"	158	145	80	383		4,253		
	Duke's	237	180	106	523	418	2,265		
	Sydney	65	72	58	195	165	} 12,520		
	Portland.....	180	196	76	452	322			
	"	148	132	84	364	273			
	"	169	118	77	364	259			
	"	134	81	35	250	161	} 4,821		
	"	123	77	152	352	276			
	Lancaster District.....	1	74	39	31	144	106	} 3,564	
	"	3	94	64	26	184	148		
	"	1	50	42	44	136	118		
	Simonds District	2	35	25	22	82	69	} 2,410	
"	3	90	35	36	161	176			
"	3	90	35	36	161	176			
St. Martin's.....	192	140	15	347	331	2,410			
Carleton.....	241	198	146	585	461	4,533			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	2,826	2,261	1,661	6,648	5,592	52,120		
	Majority for } Honorable ISAAC BURPEE, 1,265. Majorité pour } ACALUS L. PALMER, Esquire (écuyer), 700.								

Province of New Brunswick. <i>du Nouv.- Brunswick.</i>	Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		J. S. B. DEVEBER.	G. W. DAY.					
ST. JOHN..... City—(Cité.)	Wards— <i>Quartiers</i> —							
	King's	246	42	288	455	3,785		
	Wellington.....	224	92	316	449	4,008		
	Prince	255	79	334	483	4,976		
	Queen's	242	72	314	} 980	4,985		
	"	148	75	223		4,253		
	Duke's	254	69	323	483	2,265		
	Sydney	124	33	157	221	1,982		
	Guy	120	68	188	262	1,219		
	Albert	76	35	111	159	1,332		
	Brooks.....	83	26	109	153			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	1,772	591	2,363	3,645	28,805		
	Majority for } J. S. BOIES DEVEBER, Esquire (écuyer), 1,178. Majorité pour }							

Province of New Brunswick. — <i>du Nouv.- Brunswick.</i>	Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.			Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>
		J. COSTIGAN.	X. BERNIER.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>		Population of each college électoral d'après le dernier recensement.
VICTORIA.....	St. Francis	82	73	155	289	1,752	Drummond and Lorne not men- tioned in census. —Non mentionnés dans le recensement Non-resi- dents-Non- résidents.
	Madawaska	106	64	170	223	1,816	
	St. Basil	217	17	234	268	1,669	
	St. Leonard	177	42	219	331	1,997	
	Grand Falls No. 1	82	20	102	143	1,849	
	" 2	35	5	40	77		
	Drummond	89	6	95	179		
	Andover	25	87	112	232	1,166	
	Perth	38	49	87	195	747	
	Gordon	16	9	25	97	645	
	Lorne	1	57	58	74		
				58	58		
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	868	429	1,297	2,166	11,641	
	Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i> } JOHN COSTIGAN, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 439.						
WESTMORELAND...	Honorable ALBERT JAMES SMITH, Acclamation					29,335	
YORK	JOHN PICKARD, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), Acclamation					27,140	

Province of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. — de L'ILE DU PRINCE- EDOUARD.	Electorals Districts. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.			Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.	Remarks. — Observations.
			D. DAVIES.	P. A. MCINTYRE.	A. C. MACDONALD.				
KING'S COUNTY DISTRICT..... (District du Comté de King.)		Polling Divisions — Divisions de Votation:— No. 1..... No. 1 „ 1..... „ 2 „ 1..... „ 3 „ 2..... „ 1 „ 2..... „ 2 „ 2..... „ 3 „ 2..... „ 4 „ 3..... „ 1 „ 3..... „ 2 „ 3..... „ 3 „ 4..... „ 1 „ 4..... „ 2 „ 4..... „ 3 „ 4..... „ 4 George Town.....	75 141 192 102 74 211 69 83 98 149 161 121 141 22 64 1 1,704	74 259 194 103 92 213 70 39 47 130 54 82 123 16 33 1 1,530	67 120 71 25 110 89 55 117 209 159 122 129 41 39 141 2 1,496	216 520 457 230 276 513 194 239 354 438 337 332 305 77 238 4 4,730	5,510 5,189 5,506 5,799 1,056 23,060	Voters Lists not used in P. E. Island—Il n'y pas de listes d'électeurs à l'Île du P.-E. and Royalty —et banquier. Non-Resi- dents-Non- résidents.	
		Special Votes—Votes Speciaux	1	1	2	4			
		Totals—Totaux.....	1,704	1,530	1,496	4,730			
		Majority for } DANIEL DAVIES, Esquire (écuyer), 208. Majorité pour } PETER A. MCINTYRE, Esquire (écuyer), 34.							

PRINCE COUNTY DISTRICT..... District du Comté de Prince.)	Polling Division—Division du Votation:— No. 1..... No. 1	S. F. PERRY.	JAMES YEO.	F. McNELL.	JOHN RAMSAY.	Voters Lists not used in P. E. Island—Il n'y pas de listes d'électeurs à l'Île du P.-E.
		„ 1..... „ 2 „ 1..... „ 3 „ 1..... „ 4 „ 1..... „ 5 „ 1..... „ 6 „ 2..... „ 7 „ 2..... „ 8 „ 2..... „ 9 „ 2..... „ 10 „ 2..... „ 11 „ 2..... „ 12 „ 2..... „ 13	515 174	528 342	15 22		91 181	1,149 719	8,191 4,579

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>				Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		S. F. PERRY.	JAMES YEO.	F. McNEILL.	JOHN RAMSAY.				
Province of Prince Edward Island. <i>de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.</i>									
PRINCE COUNTY DISTRICT..... <i>(District du Comté de Prince.)</i> <i>(Continued.)</i> <i>(Suite.)</i>	No. 3..... No. 14) ,, 3..... ,, 15) ,, 3..... ,, 16) ,, 3, & Prince Town and Royalty — et banlieue. ,, 3..... No. 18) ,, 4..... ,, 19) ,, 4..... ,, 25) ,, 4..... ,, 26) ,, 4..... ,, 27) ,, 4..... ,, 28) ,, 5..... ,, 17) Summerside..... Special Votes— <i>Votes Spéciaux</i> Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	575 313 226 1	558 451 307 2	13 167 118 2	58 233 104 2	1,204 1,164 755 7	5,303 6,430 3,561 		
		Majority for } JAMES YEO, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 1,519. Majorité pour } STANISLAUS F. PERRY, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 1,135.							
QUEEN'S COUNTY DISTRICT..... <i>(District du Comté de Queen.)</i>	Honorable DAVID LAIRD, PETER SINCLAIR, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), } Acclamation.....						42,574		

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.				Remarks. — <i>Observations.</i>		
Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA. — de la COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>	J. S. THOMPSON.	S. WALKER.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	
CARIBOO.....	192	40	232	464	1,955	By British Columbia Ballot Act, 1873, number of votes at the several Polling Stations cannot be given.— <i>D'après l'Acte du scrutin de la Colombie Britannique le nombre des votes donnés à chaque bureau de votation ne peut pas être constaté.</i>	
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>		} JOSHUA SPENCER THOMPSON, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 152.					
NEW WESTMINSTER.....	162	142	304	403	1,356	By British Columbia Ballot Act, 1873, number of votes at the several Polling Stations cannot be given.— <i>D'après l'Acte du scrutin de la Colombie Britannique le nombre des votes donnés à chaque bureau de votation ne peut pas être constaté.</i>	
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>		} JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 20.					
VANCOUVER.....	84	209	37	330	553	1,419	
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>		} ARTHUR BUNSTER, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 125.					
VICTORIA.....	308	304	299	97	1,008	959	4,540
Majority for <i>Majorité pour</i>		} AMOR DE COSMOS, Esquire, (<i>écuyer</i>), 9. } FRANCIS J. ROSCOE, " " 5.					

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. <i>Noms des candidats et le nombre des votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</i>		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
Province of British Columbia. <i>de la Colombie Britannique.</i>	D. CHISHOLM.	E. DEWDNEY.	Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks.		
YALE.....	20	89	109	189	1,316	Majority for } EDGAR DEWDNEY, Esquire (écrivain), 69.		

Province of MANITOBA — de MANITOBA	ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. Districts électoraux.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division. <i>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</i>	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division <i>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</i>	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. <i>Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le dernier recensement.</i>	REMARKS. Observations.
		E. A. G. HAY.	J. C. SCHULTZ.						
LISGAR.....	St. Paul's	28	39	67	88	} 1,484			
	St. Andrew's, South— <i>Sud</i>	57	53	110	172				
	North— <i>Nord</i>	23	66	89	103				
	St. Clement	55	41	96	108				
	St. Peter	53	86	139	171				
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	216	285	501	642	3,109			
Majority for } JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 69.									

MARQUETTE	SUBDIVISIONS.	JOSH. RYAN.		R. CUNNINGHAM.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.
MARQUETTE	Lake Manitoba		25	25	61	} 296		145	} White Mud and The Boyne not mentioned in Census— <i>Non mentionnés dans le recensement.</i>
	White Mud	82	2	84					
	Portage la Prairie	126	10	136					
	High Bluff	63	20	83	119	} 1,331			
	Poplar Point	54	34	88	120				
	Baie St. Paul	11	79	90	175	} 2,153			
	St. Fra. Xavier, East— <i>Est</i>	1	103	104	106				
	West— <i>Ouest</i>	9	118	127	143				
The Boyne	5	2	7	30					
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		351	393	744	1,050	3,629			
Majority for } ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 42.									

PROVENCHE	SUBDIVISIONS.	L. RIEL.		J. HAMELIN.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.
PROVENCHE	St. Vital	29	4	33	48	} 1,096			
	St. Norbert, North— <i>Nord</i>	46	9	55	79				
	South— <i>Sud</i>	47	20	67	99				

Electoral Districts. <i>Districts électoraux.</i>	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Votes on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	Remarks. <i>Observations.</i>
		L. RIEL.	J. HAMELIN.				
Province of Manitoba. <i>de Manitoba.</i>							
PROVENCHER (Continued.) (<i>Suite.</i>)	Ste. Agathe	20	25	45	102	356	
	Ste. Anne	53	11	64	90	323	
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	195	69	264	418	2,143	
		Majority for } LOUIS RIEL, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 126. Majorité pour }					
BELKIRK	Headingly No. 8	23	22	45	93	667	and Fort.
	St. Charles " 9	26	41	67	93		
	St. Boniface, West— <i>Ouest</i> .. " 11	25	21	46	71	821	
	East— <i>Est</i> .. " 12	20	59	79	121		
	St. James " 10	10	40	50	76	1,332	
	Winnipeg " 18	59	63	122	264		
	St. John " 18	24	26	50	121		
	Kildonan .. " 19	38	57	95			
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	225	629	554	830	2,820	
		Majority for } DONALD A. SMITH, Esquire (<i>écuyer</i>), 104. Majorité pour }					

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie, Canada.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada,
Ottawa, May 16th, 1874.

Bureau du Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour la Canada,
Ottawa, 16 mai, 1874.

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th April, 1874; For a Return of all sums paid to defray expenses of the late Elections to this House in the different Electoral Districts throughout the Dominion, showing the Returning Officers and Deputy-Returning Officers to whom the same was paid, and distinguishing the different services for which the same was allowed.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st May, 1874.

RÉPONSE

A une ADRESSE de la CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES, en date du 7 avril, 1874, demandant une état de toutes les sommes payées pour faire face aux dépenses des dernières élections à cette Chambre, dans les différents districts électoraux par toute la Puissance, indiquant les officiers-rapporteurs et les sous-officiers-rapporteurs auxquels ces sommes ont été payées, et distinguant les différents services pour lesquels ces paiements ont été faits,

Par ordre.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secrétaire d'Etat

Secrétariat d'Etat,
21 mai 1874.

EXPENSES of the late Elections for the House of Commons.—*Dépenses des dernières élections pour la Chambre des Communes.*

ONTARIO.		Claimed.	Paid.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>		<i>Demandé.</i>	<i>Payé.</i>
ADDINGTON.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
M. P. ROBLIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		61 60	37 60
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 00	44 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		126 90	126 90
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		25 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		99 00	99 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		43 50	43 50
J. H. Madden, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off-rap.</i> , No. 1, Camden.....		23 10	16 10
C. Warner, " " 2, ".....		13 50	13 50
J. Cheetham, " " 3, ".....		23 80	18 80
W. P. Deroche, " " 4, ".....		21 50	17 90
J. Johnston, " " 5, ".....		17 90	16 90
James Shields, " " 1, Sheffield.....		13 50	13 50
M. S. Murphy, " " 2, ".....		18 10	18 10
John Donnelly, " " 1, Portland.....		19 30	16 90
J. W. Abrams, " " 2, ".....		16 80	16 80
William Walsh, " " 1, Loughborough..		18 30	16 30
John Rutledge, " " 2, ".....		16 50	16 50
A. K. Aylsworth, " " Newburgh.....		14 90	13 90
John Hamilton, " " Hinchinbrooke.....		22 30	21 30
P. Magarvey, " " Kennebec.....		26 90	24 90
J. McTaggart, " " Bedford.....		24 10	22 10
M. W. Price, " " Olden.....		16 60	16 60
Wm. Armstrong, " " Oso.....		24 90	24 90
James Roy, " " Barrie.....		23 70	23 70
Wm. Lane, " " Denbigh, Abinger, and Ashby.....		31 50	31 50
John Bryden, " " Kaladar and Anglesea.....		17 90	17 90
Julius Gottfriedsen, " " Clarendon and Miller..		32 90	31 90
Adam Wright, " " Palmerston and N. & S. Canonto.....		37 80	35 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$881 80	\$816 90
BOTHWELL.			
PETER D. MCKELLAR, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		46 00	46 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		58 00	54 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		113 45	113 45
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		174 70	174 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i> ..		30 50	30 50
James Stephens, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off-rap.</i> , No. 1, Camden.....		23 30	17 30
R. Manson, " " 2, ".....		15 20	15 20
Otis Ingalls, " " 3, ".....		16 10	16 10
James Skakel, " " 1, Howard.....		10 30	10 30
Thomas Martin, " " 2, ".....		17 30	17 30
H. W. Westland, " " 3, ".....		19 10	18 10
Charles Grant, " " 4, ".....		15 90	15 90
John Duck, " " 5, ".....		14 90	14 90
James Grant, " " 6, ".....		18 70	18 70
D. H. Geslier, " " 1, Orford.....		14 90	14 90
J. C. Macdonald, " " 2, ".....		13 50	15 30

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituenciois—Colléges électoraux.			
BOTHWELL—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Robert C. Scott, Dep. Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , No. 3, Orford		14 90	14 90
Edward Austin, " " " 4, "		19 80	18 80
John Chapple, " " " Dresden Village.		16 10	16 10
Amos B. Thomas, " " " No. 1, Zone.		15 30	15 30
John Bishop, " " " 2, "		16 30	16 30
H. F. Smith, " " " St. Andrew's Ward, Bothwell		12 30	12 30
George C. Swallowell, " " " St. Lawrence Ward, Bothwell		11 30	11 30
James Gordon, " " " St. George's Ward, Bothwell		16 90	15 90
John D. McDonald, " " " No. 1, Sombra		21 70	14 70
William Kimball, " " " 2, "		19 10	19 10
John O'Leary, " " " 3, "		16 70	16 70
Henry Paddick, " " " 1, Dawn		21 43	19 50
Duncan Bole, " " " 2, "		18 65	16 70
William Webster, " " " 1, Euphemia		16 50	16 50
William Armstrong, " " " 2, "		19 70	19 70
Archibald Gloss, " " " 3, "		17 90	17 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$896 43	\$872 55
BRUCE, North—Nord.			
JOHN McCLAY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		30 00	30 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		44 60	44 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		81 90	73 90
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$178 40	\$170 40
BRUCE, South—Sud.			
WILLIAM SUTTON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		40 00	40 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		68 00	68 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		77 00	77 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		168 80	155 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		36 50	36 50
D. Sullivan, Dep. Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , No. 1, Brant		14 60	14 60
John C. Rollston, " " " 2, "		15 50	15 50
Joshua Walton, " " " 3, "		12 80	12 80
James Nesbit, " " " 4, "		14 00	14 00
W. S. Clendinning, " " " 5, "		15 00	15 00
Sebastian Gfroerrer, " " " 1, Carrick		16 10	16 10
Jacob Knechtel, " " " 2, "		12 60	12 60
James Murphy, " " " 3, "		14 10	14 10
Charles Schmirter, " " " 4, "		16 10	16 10
Michael Cassidy, " " " 5, "		13 50	13 50
Wm. Colvin, " " " 1, Culross		18 10	18 10
John Marshall, " " " 2, "		15 90	15 90
David Watson, " " " 3, "		15 70	15 70
Wm. Clarke, " " " 1, Greenock		15 20	15 20
James Miller, " " " 2, "		15 80	15 80
Wm. Bowes, " " " 3, "		13 70	13 70
Robert Ellis, " " " 1, Kinloss		21 10	21 10
Hugh B. McKay, " " " 2, "		17 60	17 60
James Johnston, " " " 3, "		16 90	16 90
Peter Reid, " " " 4, "		22 50	22 50

ONTARIO.		Constituencies.—Collèges électoraux.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BROOKVILLE.					
ALBERT EDWARD RICHARDS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> —					
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.— <i>Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>				34 00	34 00
Proclamations.— <i>Proclamations</i>				30 00	30 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>				10 50	10 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>				97 00	97 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>				20 00	20 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...				18 50	18 50
Chas. T. Robinson, Dep. Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , 1, East Ward, Brockville.....				12 50	12 50
W. R. Bell,	"	"	2,	12 50	12 50
A. J. David,	"	"	1, Centre Ward	12 50	12 50
John D. Hall,	"	"	2,	12 50	12 50
John Abernethy,	"	"	3,	12 50	12 50
H. E. Vaux,	"	"	1, West Ward	12 50	12 50
Jared Beamer,	"	"	2,	12 50	12 50
W. H. Ferguson,	"	"	3,	12 50	12 50
John Murray,	"	"	1, Elizabethtown	13 50	13 50
Norman Coleman,	"	"	2,	12 90	12 90
George Adams,	"	"	3,	14 70	13 70
A. F. Trickey,	"	"	4,	13 70	13 70
Thomas Bell,	"	"	5,	21 50	21 50
Eli Lester,	"	"	6,	16 50	16 50
Nicholas Brown,	"	"	7,	18 50	16 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>				\$421 30	\$418 30
CARDWELL.					
JAMES MUNSIE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i>					
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.— <i>Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>				50 00	34 00
Proclamations.— <i>Proclamations</i>				36 00	36 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>				32 20	32 20
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>				20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>				91 95	91 95
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...				21 50	21 50
John J. Walsh, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rap.</i> , 1, Adjala.....				19 18	19 80
J. C. Hart,	"	"	2,	32 70	24 70
Jas. McCabe, jun.	"	"	3,	20 50	20 50
Alex. H. Dixon,	"	"	1, Albion	21 50	15 50
James Fallis,	"	"	2,	15 30	15 30
Wyatt Jaffry,	"	"	3,	12 50	11 50
James Wolf,	"	"	4,	11 70	11 70
J. N. Boulton,	"	"	5,	12 00	12 00
Noah Fleming,	"	"	1, Caledon	16 00	16 00
James Walker,	"	"	2,	15 70	15 70
Wm. Henderson,	"	"	3,	18 50	12 50
David Kirkwood,	"	"	4,	28 99	20 10
Wm. Church,	"	"	5,	24 30	20 30
Henry Carson,	"	"	1, Mono	16 40	15 40
T. J. Decatur,	"	"	2,	24 40	20 40
William Lewis,	"	"	3,	14 90	14 90
Andrew Henry,	"	"	4,	29 50	23 00
S. A. Walford,	"	"	Bolton Village	12 50	12 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>				\$598 22	\$537 45

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
CARLETON.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
W. F. POWELL, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		50 00	50 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		42 00	42 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		144 80	144 80
Hustings— <i>Entrades</i>		23 00	23 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		138 10	126 55
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>		25 50	25 50
Député Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> —March.....		17 50	17 50
" " "	Richmond.....	16 50	16 50
" " "	Tarbolton.....	20 90	20 90
" " "	Huntly, No. 1.....	18 10	18 10
" " "	" " 2.....	19 70	19 70
" " "	Goulburn, 1.....	18 70	18 70
" " "	" " 2.....	18 70	18 70
" " "	" " 3.....	20 40	20 40
" " "	Marlborough, 1.....	19 90	19 90
" " "	" " 2.....	19 50	19 50
" " "	Fitzroy, 1.....	17 70	17 70
" " "	" " 2.....	19 70	19 70
" " "	North Gower, 1.....	17 30	17 30
" " "	" " 2.....	16 00	16 00
" " "	" " 3.....	16 00	16 00
" " "	Nepean, 1.....	18 60	18 60
" " "	" " 2.....	13 50	13 50
" " "	" " 3.....	17 50	17 50
" " "	" " 4.....	13 50	13 50
" " "	" " 5.....	16 50	16 50
" " "	" " 6.....	13 50	13 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$793 10	\$781 55
CORNWALL.			
RODERICK MACDONALD, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		30 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		16 50	16 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		16 80	16 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		50 90	41 60
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>		10 50	10 50
Wm. Bethune, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , West Ward, Cornwall		12 50	12 50
Charles Poole, " " " Centre " "		12 50	12 50
Peter Gillies, " " " East " "		12 50	12 50
A. McGillies, " " " Sub-division, 1, " "		32 50	16 50
A. V. McMillan, " " " " 2, " "		20 70	14 10
R. Anderson, " " " " 3, " "		37 61	35 30
A. Shearer, " " " " 4, " "		14 50	14 50
A. McMillan, " " " " 5, " "		14 90	14 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$282 41	\$242 90
DURHAM, East—Est.			
GEORGE C. WARD, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees of Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		34 00	34 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		37 50	37 50
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		33 60	33 60

ONTARIO.		Claimed.	Paid.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>		<i>Demandé.</i>	<i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DURHAM, East— <i>Est.</i> —Continued— <i>Swite.</i>			
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		134 34	125 84
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...		25 50	25 50
Robt. Maxwell, Dep. Ret'g. Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , S. Sub-Ward, 1, Port Hope		13 50	12 50
Geo. Hughes, " " " N. " 1, " "		15 75	12 50
H. V. Sanders, " " " E. " 2, " "		10 50	10 50
Joseph G. Hall, " " " W. " 2, " "		13 50	12 50
Wm. Rowland, " " " E. " 3, " "		14 50	12 50
H. Kingsmill, " " " W. " 3, " "		12 50	12 50
Henry A. Ward, " " " Sub No. 1, Port Hope.....		14 70	13 70
N. Peters, " " " " 2, " ".....		14 50	14 50
S. Taylor, " " " " 3, " ".....		17 50	16 90
S. Caldwell, " " " " 4, " ".....		19 20	17 20
Wm. S. Gifford, " " " " 5, " ".....		22 30	21 30
J. Beattie, " " " " 6, " ".....		20 20	19 20
Jacob Atkins, " " " " 1, Cavan.....		18 90	14 90
J. W. Sortheran, " " " " 2, " ".....		12 50	12 50
A. Heatherington, " " " " 3, " ".....		16 90	16 90
Alex. Bapptie, " " " " 4, " ".....		20 40	18 90
Wm. J. McLean, " " " " 5, " ".....		23 80	23 30
Wm. Turner, " " " " 1, Manvers.....		18 50	18 50
Thos. Kennedy, " " " " 2, " ".....		20 10	20 10
Geo. A. Irwin, " " " " 3, " ".....		18 50	18 50
Alfred Hyley, " " " " 4, " ".....		24 10	24 10
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$647 29	\$619 94
DURHAM, West— <i>Ouest.</i>			
ROBT. ARMOUR, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		32 00	28 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		40 00	40 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		10 00	10 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		5 00	5 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies.</i>		76 00	76 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...		23 50	23 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , Newcastle.....		9 50	9 50
" " " Bowmanville, No. 1.....		9 50	9 50
" " " " 2.....		12 50	12 50
" " " " 3.....		11 50	11 50
" " " " 4.....		11 50	11 50
" " " " 1.....		10 50	10 50
" " " " 2.....		10 50	10 50
" " " " 3.....		10 50	10 50
" " " " 4.....		11 30	11 30
" " " " 5.....		14 50	14 50
" " " " 6.....		15 00	15 00
" " " Clarke, 1.....		12 50	12 50
" " " " 2.....		12 00	12 00
" " " " 3.....		13 70	13 70
" " " " 4.....		14 50	14 50
" " " " 5.....		11 50	11 50
" " " " 6.....		13 50	13 50
" " " Cartwright, 1.....		14 90	14 90
" " " " 2.....		14 90	14 90
" " " " 3.....		14 90	14 90
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$438 70	\$431 70

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
DUNDAS.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
JOHN P. CHRYSLER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		27 00	27 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		29 20	29 20
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		80 30	70 30
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		24 50	24 50
A. Corrigan, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i>			
Hyndman, " " " ".....		16 90	16 90
Hyndman, " " " ".....		17 25	17 25
Brouse, " " " ".....		19 25	19 25
Rose, " " " ".....		13 90	13 90
Mirkley, " " " ".....		17 90	17 90
Capell, " " " ".....		22 95	22 95
Tuttle, " " " ".....		13 35	13 35
Dixon, " " " ".....		16 60	16 60
Ault, " " " ".....		18 87	18 87
Stamp, " " " ".....		15 80	15 80
Rae, " " " ".....		18 70	18 70
McKercher, " " " ".....		15 75	15 75
Laing, " " " ".....		12 80	12 80
Loucks, " " " ".....		14 50	14 50
Iroquois Village " " " ".....		17 35	17 35
Morrisburg " " " ".....		15 60	15 60
		12 50	12 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$486 97	\$476 97
ELGIN, East—Est.			
COLIN MUNROE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		45 00	42 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		75 00	50 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		65 30	65 30
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		30 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		266 65	190 78
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i> ...		28 50	28 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , W. J. Youill.....			
" " " " Amasa Lunes.....		17 20	17 20
" " " " W. S. Phillis.....		16 30	16 30
" " " " Phillip Hodgkinson.....		18 90	18 90
" " " " C. O. Ermatinger.....		15 50	15 50
" " " " Geo. Laing.....		11 70	11 70
" " " " J. S. Jones.....		15 20	15 20
" " " " Isaac Connor.....		14 90	14 90
" " " " Matthew Fullarton.....		15 40	15 40
" " " " Chas. Draeseke.....		16 70	16 70
" " " " Lyman Lewis.....		10 30	10 30
" " " " John Dean.....		15 60	15 60
" " " " Simon Fawcett.....		14 80	14 80
" " " " James McCausland.....		13 10	13 10
" " " " Joseph Harvey.....		14 80	14 80
" " " " John Clemas.....		15 10	15 10
" " " " W. A. Glover.....		16 50	16 50
" " " " Henry F. Ellis.....		12 50	12 50
" " " " Wm. McKay.....		12 00	12 00
" " " " Wm. E. Leonard.....		10 40	10 40
" " " " John P. Martyn.....		12 00	14 60
" " " " Wm. J. White.....		14 60	8 50
" " " " Hiram Comfort.....		8 50	12 50
" " " " A. J. Allworth.....		13 30	13 30
" " " " John King.....		11 70	11 70
		8 50	8 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$856 45	\$742 58

ONTARIO.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ELGIN, West—Ouest.			
JOHN MCKAY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		46 00	42 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations.</i>		30 00	30 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route.</i>		82 00	82 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades.</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies.</i>		107 90	97 90
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports.</i>		21 50	21 50
S. Kirkpatrick, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap., No. 1, Aldborough</i>		21 70	21 70
W. Mowbray, " " " "		22 00	22 00
P. Stalker, " " " "		3, " "	18 50
A. Humphrey, " " " "		4, " "	18 30
E. S. K. Barclay, " " " "		1, Dunwich ..	13 00
D. McBrayen, " " " "		2, " "	16 10
Arch. McIntyre, " " " "		3, " "	15 40
Robert March, " " " "		4, " "	14 50
James McLardress, " " " "		5, " "	15 10
Samuel Tulby, " " " "		1, Southwold ..	8 90
M. D. McIntyre, " " " "		2, " "	14 30
Thomas H. White, " " " "		3, " "	13 70
Gilman King, " " " "		4, " "	12 70
William McKay, jun., " " " "		5, " "	16 10
D. Turner, " " " "		6, " "	10 90
Totals—<i>Totaux.</i>		\$538 60	\$524 60

ESSEX.			
WALLACE ASKIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		56 75	36 50
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations.</i>		50 00	50 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route.</i>		187 50	187 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades.</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies.</i>		313 00	275 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports.</i>		45 00	43 00
Jas. Templeton, Dep'y Return. Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap., No. 1, Amherstburg</i>		12 30	12 30
Fred. Elliott, " " " "		2, " "	16 00
James E. McGuire, " " " "		1, Anderdon	12 50
Dennis Rochleau, " " " "		2, " "	14 70
W. H. R. Nuth, " " " "		1, Colchester	18 50
Jos. Drummond, " " " "		2, " "	14 70
Forrest Bell, " " " "		3, " "	18 50
Jos. Coatsworth, " " " "		1, Gosfield	14 50
Wm. Sampson, " " " "		2, " "	15 50
Wm. H. Billings, " " " "		3, " "	15 70
Geo. Pattilo, " " " "		1, Maidstone	10 70
Jas. Devlin, " " " "		2, " "	14 50
Thos. Thompson, " " " "		3, " "	14 20
Jonathan Wigfield, " " " "		1, Mersea	12 60
Jas. Baker, " " " "		2, " "	16 70
John McR. Selkirk, " " " "		3, " "	12 90
Henry Botsford, " " " "		1, Malden	12 00
Jas. Ashdown, " " " "		2, " "	10 70
P. J. Freeman, " " " "		1, Rochester	11 20
Nicholas Conway, " " " "		2, " "	9 20
Jos. Mathews, " " " "		3, " "	16 50
Jno. Smith, " " " "		4, " "	11 30
Wm. Rowe, " " " "		5, " "	11 10
Peter White, " " " "		1, Sandwich, East..	10 40
Jos. St. Louis, " " " "		2, " "	15 70

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ESSEX.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
Dennis Downing, Dep. Return. Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 3, Sandwich, East.		13 50	13 50
Jacob Currier, " " " " 1, " " West.		10 70	10 70
Geo. O. C. Leech, " " " " 2, " " " "		9 50	9 50
L. J. Fluett, " " " " Sandwich, Town...		10 00	8 00
Wm. Nicholson, " " " " 1, Tilbury, West...		13 90	13 90
Jno. B. Chorin, " " " " 2, " " " "		10 20	10 20
Jno. Armour, " " " " 1, Windsor		8 90	8 90
Jno. R. Arkell, " " " " 2, " " " "		18 80	12 80
Alex. Bartlett, " " " " 3, " " " "		8 90	8 90
Chas. Barillier, " " " " 4, " " " "		8 50	8 00
Fred. L. Foster, " " " " 5, " " " "		13 90	12 90
Wm. Bartlett, " " " " 6, " " " "		12 90	12 90
J. E. Wardlaper, " " " " Pelee Island.....		7 50	7 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1,162 05	\$1,088 30
FRONTENAC.*			
EDWARD J. BARKER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		99 82	57 62
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		21 00	54 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		39 20	19 20
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		8 00	8 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		54 14	45 14
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		21 50	21 50
Reuben Spooner, Dep'y. Return. Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1 Div., Kingston		19 90	18 90
P. McKim, " " " " 2, " " " "		13 10	11 10
John Pope, " " " " 3, " " " "		16 80	15 80
Robert Forsyth, " " " " 4, " " " "		12 30	12 30
William Craig, " " " " 5, " " " "		18 30	17 30
D. J. Walker, " " " " 1, Storrington...		15 30	15 30
John McNeely, " " " " 2, " " " "		15 30	15 30
Issac Holder, " " " " 3, " " " "		15 90	14 90
Charles Belna, " " " " 1, Pittsburg.....		9 00	9 00
James R. Laidlaw, " " " " 2, " " " "		17 50	16 50
John P. Bown, " " " " 3, " " " "		26 10	25 10
Sam. J. Rees, " " " " 4, " " " "		16 90	15 90
Thomas Thompson, " " " " Howe Island.....		16 10	15 10
Peter Kiel, " " " " 1, Wolfe Island..		18 30	18 30
Shirley Going, " " " " 2, " " " "		15 30	15 30
John Davis, " " " " 3, " " " "		16 00	15 00
Robert Nancallas, " " " " Garden Island...		15 00	15 00
Thos. Kelly, " " " " Portsmouth... ..		10 70	10 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$531 46	\$482 26
GLENGARRY.			
ALEX. MACKENZIE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		25 00	25 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		50 00	50 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		57 00	57 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		19 00	19 00

ONTARIO.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GREY, South— <i>Sud.</i> —Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
	Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>	92 60	92 60
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	20 00	20 00
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>	97 30	97 30
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports.</i>	56 00	35 00
	Archibald Butler, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> —Durham	14 70	14 70
	Thomas Haskins, " " " " No. 1, Bentinck	14 70	14 70
	Hector McRae, " " " " 2, " "	15 90	15 90
	James Lockie, " " " " 3, " "	12 50	12 50
	James Johnstone, " " " " 4, " "	14 30	14 30
	Hugh M. Barton, " " " " 5, " "	17 10	17 10
	James Brown, " " " " 1, Glenelg	14 80	14 80
	Archibald Black, " " " " 2, " "	17 00	17 00
	Thomas McClocklin, " " " " 3, " "	18 30	18 30
	Kenneth McKenzie, " " " " 4, " "	16 10	16 10
	Samuel Donnelly, " " " " 5, " "	18 70	18 70
	George A. Pivat, " " " " 1, Normandy	18 00	18 00
	Wm. H. Ryan, " " " " 2, " "	18 10	18 10
	Thomas Duignan, " " " " 3, " "	18 00	18 00
	Gabriel L. Rogers, " " " " 4, " "	13 50	13 50
	David Grier, " " " " 5, " "	17 30	17 30
	Donald Gillies, " " " " 1, Egremont	18 50	18 50
	John Fergusson, " " " " 2, " "	18 50	18 50
	Robert Legate, " " " " 3, " "	21 00	19 10
	James Henry, " " " " 4, " "	20 80	20 80
	Robert Horne, " " " " 5, " "	19 60	19 60
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$733 30	\$702 40

GREY, East— <i>Est.</i>			
THOMAS LUNN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> —			
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	14 00	14 00
	Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>	62 00	62 00
	Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>	65 20	65 20
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	10 00	10 00
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>	158 34	142 84
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i> ...	37 93	37 93
	Deputy Returning Officer,— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> No. 1, Artemesia	20 30	20 30
	" " " " 2, " "	25 50	25 50
	" " " " 3, " "	20 50	20 50
	" " " " 4, " "	17 00	17 00
	" " " " 5, " "	17 30	17 30
	" " " " 1, Proton	19 40	19 40
	" " " " 2, " "	31 50	25 50
	" " " " 3, " "	29 30	23 30
	" " " " 1, Melancthon	21 30	21 30
	" " " " 2, " "	26 50	26 50
	" " " " 3, " "	23 30	23 30
	" " " " 4, " "	29 70	23 70
	" " " " 1, Osprey	28 30	22 30
	" " " " 2, " "	28 00	22 00
	" " " " 3, " "	30 10	24 10
	" " " " 4, " "	30 50	24 50
	" " " " 5, " "	33 30	27 30
	" " " " 1, Collingwood	22 30	22 30
	" " " " 2, " "	14 30	14 30
	" " " " 3, " "	18 50	18 50
	" " " " 4, " "	20 70	19 70

ONTARIO.		Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed, <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid, <i>Payé.</i>
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GREY, East— <i>Est.</i> —Continued— <i>Suite.</i>				
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Euphrasia			24 30	23 30
” ” ” ” 2, ”			19 10	19 10
” ” ” ” 3, ”			18 70	18 70
” ” ” ” 4, ”			20 70	20 70
” ” ” ” 1, St. Vincent.....			19 50	19 50
” ” ” ” 2, ”			15 00	15 00
” ” ” ” 3, ”			16 50	16 50
” ” ” ” 4, ”			22 50	20 50
” ” ” ” 5, ”			18 50	18 50
” ” ” ” 6, ”			19 30	18 30
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>			\$1,049 17	\$980 67
GRENVILLE, South— <i>Sud.</i>				
Wm. J SCOTT, Returning Officer,— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			34 00	34 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>			31 00	31 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>			16 00	16 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>			41 55	41 55
Commission, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>			17 50	17 50
J. Reid, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> No. 1, Edwardsburg.....			14 00	14 00
W. Chapman, ” ” 2, ”			20 10	18 10
F. Ford, ” ” 3, ”			14 00	12 50
G. Fairbairn, ” ” 4, ”			15 50	9 50
A. Wilson, ” ” 5, ”			13 90	12 90
M. Cormack, ” ” 6, ”			17 20	17 20
G. Keeler, ” ” 1, Augusta.....			14 60	13 60
A. Lawrence, ” ” 2, ”			13 50	13 50
G. Ferguson, ” ” 3, ”			21 10	18 70
G. Longley, ” ” 4, ”			12 20	12 20
T. Wright, ” ” 5, ”			18 90	14 90
J. Chapman, ” ” 6, ”			17 70	17 70
B. White, ” ” East Ward, Prescott..			14 20	8 50
E. Jessup, ” ” West ”			12 50	12 50
J. N. McLean, ” ” North ”			12 50	12 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>			\$371 95	\$349 35
HAMILTON.				
E. C. THOMAS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			85 70	45 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>			44 30	42 30
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>			9 60	8 10
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>			15 00	15 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>			92 90	82 90
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>			25 50	25 50
J. L. Wetenhall, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1			9 50	9 50
John Riach, ” ” 2			11 75	11 75
C. Lemon, ” ” 3			10 85	10 85
Edwin Valley, ” ” 4			18 00	18 00
A. A. Wyllie, ” ” 5			19 50	18 50
J. Laddy, ” ” 6			11 00	11 00
H. Barker, ” ” 7			18 00	18 00
E. G. Patterson, ” ” 8			12 65	12 65
J. Henderson, ” ” 9			19 50	18 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed.	Paid.
Constituencies.— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>		<i>Demandé.</i>	<i>Payé.</i>
HAMILTON.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
D. B. Galbraith, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 10.....		9 50	9 50
T. G. Spickett, " " " 11.....		13 50	13 50
R. J. Hamilton, " " " 12.....		15 00	15 00
A. McKeand, " " " 13.....		19 50	19 50
C. Donovan, " " " 14.....		13 50	13 50
John Barr, " " " 15.....		26 90	22 30
W. Anderson, " " " 16.....		18 50	18 50
Thomas Tindall, " " " 17.....		12 50	12 50
D. Kelly, " " " 18.....		20 50	18 50
D. A. Macnabb, " " " 19.....		18 50	18 50
J. Way, " " " 20.....		18 50	18 50
Totals—<i>Totaux.</i>		\$590 15	\$527 35
HALDIMAND.			
AGNEW P. FARRELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		22 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		41 50	36 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		11 60	11 60
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>		1 10	1 10
Totals—<i>Totaux</i>		\$96 20	\$82 70
HURON, North— <i>Nord.</i>			
THOMAS HOLMES, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		122 50	68 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 00	48 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		17 00	17 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		65 00	65 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		121 14	109 44
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i> ...		73 50	41 50
John Cook, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Ashfield.....		16 00	16 00
William Mallough, " " " 2, ".....		17 70	17 70
John Cuthbertson, " " " 3, ".....		13 30	13 30
Maurice Dalton, " " " 4, ".....		13 10	13 10
Hugh Chambers, " " " 5, ".....		16 00	15 00
C. R. Cooper, " " " Brussels.....		15 50	15 50
George Dane, " " " No. 1, Howick.....		15 70	15 70
John Millar, " " " 2, ".....		15 00	15 00
William Small, " " " 3, ".....		15 00	15 00
Henry Perkins, " " " 4, ".....		15 00	15 00
Wm. Lawrie, " " " 5, ".....		15 00	15 00
Wm. Clegg, " " " 1, Morris.....		15 30	15 30
Robert Armstrong, " " " 2, ".....		18 50	18 50
John McEwan, " " " 3, ".....		18 50	18 50
William Harris, " " " 4, ".....		17 90	17 90
James Davidson, " " " 1, Turnberry.....		13 50	13 50
James Johnston, " " " 2, ".....		14 50	14 50
George Cassie, " " " 3, ".....		11 90	11 90
T. G. Holmes, " " " 1, East Wawanosh.....		18 00	18 00
P. Porterfield, " " " 2, ".....		12 00	12 00
James Brown, " " " 3, ".....		18 00	18 00
Charles Girvin, " " " 1, West.....		18 00	18 00
Robert Murray, " " " 2, ".....		10 50	10 50
John Gordon, " " " 3, ".....		13 00	13 00
Totals—<i>Totaux</i>		\$815 04	\$714 84

ONTARIO.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
HURON, Centre—Centre.			
JAMES DICKSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		30 00	30 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 00	50 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		17 00	17 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		45 50	45 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		76 20	76 20
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		36 95	36 95
John Stewart, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> No. 1, Goderich.....		12 50	12 50
Jas. Thompson, " " " 2, " ".....		15 40	12 50
J. B. VanEney, " " " 3, " ".....		10 50	10 50
Jas. Addison, " " " 4, " ".....		10 50	10 50
Daniel Gordon, " " " 5, " ".....		12 50	12 50
Erie McKay, " " " 6, " ".....		12 50	12 50
E. Robertson, " " " 7, " ".....		12 50	12 50
R. Thompson, " " " 1, Hullett.....		15 50	15 50
Jas. Brown, " " " 2, " ".....		14 50	14 50
Thos. Neilans, " " " 3, " ".....		18 95	18 95
Jas. Braithwaite, " " " 4, " ".....		14 50	14 50
Geo. Cunningham, " " " 5, " ".....		16 70	16 70
John Kernighan, " " " 1, Colborne.....		12 80	12 80
Peter Robertson, " " " 2, " ".....		12 50	12 50
John McDonogh, " " " 3, " ".....		15 90	15 90
John Buchanan, " " " 4, " ".....		14 70	14 70
A. Ross, " " " 1, Grey.....		24 90	24 90
Alex. Hunter, " " " 2, " ".....		24 19	24 19
Jas. McNair, " " " 3, " ".....		21 90	21 90
Jas. Spence, " " " 4, " ".....		21 70	21 70
Wm. Evans, " " " 1, McKillop.....		21 50	21 50
Wm. J. Shannon, " " " 2, " ".....		19 60	19 60
John O'Sullivan, " " " 3, " ".....		23 60	23 60
Charles Dickson, " " " 4, " ".....		18 10	18 10
Wm. McConnell, " " " 1, Tuckersmith.....		15 90	15 90
Wm. Muir, " " " 2, " ".....		12 10	12 10
James Murray, " " " 3, " ".....		15 30	15 30
Edward Cash, " " " 1, Seaforth.....		12 60	12 60
Wm. Elliott, " " " 2, " ".....		11 70	11 70
John Grant, " " " 1, Brussels.....		11 50	11 50
Totals—Totaux		\$732 69	\$729 79
HURON, South—Sud.			
ROBERT GIBBONS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		42 50	42 50
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		38 40	38 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		96 10	96 10
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		26 90	26 90
Hugh McMath, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Goderich.....		9 00	9 00
Thos. McCulloch, " " " 2, " ".....		10 00	10 00
Jas. Hendry, " " " 3, " ".....		14 20	14 20
Jas. Richardson, " " " 4, " ".....		13 70	13 70
Thos. Stokes, " " " 5, " ".....		16 00	16 00
Duncan Walker, " " " 1, Stanley.....		13 55	13 55
Wm. Plunkett, " " " 2, " ".....		17 70	17 70
Wm. Downing, " " " 3, " ".....		13 70	13 70
Jas. McLeod, " " " 1, Hay.....		16 50	16 50
Hugh Love, sen., " " " 2, " ".....		15 50	15 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
HURON, South—Sud.—Continued—Suite.			
John Carrick, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , No. 3, Hay		19 40	19 40
S. T. Perry, " " " 1, Stephen		15 60	15 60
Chester Prouty, " " " 2, "		17 65	17 65
Henry Doyle, " " " 3, "		26 80	24 20
G. G. Meldrum, " " " 4, "		16 10	16 10
Robt. Bronthron, " " " 1, Usborne		16 20	16 20
S. P. Hall, " " " 2, "		13 10	13 10
Wellington Allen, " " " 3, "		16 30	16 30
Thos. Ailen, " " " 4, "		14 80	14 80
M. Eacrett, " " " Exeter		15 50	15 50
John A. Nellis, " " " 1, Clinton		11 70	11 70
Chas. A. Hart, " " " 2, "		12 70	12 70
James Archibald, " " " 3, "		12 70	12 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$598 40	\$595 60
HASTINGS, North—Nord.			
W. W. DEAN, Returning Officer <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		37 00	37 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		32 50	32 50
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		95 80	95 80
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		4 00	4 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		118 40	101 40
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		20 50	20 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Stirling		15 10	11 50
" " " No. 1, Rawdon		13 50	13 50
" " " 2, "		18 70	14 10
" " " 3, "		18 60	18 60
" " " 4, "		18 30	13 90
" " " 1, Huntingdon		16 10	16 10
" " " 2, "		12 30	12 30
" " " 3, "		14 70	14 70
" " " 1, Madoc		19 10	19 10
" " " 2, "		15 10	15 10
" " " 3, "		19 90	19 90
" " " Marmora and Lake		18 50	18 50
" " " Elzevir		25 00	19 00
" " " Tudor, &c.		24 30	24 30
" " " Carlow and Mayo		40 30	40 30
" " " Dungannon and Faraday,		28 50	28 50
" " " Monteagle, &c		32 60	32 60
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$658 80	\$623 20
HASTINGS, East—Est.			
GEORGE TAYLOR, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		58 00	38 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		57 50	34 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		89 40	85 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		131 80	106 30
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		23 50	23 50
Richard Taylor, Dep. Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , No. 1, Thurlow		14 90	14 90
Alex. Wilson, " " " 2, "		14 30	14 30
James W. Ross, " " " 3, "		17 30	17 30

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies—Colléges électoraux.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
HASTINGS, East—Est.—Continued—Suite.			
Edward Thrasher, Dep. Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 4, Thurlow . . .		16 50	14 50
P. R. Daly, „ „ „ „ 5, „		21 70	19 70
J. W. Stokes, „ „ „ „ Mill Point		19 50	16 50
Forbes Sherry, „ „ „ „ 1, Hungerford		17 30	17 30
Edw. Elliott, „ „ „ „ 2, „ „		18 50	18 50
Wm. Wray, „ „ „ „ 3, „ „		23 30	23 30
G. E. J. Hanwell, „ „ „ „ 4, „ „		26 90	26 90
J. F. Carlton, „ „ „ „ 5, „ „		20 50	20 50
A. B. Randall, „ „ „ „ 1, Tyendinaga		14 30	14 30
E. Hollingsworth, „ „ „ „ 2, „ „		16 30	16 30
Wm. T. Randall, „ „ „ „ 3, „ „		16 50	16 50
R. Reid, „ „ „ „ 4, „ „		15 90	15 90
W. H. Scholes, „ „ „ „ 5, „ „		27 50	22 50
John Taylor, „ „ „ „ 6, „ „		19 50	18 50
Totals—Totaux		\$700 90	\$614 90
HASTINGS, West—Ouest.			
WM. H. PONTON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> —			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		52 00	35 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		14 50	14 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		134 20	124 20
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , Trenton		9 90	9 90
„ „ „ „ 1, Belleville		11 50	11 50
„ „ „ „ 2, „ „		11 50	11 50
„ „ „ „ 3, „ „		11 50	11 50
„ „ „ „ 4, „ „		11 50	11 50
„ „ „ „ 1, Sidney		15 70	15 70
„ „ „ „ 2, „ „		10 90	10 90
„ „ „ „ 3, „ „		14 10	14 10
„ „ „ „ 4, „ „		15 90	15 90
„ „ „ „ 5, „ „		13 50	13 50
Totals—Totaux		\$378 20	\$351 20
HALTON.			
THOMAS RACEY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> —			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		46 00	46 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		56 00	56 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		35 80	35 80
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		17 78	17 78
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		239 79	211 79
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		31 50	31 50
Robert Young, Dep. Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , Georgetown, Village.		17 68	15 10
James G. Hill, „ „ „ „ Acton		12 90	12 90
Christopher P. Preston, „ „ „ „ Esquensing		10 50	10 50
James Menzies, „ „ „ „ „		10 70	8 70
James Murray, „ „ „ „ Stewartstown		15 90	13 90
James Mathews, „ „ „ „ „		13 90	13 90
G. S. Goodwillie, „ „ „ „ „		16 70	16 70
G. H. Kennealy, „ „ „ „ „		11 90	11 90
James Menzies, „ „ „ „ Nassagaweya		12 30	12 30
J. Esterbrooke, „ „ „ „ „		12 40	12 40

ONTARIO.	Constituencies.— <i>Colléges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
	HALTON.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Thomas M. Taylor, Dep. Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> ,	Nassagaweya.....	14 60	14 60
John Hemmingway,	„ Nelson.....	15 45	15 45
Robert Miller,	„ „.....	12 80	12 80
John Mathews,	„ „.....	11 00	11 00
John Turnbull,	„ „.....	10 10	10 10
James Bowes,	Trafalgar.....	10 50	10 50
D. Featherston,	„ „.....	11 90	11 90
John K. Applebe,	„ „.....	11 90	10 90
Joseph M. Sinston,	„ „.....	13 30	13 30
H. M. Switzer,	„ „.....	11 10	11 10
Howard Douglas,	„ „.....	13 30	13 30
F. J. Jones,	„ „.....	7 50	7 50
Thos. Henderson,	Milton.....	11 50	11 50
Wm. Fanton,	„ „.....	8 50	8 50
R. Balduce,	„ „.....	11 70	10 70
A. M. King,	Oakville.....	10 50	10 50
Wm. Wass,	„ „.....	13 70	13 70
Thos. Graham,	Burlington.....	14 50	14 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$775 60	\$739 02

KENT.			
JOHN MERCER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		46 50	42 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		67 50	62 50
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		80 50	80 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		221 10	204 10
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>		34 50	34 50
John E. Brooke, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Chatham.....		11 50	11 50
James Birch,	„ 2, „.....	11 50	11 50
John Reeve,	„ 3, „.....	11 50	11 50
Maurice Wright,	„ 4, „.....	11 50	11 50
John Tissiman,	„ 5, „.....	8 50	8 50
Thomas R. Harris,	„ 6, „.....	11 50	11 50
C. John O'Neill,	„ 7, „.....	11 50	11 50
Charles J. Nelson,	„ 8, „.....	11 50	11 50
A. S. Holmes,	„ 9, „.....	11 50	11 50
W. T. Greenwood,	„ 1, „ Twinsp.....	12 70	12 70
Samuel Arnold,	„ 2, „ „.....	13 60	13 60
R. C. Struthers,	„ 3, „ „.....	15 30	15 30
Henry S. Shackelton,	„ 4, „ „.....	21 10	21 10
Charles Fraser,	„ 5, „ „.....	15 10	15 10
Antoine Ouellette,	„ 1, Dover.....	13 60	13 60
Jeremiah Dunavan,	„ 2, „ „.....	15 70	15 70
John Welsh,	„ 3, „ „.....	14 10	14 10
James McMullin,	„ 1, Harwich.....	13 70	13 70
George Johnston,	„ 2, „ „.....	14 10	14 10
William R. Fellows,	„ 3, „ „.....	11 90	11 90
Frederick R. Rice,	„ 4, „ „.....	14 30	14 30
John Cleveland,	„ 5, „ „.....	15 50	15 50
Abraham Wilson,	„ 6, „ „.....	16 30	16 30
William Cameron,	„ 7, „ „.....	15 10	15 10
William W. Holmes,	„ 1, Raleigh.....	14 10	14 10
Abraham D. Shadd,	„ 2, „ „.....	15 70	15 70
John Jenner,	„ 3, „ „.....	11 90	11 90
William H. Taylor,	„ 4, „ „.....	16 50	16 50
Thomas C. Renwick,	„ „ „.....	16 70	16 70
Donald Farquharson,	„ 1, Tilbury, East.....	13 50	13 50
John Coutts,	„ 2, „ „.....	15 70	15 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$896 80	\$870 30

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies - Collèges électoraux.			
KINGSTON.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
R. M. ROSE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		46 00	46 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		28 00	28 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		38 94	38 94
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		97 90	74 90
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		17 13	17 13
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i> ...		280 00	259 00
14 Deputy Returning Officers, at \$20 each— <i>14 sous-officier-rap., à \$20 chacun</i> ...			
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$507 97	\$463 97
LAMBTON.			
JAMES FLINTOFT, Jun., Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		65 00	65 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		40 00	40 00
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$141 50	\$141 50
LONDON.			
WILLIAM C. L. GILL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		38 00	38 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		44 50	44 50
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		25 00	25 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		225 00	225 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		25 50	25 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i> ...		323 00	323 00
21 Deputy Returning Officers, at \$14.50 = \$304.50, and one at \$18.50— <i>21 sous-officiers-rapporteurs, à \$14.50 = \$304.50, et un autre à \$18.50</i>			
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$681 00	\$631 00
LINCOLN.			
JOSEPH A. WOODRUFF, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		50 00	50 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		40 00	36 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		25 70	25 70
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		75 30	74 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...		20 50	20 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.,</i> St. Paul's Ward.....		16 50	16 50
" " St. Patrick's Ward.....		16 50	16 50
" " St. Thomas ".....		14 50	14 50
" " St. Andrew's ".....		12 50	12 50
" " St. George's ".....		16 50	16 50
" " No. 1, Grantham.....		14 50	14 50
" " 2, ".....		14 30	14 30
" " 3, ".....		14 30	14 30
" " 4, ".....		14 30	14 30

ONTARIO.	Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
LINCOLN.—Continued—Suite.			
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , Port Dalhousie Village.....		13 30	13 30
” ” No. 1, Louth.....		14 90	14 99
” ” ” 2, ”.....		16 60	16 60
” ” ” 1, Clinton.....		13 30	13 30
” ” ” 2, ”.....		15 90	15 90
” ” ” 3, ”.....		17 30	17 30
” ” ” 1, Grimsby.....		12 50	12 50
” ” ” 2, ”.....		13 41	13 41
” ” ” 3, ”.....		12 01	12 01
Totals—Totaux		\$494 62	\$490 02
LENNOX.			
O. T. PRUYN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		40 00	40 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		19 50	19 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>		3 00	3 00
Totals—Totaux		\$108 50	\$96 50
LANARK, North—Nord.			
JAMES THOMPSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		22 00	22 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		28 00	28 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		31 30	31 30
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		8 00	8 00
Poll Books— <i>Cahiers de votation</i>		9 50	9 50
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>		3 19	3 19
Totals—Totaux		\$101 99	\$101 99
LANARK, South—Sud.			
JAMES BELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		32 00	32 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		40 00	40 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		58 60	58 60
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		16 00	16 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		118 95	118 95
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		23 50	23 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Montague.....		18 30	18 30
” ” ” 2, ”.....		19 50	18 70
” ” ” 1, Elmsley, North—Nord.....		14 20	13 70
” ” ” 2, ”.....		11 10	11 10
” ” ” Burgess, North—Nord.....		16 50	16 00
” ” ” 1, Beckwith.....		15 90	15 90
” ” ” 2, ”.....		12 40	12 40
” ” ” 1, Drummond.....		14 30	14 30
” ” ” 2, ”.....		16 90	15 50
” ” ” 3, ”.....		17 70	17 70
” ” ” 4, ”.....		20 30	17 70

ONTARIO.	Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
LANARK, South—Sud.—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Bathurst		16 30	16 30
” ” ” 2, ”		15 50	15 50
” ” ” 3, ”		17 70	16 70
” ” ” Sherbrooke, South—Sud.....		24 50	24 50
” ” ” Carleton Place.....		12 70	12 70
” ” ” Smith's Falls.....		9 70	9 70
” ” ” East Ward, Perth.....		8 50	8 50
” ” ” Centre, ”		11 50	11 50
” ” ” West, ”		11 50	11 50
Totals—Totaux		\$594 05	\$587 25

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, North Riding—Division Nord.			
ORMOND JONES, Returning Officer <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		56 50	36 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		45 00	30 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	10 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		69 50	69 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		90 50	90 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		18 70	18 70
R. Kernahan, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Oxford.....		21 50	21 50
J. Leslie, ” ” ” 2, ”		20 50	20 50
M. Gair, ” ” ” 3, ”		18 50	18 50
John Ross, ” ” ” 4, ”		19 90	19 90
N. R. Anderson, ” ” ” Kemptville.....		20 50	20 50
E. H. Whitmarsh, ” ” ” 1, Wolford.....		18 90	18 90
H. M. Brown, ” ” ” 2, ”		18 10	18 10
J. R. Weir, ” ” ” 3, ”		17 30	17 30
D. J. Hall, ” ” ” Merrickville.....		18 50	18 50
E. Pelton, ” ” ” South Gower.....		20 70	20 70
Thomas O'Reilly, ” ” ” 1, Elmsley.....		17 50	17 50
John Rutherford, ” ” ” 2, ”		17 10	17 10
John Edgar, ” ” ” 1, Kitley.....		15 50	15 50
Samuel Connor, ” ” ” 2, ”		12 10	12 10
Hiram McCrea, ” ” ” 3, ”		16 10	16 10
Totals—Totaux		\$572 90	\$527 40

LEEDS, South—Sud.			
WILLIAM PATRICK, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		76 00	38 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		46 00	46 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		50 00	50 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		138 00	138 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		26 50	26 50
Robert Dungan, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i>		13 90	13 90
John McGuire, ” ” ”		22 00	21 50
Edward Purvis, ” ” ”		19 50	19 50
John E. Johnson, ” ” ”		19 30	19 30
William H. Giles, ” ” ”		10 50	10 50
Lewis Chipman, ” ” ”		20 50	19 50
Holmes Rodgers, ” ” ”		17 40	17 40
Thomas Darling, jun., ” ” ”		18 50	18 50
Reid B. Alguire, ” ” ”		16 50	16 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid, — Payé.
Constituencies.—Collèges électoraux.			
LEEDS, South—Sud.—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
W. W. Williams, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i>		19 80	19 70
John Ormiston, " " " "		15 60	15 60
J. A. Bradley, " " " "		22 60	15 40
James Anderson, " " " "		22 10	22 10
Ira Mallory, " " " "		15 90	14 90
Norman H. Fields, " " " "		22 80	19 00
Calvin K. Hughes, " " " "		19 50	18 50
Alfred A. Munro, " " " "		14 40	14 40
H. Kilborn, " " " "		18 20	17 00
D K. Preston, " " " "		19 90	19 30
Ebenezer R. Witheril, " " " "		26 40	21 40
Omar Brown, " " " "		19 50	19 50
S. McCammon, " " " "		19 10	19 10
A. Gillespie, " " " "		25 10	22 50
Totals—Totaux		\$795 50	\$733 50
MIDDLESEX, North—Nord.			
THOMAS HOSSACK, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			
		38 00	38 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>			
		50 00	50 00
• Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>			
		46 00	46 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>			
		20 00	20 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>			
		3 50	2 50
Totals—Totaux		\$157 50	\$156 50
MIDDLESEX, East—Est.			
WILLIAM GLASS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			
		47 00	47 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>			
		58 00	43 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>			
		66 00	66 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>			
		29 50	20 00
Poli Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>			
		200 16	171 16
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>			
		39 50	27 50
John Peters, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rap.</i> , 1, London		14 30	14 30
William L. Brown, " " " " 2, " "		15 00	15 00
William B. Abbott, " " " " 3, " "		18 00	15 60
William Rosser, " " " " 4, " "		20 60	15 80
George Gibbons, " " " " 5, " "		15 70	15 70
Alfred Richardson, " " " " 6, " "		11 70	11 70
Jacob DeHart, " " " " 7, " "		16 00	15 00
James Grant, " " " " 8, " "		14 50	14 50
Hugh B. Davis, " " " " 9, " "		18 60	18 60
William W. Fitzgerald, " " " " 10, " "		28 05	20 45
Barwell Schram, " " " " 1, Westminster		25 05	21 05
Henry Anderson, " " " " 2, " "		18 50	17 50
Samuel Wilson, " " " " 3, " "		13 30	13 30
James M. Banghart, " " " " 4, " "		22 00	19 50
Silas Raney, " " " " 5, " "		17 90	17 90
Oliver C. Jarvis, " " " " 6, " "		26 70	25 70
Frank E. Sage, " " " " 1, N. Dorchester		13 70	13 70
D. P. Aylesworth, " " " " 2, " "		16 70	16 70
Frank S. Nugent, " " " " 3, " "		24 60	19 40
John J. Jolly, " " " " 4, " "		20 30	19 30
William Lee, " " " " 1, " "		24 10	20 10
James Wiseman, " " " " 2, " "		24 10	20 10
Noble Dickie, " " " " 3, " "		20 00	20 00
Maurice Ottwell, " " " " 4, " "		22 80	20 30
Totals—Totaux		\$902 36	\$860 86

ONTARIO.	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
<i>Constituencies - Collèges électoraux.</i>		
MIDDLESEX, West—Ouest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
STEPHEN BLACKBURN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :— Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i> Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i> Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i> Hustings— <i>Estrades</i> Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...	36 00 46 00 36 00 10 00 1 75	26 00 46 00 36 00 10 00 1 75
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$129 75	\$119 75
MUSKOKA.		
JOHN E. LOUNT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :— Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i> Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i> Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i> Hustings— <i>Estrades</i> Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i> Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ... Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , Macauley..... " " " " Spence..... " " " " Byng Inlet..... " " " " McKellar..... " " " " Darling's..... " " " " McDougall..... " " " " Turtle Lake..... " " " " Seguin Falls..... " " " " Muskoka..... " " " " Foley..... " " " " Huntsville..... " " " " Watt and Cardwell..... " " " " Humphrey..... " " " " Baysville..... " " " " Wabamik..... " " " " Blair's Meeting House..... " " " " Morrison..... " " " " Monck..... " " " " Stephenson..... " " " " Magnetawan..... " " " " Draper, Ryde and Oakley..... " " " " Medora and Wood..... " " " " Arthur Millan's.....	67 15 57 00 168 20 20 00 66 29 32 48 16 10 15 90 32 50 17 86 14 90 23 10 15 60 15 10 16 30 14 40 13 30 20 10 12 70 13 10 26 50 15 30 17 30 15 90 14 10 21 30 17 30 19 40 21 50	47 25 46 00 168 20 20 00 66 29 32 48 16 10 15 90 32 50 17 86 14 90 23 10 11 80 15 10 15 30 14 40 13 30 19 10 12 70 13 10 16 50 15 30 17 30 14 90 14 10 21 30 16 30 14 50 20 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$820 68	\$766 08
MONCK.		
DEXTER D'EVERARDO, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :— Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i> Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i> Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i> Hustings— <i>Estrades</i> Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs. et copies</i> Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ... H. J. Sharpe, Deputy Returning Officer, <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> —1 Caistor..... R. Tisdale, " " 2 "..... R. B. Sharp, " " 3 ".....	56 47 46 50 58 10 42 11 238 10 26 00 15 75 16 70 21 10	56 47 46 50 58 10 20 00 234 50 26 00 15 75 16 70 21 10

ONTARIO.		Constituences—Collèges électoraux.	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MONCK.—Continued—Suite.				
Jas. W. Shaffer, Dep. Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Canborough.		1, Canborough.	17 20	17 20
Nelson Messman, " " " " " "		2, " " " " " "	17 30	17 30
James Blott, " " " " " "		1, Dunn " " " " " "	26 50	24 50
E. A. Blott, " " " " " "		2, " " " " " "	24 50	22 50
C. E. S. Black, " " " " " "		1, Dunnville " " " " " "	22 05	22 05
J. H. Michener, " " " " " "		2, " " " " " "	16 90	16 90
A. McKeangue, " " " " " "		1, Gainsborough " " " " " "	13 90	13 90
M. Heaslip, " " " " " "		2, " " " " " "	14 50	14 50
B. Beamer, " " " " " "		3, " " " " " "	16 00	16 00
J. W. Strong, " " " " " "		4, " " " " " "	16 00	16 00
J. B. Crow, " " " " " "		1, Pelham " " " " " "	12 50	12 50
S. C. Howey, " " " " " "		2, " " " " " "	14 50	14 50
J. McGlashen, " " " " " "		3, " " " " " "	14 70	14 70
T. J. Galbraith, " " " " " "		1, Moulton & Sherbrooke " " " " " "	22 35	22 35
R. G. Hicks, " " " " " "		2, " " " " " "	16 30	16 30
C. C. Pettit, " " " " " "		3, " " " " " "	17 90	17 90
J. B. O'Reilly, " " " " " "		1, Wainfleet " " " " " "	14 70	14 70
J. W. Overshott, " " " " " "		2, " " " " " "	16 40	15 90
David Dunn, " " " " " "		3, " " " " " "	18 30	17 80
Totals—Totaux.....			\$853 33	\$822 62
NORFOLK, North—Nord.				
EDMUND DEEDES, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			30 00	30 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>			38 00	38 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>			20 00	20 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>			32 50	32 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>			172 67	153 67
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>			22 50	22 50
Oscar Tisdale, Deputy Returning Officer, <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Windham.....			15 10	15 10
Peter N. McIntosh, " " " " " "			15 30	15 30
Robert Green, " " " " " "			10 50	10 50
George W. Wells, " " " " " "			15 30	15 30
H. W. Cooke, " " " " " "			12 90	12 90
P. Bartholemew, " " " " " "			15 0	15 70
Daniel Wilson, " " " " " "			14 70	14 70
Nelson Boughner, " " " " " "			12 10	12 10
Edward C. Carpenter, " " " " " "			12 50	12 50
John D. Renner, " " " " " "			13 90	13 90
Ira C. Tichworth, " " " " " "			17 30	17 30
Wilson Ponter, " " " " " "			18 10	15 10
M. W. Bayley, " " " " " "			14 10	14 10
M. Earl, " " " " " "			14 90	14 90
C. H. Herron, " " " " " "			15 70	15 71
William R. Meston, " " " " " "			16 50	16 50
F. Steinhoff, " " " " " "			12 50	12 50
W. F. Foley, " " " " " "			12 50	12 50
W. W. Livingston, " " " " " "			11 50	11 50
Totals—Totaux.....			\$586 77	\$564 77
NORFOLK, South—Sud.				
WILLIAM LYONS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>				
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>				
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>				

ONTARIO.		Claimed, — Demandé.	Paid, — Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
NORFOLK, South—Sud.—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hustings—Estrades			
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies			
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats et rapports			
Deputy Returning Officer—Sous-off.—rap.—No. 1, Houghton		18 80	18 80
" " " 2, "		15 70	15 70
" " " 1, Walsingham		17 10	17 10
" " " 2, "		14 50	14 50
" " " 3, "		12 50	10 50
" " " 4, "		12 10	12 10
" " " 5, "		15 70	15 70
" " " 6, "		13 50	13 50
" " " 1, Charlotteville		13 90	13 90
" " " 2, "		8 60	8 60
" " " 3, "		17 90	17 90
" " " 4, "		16 00	16 00
" " " 5, "		12 60	12 60
" " " 1, Woodhouse		9 55	9 55
" " " 2, "		14 30	14 30
" " " 3, "		12 90	12 90
" " " 4, "		9 30	9 30
" " " 5, "		11 00	11 00
Totals—Totaux		\$641 79	\$561 79

NIAGARA.			
JOHN POWELL, Returning Officer—Officier rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables		31 00	30 00
Proclamations—Proclamations		12 00	12 00
Mileage—Frais de route		15 40	10 80
Hustings—Estrades		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies		23 70	15 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats et rapports		8 50	8 50
Deputy Returning Officer—Sous off.—rap., Eastern Ward, Niagara		14 90	14 90
" " " Centre " "		14 90	14 90
" " " Western " "		14 90	14 90
" " " No. 1, Niagara, Township		18 70	16 30
" " " 2, " "		13 70	13 70
" " " 3, " "		14 90	14 90
Totals—Totaux		\$202 60	\$185 90

NORTHUMBERLAND, East—Est.			
JOHN M. GROVER, Returning Officer—Officier rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables		67 65	51 65
Proclamations—Proclamations		50 00	50 00
Mileage—Frais de route		74 20	64 60
Hustings—Estrades		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies		115 82	103 32
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats et rapports		28 00	28 00
A. Vars, Deputy Returning Officer—Sous-off.—rap., Colborne		12 50	12 50
M. K. Lockwood, " " " " No. 1, Brighton, Village		14 10	14 10
John Eyre, " " " " 2, " "		12 10	12 10
Benjamin Jacques, " " " " 1, Cramahe		14 30	14 30
E. H. Purdy, " " " " 2, " "		14 10	14 10

ONTARIO.	Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NORTHUMBERLAND, East—Est.—Continued—Suite.			
Geo. Sanderson, Dep. Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 3,	Cramahe.....	14 10	13 70
W. J. Newman,	4,	14 30	14 30
C. M. Gould,	5,	10 70	10 70
G. S. Johnson,	1, Brighton.....	14 70	14 70
James Barber,	2,	14 90	14 90
A. A. Becker,	3,	14 30	14 30
Edward Clark,	4,	14 30	14 30
J. B. Lay,	5,	15 10	15 10
A. C. Singleton,	1, Murray.....	17 10	17 10
Robert Longhead,	2,	15 50	15 50
M. H. Fieldhouse,	3,	20 15	16 55
H. J. Osterhaus,	4,	17 30	17 30
R. P. Hurlburt,	1, Percy.....	15 70	15 70
G. J. Huyck,	2,	17 90	17 90
A. C. Huyck,	3,	25 30	21 30
Henry Bonycastle,	1, Seymour.....	17 90	17 90
Frederick Macome,	2,	17 30	17 30
Alexander Donald,	3,	19 80	19 80
Daniel Kennedy,	4,	15 90	15 60
Jas. Donald, jun.,	5,	19 60	19 60
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$754 62	\$708 22
NORTHUMBERLAND, West—Ouest.			
ROBERT N. WADDELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur.</i>			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		37 65	34 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		52 00	40 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		25 50	25 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		95 38	85 38
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		35 50	25 50
Geo. Roddick, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> No. 1, Cobourg.....		13 50	12 50
Geo. Stephens,	2,	17 25	12 50
W. H. Floyd,	3,	14 50	12 50
John Buttler,	4,	13 50	11 50
George Cooper,	5,	13 50	12 50
John Thackey,	1, Alnwick.....	16 50	16 50
Thomas France,	2,	16 50	16 50
Walter Riddell,	1, Hamilton.....	12 10	12 10
William Alcorn,	2,	9 50	9 50
William Kerr,	3,	13 60	13 60
James Wilgar,	4,	11 30	11 30
William Bellany,	5,	10 50	10 50
R. J. Rutherford,	1, Haldimand.....	13 70	13 70
Henry Wilson,	2,	12 50	12 50
Thomas Bingly,	3,	11 70	11 70
John G. Boyd,	4,	16 10	16 10
D. W. M. Wilson,	5,	10 10	11 10
William Mulholland,	6,	12 50	12 50
Michael Godfrey,	7,	12 50	12 50
Chas. Gillespie,	8,	17 30	17 30
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$534 68	\$489 28

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
OXFORD, North—Nord.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GEORGE PERRY, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables		32 50	32 50
Proclamations—Proclamations		65 00	45 00
Mileage—Frais de route		41 80	41 80
Hustings—Estrades		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies		161 60	141 60
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats et rapports		31 50	31 50
Deputy Returning Officer—Sous-off-rap., No. 1, St. George's Ward		7 50	7 50
" " 2, " "		8 50	8 50
" " St. Andrew's Ward		9 50	9 50
" " St. Patrick's "		11 50	11 50
" " St. David's "		8 50	8 50
" " St. John's "		10 90	10 90
" " No. 1, East Zorra		12 10	12 10
" " 2, " "		14 70	14 70
" " 3, " "		15 90	15 90
" " 4, " "		13 50	13 50
" " 5, " "		17 40	17 40
" " 1, Blenheim		14 90	14 90
" " 2, " "		15 10	15 10
" " 3, " "		10 60	10 60
" " 4, " "		15 60	15 60
" " 5, " "		16 60	16 60
" " 6, " "		17 20	17 20
" " 1, Blandford		15 10	15 10
" " 2, " "		14 90	14 90
" " Embro Village		9 90	9 90
" " 1, West Zorra		10 50	10 50
" " 2, " "		12 50	12 50
" " 3, " "		16 40	16 40
" " 4, " "		11 90	11 90
" " 1, East Nissouri		15 30	15 30
" " 2, " "		16 40	16 40
" " 3, " "		15 90	15 90
" " 4, " "		15 10	13 00
Totals—Totaux		\$726 30	\$684 20

OXFORD, South—Sud.			
JAMES INGERSOLL, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables		60 13	38 00
Proclamations—Proclamations		50 00	50 00
Mileage—Frais des route		51 40	51 40
Hustings—Estrades		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies		112 23	112 23
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats et rapports		28 50	28 50
Henry Crotty, Deputy Returning Officer—Sous-off-rap., No. 1, Ingersoll		13 50	13 50
William Griffey, " " 2, " "		13 00	13 00
William McLeod, " " 3, " "		10 50	10 50
Thomas Walker, " " 1, West Oxford		11 70	11 70
Charles Mason, " " 2, " "		10 50	10 50
Enoch Long, " " 3, " "		10 55	10 55
William Hillsdon, " " 1, North Oxford		15 30	15 30
Samuel Allen, " " 2, " "		14 70	14 70
George Coté, " " 1, East Oxford		11 30	11 30
J. G. Pellet, " " 2, " "		9 30	9 30
William Schell, " " 3, " "		12 50	12 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
OXFORD, South—Sud.—Continued—Suite.			
John Duncan, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, North Nor-	wich	9 70	9 70
Samuel Burtis, ; ;	2, "	10 30	10 30
John Dennis, " ;	3, "	10 70	10 70
William Gair, " ;	4, "	14 50	14 50
Robert Jackson, " ;	South Tilsonburg	16 70	16 70
John Secord, " ;	East "	16 70	16 70
A. McLaren, " ;	West "	16 70	16 70
W. E. Nesbitt, " ;	1, Dereham ...	13 50	13 50
John Ruckle, " ;	2, "	12 50	12 50
J. F. Meren, " ;	3, "	12 30	12 30
J. W. Elliott, " ;	4, "	16 10	16 10
J. P. Smith, " ;	1, South Nor-		
	wich	17 10	17 10
John Cooper, " ;	2, "	12 50	12 50
Charles Jenvey, " ;	3, "	11 70	11 70
Edward Connell, " ;	4, "	13 70	13 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$659 81	\$637 68
ONTARIO, North—Nord.			
NELSON G. REYNOLDS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		43 50	43 50
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		58 00	58 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		140 00	140 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		12 00	12 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		216 00	181 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		45 50	45 50
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts— <i>Comptes du sous-officier-rapporteur</i> ..		607 40	583 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1,122 40	\$1,063 50
ONTARIO, South—Sud.			
HAM PERRY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		46 00	46 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		40 00	40 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		50 00	50 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		183 00	183 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		23 50	23 50
A. G. Small, Deputy Returning Officer, <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, East Whitby.		14 50	14 50
Wm. Beall, " ;	2, "	19 90	17 70
Wm. H. Brown, " ;	3, "	23 00	20 40
John Sinclair, " ;	1, West Whitby	14 10	13 70
R. T. Harrison, " ;	2, "	19 50	17 50
David Burns, " ;	3, "	13 00	13 00
John A. McGillivray, " ;	1, Pickering...	14 30	18 90
Ebenezer Birrell, " ;	2, "	19 30	16 90
James Linton, " ;	3, "	17 70	15 10
Hector Beaton, " ;	4, "	16 40	16 40
Francis L. Michell, " ;	5, "	21 00	18 50
John Meighan, " ;	6, "	19 50	18 90
Wm. Major, " ;	7, "	19 20	18 30

ONTARIO.		Claimed.	Paid.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>		<i>Demandé.</i>	<i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO, South— <i>Sud.</i> —Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
Farquhar McRae, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Oshawa ...		13 70	13 70
Lyman English, " " 2, " "		12 90	12 90
Wm. Dickie, " " 3, " "		14 20	13 40
Andrew Smith, " " 4, " "		13 70	13 70
Thos. J. Baines, " " 1, Whitby.....		13 90	13 50
E. C. Hemmingway, " " 2, " "		13 40	13 10
Thos. Huston, " " 3, " "		13 00	13 00
Total— <i>Totaux</i>		\$688 70	\$670 60
OTTAWA.			
EDWARD SHERWOOD, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		46 00	46 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		30 00	30 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		3 00	3 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>			
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		123 55	123 55
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...		19 50	19 50
15 Polling Booths at \$10 each— <i>15 bureaux de votation à \$10 chacun</i>		150 00	150 00
15 Deputy Returning Officers at \$9.50 each— <i>15 sous-off.-rap., à \$9.50 chacun</i>		142 50	142 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$514 55	\$514 55
PEEL.			
ROBT. BRODHY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		38 50	34 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		40 00	38 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		26 90	26 90
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		16 00	16 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		128 38	128 38
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i> ...		22 79	22 79
John McCulla, Deputy Return. Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No 1, Brampton ...		16 50	13 00
J. Lynch, " " 2, " "		12 25	11 50
Wm. Forster, " " 3, " "		12 25	11 50
George Graham, " " 4, " "		12 25	11 50
Thos. Foltby, " " 1, Chinguacousy.		13 55	13 30
Wm. Little, " " 2, " "		15 35	15 10
R. C. McCallum, " " 3, " "		13 60	13 60
A. P. Scott, " " 4, " "		12 00	12 00
D. Lawrence, " " 5, " "		13 45	13 20
Chas. Faines, " " 6, " "		13 05	12 80
Wm. Nixon, " " 1, Toronto Gore..		12 10	12 10
John Johnston, " " 2, " "		13 95	13 70
F. C. Birdsell, " " 1, Toronto Town'p		14 80	14 30
Walter Davison, " " 2, " "		14 00	13 50
Géo. Ruttledge, " " 3, " "		12 95	12 70
Chas. Wilcox, " " 4, " "		14 95	14 20
Emerson Taylor, " " 5, " "		17 50	14 50
J. Eakins, " " 6, " "		18 10	16 60
Wm. P. Pinney, " " Streetsville.....		11 00	10 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$536 17	\$515 67

ONTARIO.	Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
PRINCE EDWARD.			
JAS. GILLESPIE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :-		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		49 42	49 42
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		54 00	54 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		65 30	65 30
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copi.s.</i>		83 03	69 53
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		30 50	30 50
William Patterson, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i>		12 50	12 50
John Terigg,	”	13 80	12 50
William Smeaton,	”	11 50	11 50
David Conger,	”	14 30	14 30
W. C. Williams,	”	21 80	13 50
Hiram Tubbs,	”	13 90	13 90
Isaac Ferguson,	”	10 70	10 70
Oliver Deugnan,	”	12 30	12 30
W. Sheriffs,	”	20 70	20 70
George Rose,	”	15 70	15 70
R. B. Turnbull,	”	13 80	12 50
Levi Williams,	”	15 00	10 80
Thomas G. Gillespie,	”	13 10	13 10
Harry Spafford,	”	11 20	9 70
F. Cole,	”	15 70	15 70
William Baird,	”	18 10	18 10
Samuel Jones,	”	13 90	13 90
Paul Williams,	”	13 10	13 10
W. J. Osborne,	”	10 90	10 90
J. B. Morden,	”	18 40	18 40
J. H. P. Young,	”	15 70	15 70
James E. Glenn,	”	17 30	17 30
J. C. Richards,	”	18 40	16 10
J. D. Nexon,	”	12 70	12 70
J. B. Barton,	”	13 20	11 40
Charles Black,	”	14 10	14 10
John H. Osborne,	”	10 50	10 50
<i>Totaux—Totals</i>		\$694 55	\$660 35

PRESCOTT.			
JOHN HIGGINSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :-			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		34 00	34 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		36 00	36 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		25 50	25 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		96 90	84 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		22 50	22 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , No. 1, Longueuil		10 10	10 10
”	2,	8 50	8 50
”	1, East Hawkesbury	11 00	11 00
”	2,	10 26	10 20
”	3,	12 30	12 30
”	4,	8 00	8 00
”	5,	17 30	17 30
”	1, Hawkesbury Village	8 00	8 00
”	2,	7 20	7 20
”	Caledonia	10 50	10 50
”	1, West Hawkesbury	8 40	8 40
”	2,	7 70	7 70
”	1, South Plantagenet	15 30	15 30

ONTARIO. <i>Constituencies.—Collèges électoraux.</i>		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
PRESBURY.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , No. 2, South Plantagenet...		19 90	19 90
" " " 1, North Plantagenet...		12 10	12 10
" " " 2, " "		13 70	13 70
" " " 1, Alfred " "		11 30	11 30
" " " 2, " "		14 70	13 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$441 16	\$427 90

PERTH, North—*Nord.*

JOHN HOSSIE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :— Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		74 75	58 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		66 00	66 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		54 30	54 30
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		15 00	15 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		288 71	255 71
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		36 50	36 50
D. L. Caren, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , Falstaff and Stratford...		10 50	10 50
J. L. Stoney, " Hamlet.....		10 50	10 50
H. Sewell, " No. 1, Shakspeare.....		12 90	12 90
W. W. Fortune, " 2, ".....		10 50	10 50
Thomas Miller, " 1, Romeo.....		12 50	12 50
David Scott, " 2, ".....		11 50	11 50
John Brown, " 1, Avon.....		11 00	11 00
Joseph Johns, " 2, ".....		12 50	12 50
A. M. Fisher, " 1, North Easthope.....		16 20	16 20
J. A. Fraser, " 2, ".....		16 30	16 30
John Zinkau, " 3, ".....		15 10	15 10
S. Campbell, " 1, Ellice.....		11 75	11 50
John Fearson, " 2, ".....		17 40	16 90
F. L. Menning, " 3, ".....		17 40	16 60
James Prindisla, " 1, Logan.....		16 50	16 50
Tom Coveney, " 2, ".....		13 60	13 60
J. Regan, " 3, ".....		17 70	17 70
C. Cosens, " 1, Elma.....		26 50	19 70
R. L. Alexander, " 2, ".....		29 50	29 50
A. McGregor, " 3, ".....		16 70	14 10
Thomas Fullarton, " 4, ".....		31 70	21 70
Alexander McMay, " 1, Wallace.....		20 70	20 70
M. Hemsworth, " 2, ".....		24 50	20 30
G. S. Cline, " 3, ".....		23 10	23 10
J. H. Craig, " 4, ".....		38 50	38 50
Hugh McEwing, " 5, ".....		39 90	39 90
S. Whaley, " 1, Mornington.....		17 30	17 30
J. Kines, " 2, ".....		18 30	17 30
John Watson, " 3, ".....		22 50	20 50
H. R. Treuborn, " 4, ".....		16 50	13 80
N. McFadden, " 5, ".....		24 70	24 70
B. Rothwell, " 1, Village of Listowell.....		19 90	16 30
John Binning, " 2, ".....		19 90	16 30
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1,159 31	\$1,071 51

PERTH, South—*Sud.*

PATRICK WHELIHAN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :— Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		15 12	15 12
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		45 00	45 00

ONTARIO.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
PETH—South—Sud.—Continued—Suite.			
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	20 00	20 00
	Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>	30 00	30 00
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>	24 00	24 00
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>	2 50	2 50
	Totals—<i>Totaux</i>	\$136 60	\$112 62
PETERBOROUGH, East—Est.			
	F. W. HAULTAIN, Returning Officer—<i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—		
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	22 00	22 00
	Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>	44 50	44 50
	Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>	105 00	105 00
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	20 00	20 00
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>	134 64	111 64
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>	26 00	26 00
	John Wood, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , Ashburnham	8 50	8 50
	Jno. S. Driscoll, " " " " No. 1, Ashphodel	12 90	12 90
	W. H. Stephenson, " " " " 2, " "	12 70	12 70
	John Sharpe, " " " " 3, " "	16 80	16 80
	Wm. Anderson, " " " " Belmont & Methuen	21 50	21 50
	H. Eastland, " " " " Burleigh, &c	20 50	20 30
	W. C. Sanders, " " " " 1, Douro	14 50	14 50
	M. Torpey, " " " " 2, " "	14 90	14 90
	Wm. O'Brien, " " " " 3, " "	13 90	13 90
	Jas. F. McMillen, " " " " 1, Dummer	16 20	16 20
	Timothy Fitzpatrick, " " " " 2, " "	12 90	12 90
	A. S. Maguire, " " " " 3, " "	12 70	12 70
	Wm. Darling, " " " " 4, " "	17 30	17 30
	Jas. R. Erskine, " " " " Dysart, &c	21 50	21 50
	Maurice Hartnett, " " " " Galway	18 70	18 70
	Wm. Wood, " " " " Harvey	13 10	13 10
	Chas. D. Curry, " " " " Minden	18 00	18 00
	Jas. Eimhirst, " " " " 1, Otonabee	15 00	15 00
	Geo. Read, " " " " 2, " "	13 90	13 90
	Robt. Weir, " " " " 3, " "	14 10	14 10
	Geo. Stewart, " " " " 4, " "	12 50	12 50
	E. B. Munroe, " " " " Snowdon	21 00	21 50
	Alfred Moore, " " " " Stanhope	23 50	23 50
	Totals—<i>Totaux</i>	\$719 24	\$696 24

PETERBOROUGH, West—Ouest.			
	JAMES HALL, Returning Officer—<i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—		
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	38 00	38 00
	Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>	30 00	30 00
	Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>	27 10	27 10
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	12 00	12 00
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>	116 55	116 55
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	18 50	18 50
	James Edwards, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i>	8 10	8 10
	Wm. Cumming, " " " "	12 50	12 50
	Joseph Lundy, " " " "	12 50	12 50
	Chas. H. Edwards, " " " "	12 50	12 50
	J. D. Collins, " " " "	10 50	10 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
RENFREW, South—Sud.—Continued—Suite.			
Deputy Returning Officer	<i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Horton.....	16 50	16 50
"	" Renfrew.....	16 50	16 50
"	" Grattan.....	22 90	22 90
"	" Sebastopol.....	18 30	18 30
"	" Brudenell and Raglan.....	8 50	8 50
"	" Hagarty.....	14 50	14 50
"	" Richards.....	13 30	13 30
"	" Sherwood.....	21 90	21 90
"	" Burns.....	13 70	13 70
"	" Jones.....	22 30	22 30
Totals—Totaux.....		\$672 06	\$660 83
RUSSELL.			
JOHN KENNEDY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		99 00	46 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		44 00	44 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		67 80	58 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		30 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		152 40	130 40
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		48 00	25 50
James Simpson, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i>		23 50	12 50
John C. Bower, ".....		19 20	15 20
Jas. E. Dalglish, ".....		19 30	13 30
Glenholm Garrett, ".....		17 50	13 50
Alphonse Rocque, ".....		22 90	18 90
Robert Hawkins, ".....		13 00	13 00
W. Tremblay, ".....		30 60	26 60
James Johnston, ".....		24 40	19 40
Henry Cowan, ".....		20 00	19 00
Geo. S. Fenton, ".....		16 50	16 50
Jno. O. Dougherty, ".....		30 30	20 90
Thos. Tubman, ".....		15 50	13 50
Jas. Stenhouse, ".....		23 50	19 50
Wm. Summerly, ".....		9 40	9 40
Archibald Carson, ".....		26 10	20 10
Chas. Pirie, ".....		26 90	25 90
James McCaul, ".....		22 70	19 70
Alex. McCaul, ".....		16 90	16 90
Joseph Menard, ".....		20 50	20 50
Jno. D. Willson, ".....		26 70	23 70
Launcelot Jackson, ".....		20 70	16 70
Peter McVeigh, ".....		25 75	20 50
Totals—Totaux.....		\$907 05	\$719 50
SIMCOE, North—Nord.			
B. W. SMITH, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		34 00	34 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		72 00	72 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		71 40	71 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		16 00	16 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		204 70	204 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		38 50	38 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
SIMCOE, North—Nord.—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A. B. McPhee, Dep'y Return'g Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Barrie		11 50	8 50
C. B. King,	"	12 50	12 50
R. King,	"	12 50	12 50
J. H. Lawrence,	Collingwood	20 70	15 30
A. N. Bligh,	"	19 30	19 30
Jas. Telfer,	"	19 30	19 30
Wm. Harvie,	Flos	19 30	19 30
Gideon Richardson,	"	23 90	17 90
Patrick Loftus,	"	19 80	19 80
Elijah Dixon,	Medonte	15 60	15 60
Wm. Willson,	"	20 60	20 60
Wm. H. Kent,	"	21 90	20 30
Francis Barr,	"	24 50	21 50
F. Gowen,	Nottawasaga	19 50	19 50
Walter Campbell,	"	14 50	14 50
Alex. Campbell,	"	23 25	20 10
Angus Bell,	"	22 00	22 00
J. A. Ovas,	"	21 10	21 10
Geo. Tudhope,	Oro	19 90	19 90
Geo. Ormsby,	"	18 00	18 00
J. C. Steele,	"	15 90	15 90
A. Paterson,	"	17 70	17 70
Wm. Brown,	Orillia and Matchedash	22 20	17 10
Wm. Joyce,	"	18 80	18 80
Geo. Robinson,	"	18 80	18 80
F. J. R. Grant,	Orillia Village	15 30	15 30
J. Stephenson,	"	15 30	15 30
A. Hislop,	Sunnidale	15 70	15 70
Jno. O'Connell,	"	21 50	17 90
F. Earl,	Stayner	17 30	17 30
P. Thomson,	Tiny	19 70	19 70
Jas. Darling,	"	21 80	21 30
C. Ross,	Tay	16 30	16 30
M. Vasey,	"	11 10	11 10
Geo. Sneath,	Vespra	15 50	15 50
Jno. Morren,	"	17 50	17 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1,096 65	\$1,065 30
SIMCOE, South—Sud.			
SAMUEL LOUNT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees of Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 86	14 86
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		56 00	50 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		23 90	26 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...		3 68	2 68
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$130 44	\$113 94
STORMONT.			
JOHN COPELAND, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		24 00	24 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		56 20	56 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		45 00	45 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...		18 00	18 00

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
STORMONT. —Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
John Currie, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i>		19 70	18 70
Stewart Cornell, „ „		18 50	17 50
Finlay McNaughton, „ „		18 90	18 90
William McKillam, „ „		20 30	20 30
Hugh McDiarmid, „ „		17 50	17 50
D. Davidson, „ „		19 10	19 10
Robert Pitts, „ „		18 90	18 90
James McGill, „ „		17 90	16 90
James Burton, „ „		15 10	15 10
John J. Jollinger, „ „		21 16	21 10
George Ferris, „ „		17 90	17 90
Jos. A. Boskus, „ „		12 10	12 10
Totals—<i>Totaux.</i>		\$406 20	\$403 20
TORONTO, East—<i>Est.</i>			
C. LINDSAY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		57 00	57 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 50	50 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		24 50	24 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		96 85	96 85
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		28 50	28 50
21 Deputy Returning Officers' accounts— <i>Comptes du sous-officier-rapporteur</i> ..		369 50	363 50
Totals—<i>Totaux</i>		\$626 85	\$620 85
TORONTO, Centre—<i>Centre.</i>			
WM. T. AIKINS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i> ..		42 08	42 08
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		48 00	48 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		24 40	24 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		153 80	153 80
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i> ..		27 50	27 50
24 Deputies, at \$15.08 each— <i>24 sous-officiers-rapporteurs, à \$15.08 chacun.</i>		361 92	361 92
Totals—<i>Totaux</i>		\$657 70	\$657 70
TORONTO, West—<i>Ouest.</i>			
FREDERICK W. JARVIS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i> ..		70 50	64 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		56 00	56 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		33 00	33 00
Poll Book, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		190 32	190 32
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		31 50	31 50
28 Deputy Returning Officers' accounts— <i>Comptes du sous-officier-rapporteur</i>		461 50	461 50
Totals—<i>Totaux</i>		\$842 82	\$836 32

ONTARIO.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
VICTORIA, North—Nord.			
H. DUNSFORD, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		30 00	30 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		26 00	26 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		49 90	49 90
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		34 98	34 98
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		16 50	16 50
G. W. Millar, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , No. 1, Eldon.....		14 10	14 10
Jas. Walker, " " " " " "		15 90	15 90
B. F. Jewett, " " " " " "		20 50	20 50
J. De P. Rubidge, " " " " " "		16 50	16 50
Robt. Moffatt, " " " " " "		14 30	14 30
Robt. Irwin, " " " " " "		12 50	12 50
H. Maclagan, " " " " " "		18 50	18 50
Thos. Lockhart, " " " " " "		17 10	17 10
Michael Heaphy, " " " " " "		20 70	20 70
John Welsh, " " " " " "		19 00	19 00
Wm. McKelvey, " " " " " "		22 90	22 90
Daniel Staple, " " " " " "		19 20	19 20
Wm. F. Dowson, " " " " " "		18 80	18 80
Totals—Totaux		\$407 38	\$407 38
VICTORIA, South—Sud.			
GEORGE KEMPT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		46 00	46 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		38 00	38 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		37 30	37 30
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		112 58	112 58
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		22 50	22 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , East Ward, Lindsay.....		12 50	12 50
" " " " " " South Ward, " " " " " "		15 50	12 50
" " " " " " North Ward, " " " " " "		8 50	8 50
" " " " " " 1, Mariposa.....		13 90	13 90
" " " " " " 2, " " " " " "		13 90	13 90
" " " " " " 3, " " " " " "		15 80	15 80
" " " " " " 4, " " " " " "		13 30	13 30
" " " " " " 5, " " " " " "		14 50	14 50
" " " " " " 6, " " " " " "		14 90	14 90
" " " " " " 1, Ops.....		16 30	16 30
" " " " " " 2, " " " " " "		9 50	9 50
" " " " " " 3, " " " " " "		13 30	13 30
" " " " " " 4, " " " " " "		12 90	12 90
" " " " " " 1, Emily.....		16 00	16 00
" " " " " " 2, " " " " " "		10 90	10 90
" " " " " " 3, " " " " " "		13 50	13 50
" " " " " " 4, " " " " " "		17 50	17 50
" " " " " " 1, Verulam.....		14 70	14 70
" " " " " " 2, " " " " " "		14 70	14 70
Totals—Totaux		\$538 48	\$535 48

ONTARIO.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
<i>Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.</i>			
WATERLOO, North—Nord.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GEO. DAVIDSON, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		27 00	27 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		80 00	40 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		44 60	44 60
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals—Totaux		\$174 10	\$134 10
WATERLOO, South—Sud.			
DOUGALL McDOUGALL, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		38 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		76 00	38 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		44 30	44 30
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		25 00	20 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals—Totaux		\$185 80	\$130 80
WENTWORTH, North—Nord.			
ROBT. W. SUTER, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		29 00	17 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		38 00	38 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		13 70	13 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals—Totaux		\$83 20	\$71 20
WENTWORTH, South—Sud.			
JOHN HOOD GREER, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		29 00	29 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		32 00	32 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		20 40	20 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		82 70	82 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		19 50	19 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off. rap.</i> , No. 1, Ancaster		16 10	16 10
" " " 2, "		17 50	15 50
" " " 3, "		16 70	16 70
" " " 4, "		14 20	14 20
" " " 5, "		18 50	18 50
" " " 1, Barton		16 50	14 50
" " " 2, "		13 00	13 00
" " " 3, "		14 30	14 30
" " " 1, Glanford		14 90	14 90
" " " 2, "		12 90	12 90
" " " 3, "		15 00	15 00
" " " 1, Saltfleet		14 50	14 50
" " " 2, "		13 10	13 10
" " " 3, "		13 50	13 50
" " " 1, Binbrook		13 30	13 30
" " " 2, "		13 80	13 80
Totals—Totaux		\$441 40	\$437 40

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
WELLINGTON, North—Nord.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
JOHN ANDERSON, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur:—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.....		50 00	38 00
Proclamations—Proclamations.....		50 00	50 00
Mileage—Frais de route.....		57 00	57 00
Hustings—Estrades.....		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies.....		158 54	126 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats, et rapports.....		28 50	28 50
R. Wansborough, Deputy Returning Officer—Sous-off.-rap., No. 1, Amaranth..		21 20	21 20
R. Bousfield, „ „ 2, „ „		19 70	19 30
R. H. Allen, „ „ 3, „ „		18 60	18 60
John Ryan, „ „ 1, Arthur.....		13 60	13 10
William Cushing, „ „ 2, „ „		14 90	13 90
John Costello, „ „ 3, „ „		14 30	13 30
Richard Morrison, „ „ 4, „ „		15 90	15 90
R. W. Bright, „ „ 5, „ „		19 60	15 60
Alex. Ritchie, „ „ 1, Luther.....		15 50	15 50
J. Coswell, „ „ 2, „ „		15 60	15 60
M. McArthur, „ „ 3, „ „		21 95	15 70
John Deverells, „ „ 1, Maryboro'..		18 50	18 50
Edward Henderson, „ „ 2, „ „		16 90	16 90
Daniel Wilson, „ „ 3, „ „		15 30	15 30
Alexander Anderson, „ „ 4, „ „		14 50	14 50
R. S. Moore, „ „ 5, „ „		14 30	14 30
James McKenzie, „ „ 1, Minto.....		17 80	16 80
J. H. Parkhurst, „ „ 2, „ „		18 10	18 10
A. S. Saunders, „ „ 3, „ „		17 50	17 50
E. R. Bolloct, „ „ 4, „ „		18 10	18 10
B. W. Hector, „ „ 5, „ „		20 30	20 30
W. Balfour, „ „ 1, Mnt. Forest		15 70	15 70
Charles Bodley, „ „ 2, „ „		15 70	15 70
W. W. White, „ „ Arthur Village		12 50	12 50
R. Haig, „ „ Harriston.....		17 30	17 30
		\$787 39	\$728 70
WELLINGTON, Centre—Centre.			
JAMES WEBSTER, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur:—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.....		26 00	26 00
Proclamations—Proclamations.....		48 00	48 00
Mileage—Frais de route.....		67 70	67 70
Hustings—Estrades.....		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies.....		133 91	123 90
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats et rapports.....		29 90	29 90
James S. Fead, Deputy Ret. Officer—Sous-off.-rap., 1st Division Orangeville..		20 50	20 50
H. C. Deans, „ „ 2nd „ „		20 50	20 50
John Watt, „ „ 1st „ „ Fergus.....		14 70	18 70
William Ross, „ „ 2nd „ „		14 70	14 70
Ed. Burns, „ „ 1st „ „ Elora.....		16 30	15 30
E. H. Newman, „ „ 2nd „ „		16 30	15 30
James McQueen, „ „ 1st „ „ Nichol.....		14 70	14 70
Alexander Watt, „ „ 2nd „ „		11 50	11 50
Jno. Rendall, „ „ 3rd „ „		11 50	11 50
Robert Cronan, „ „ 1st „ „ Pilkington.....		16 20	16 20
F. Reynolds, „ „ 2nd „ „		15 30	15 30
James L. Halley, „ „ 3rd „ „		14 10	14 10
William Gibson, „ „ 1st „ „ W. Garafraxa		16 50	16 50
Alexander Dyce, „ „ 2nd „ „		16 30	16 50
William Campbell, „ „ 3rd „ „		15 90	15 90

ONTARIO.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WELLINGTON, Centre— <i>Centre.</i> —Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
Thomas Harailton, Dep. Ret. Officer— <i>Sous-off-rap.</i> ,	1st Division, E. Garafraxa.	18 90	18 90
William McCormick,	2nd " " " " " " " "	18 10	18 10
William McPherson,	3rd " " " " " " " "	15 30	15 30
W. S. Sutherland,	1st " " Peel " " " " " "	20 30	19 50
Robert Rudd,	2nd " " " " " " " "	20 10	20 10
James Dormand,	3rd " " " " " " " "	19 10	19 10
William Close,	4th " " " " " " " "	16 20	16 20
James B. Wales,	5th " " " " " " " "	19 10	19 10
Ed. Garwin,	6th " " " " " " " "	23 10	23 10
Totals— <i>Totaux</i> ..		\$730 71	\$721 90

WELLINGTON, South— <i>Sud.</i>			
GEORGE J. GRANGE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		28 00	28 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		46 00	46 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route.</i>		26 10	26 10
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>			
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies.</i>		205 20	200 10
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports.</i>		25 86	25 86
John Martin, Dep. Ret. Officer— <i>Sous-off-rap.</i> , No. 1,	Guelph	15 50	12 50
Edwin Newton,	2, " " " " " " " "	6 50	6 50
John Harvey,	3, " " " " " " " "	6 50	6 50
W. G. Taylor,	4, " " " " " " " "	12 50	12 50
Daniel Kribs,	5, " " " " " " " "	7 50	7 50
James Armstrong,	6, " " " " " " " "	10 50	10 50
George Smith,	7, " " " " " " " "	6 50	6 50
Joseph Munnasko,	8, " " " " " " " "	10 50	10 50
Arch. McCorkindale	1, " " Township	14 90	14 90
Leonard Harland,	2, " " " " " " " "	15 30	15 30
Henry J. Saunders,	3, " " " " " " " "	14 90	14 90
William Watson,	1, Puslinch	14 10	14 10
R. T. Johnston,	2, " " " " " " " "	9 90	9 90
Alexander Smith,	3, " " " " " " " "	15 90	15 90
James Anderson,	4, " " " " " " " "	12 50	12 50
Henry Strange,	1, Eramosa	14 30	14 30
Jno. A. Davidson,	2, " " " " " " " "	16 30	16 30
William Rea,	3, " " " " " " " "	12 90	12 90
William Tyler,	1, Erin	16 90	16 90
W. W. Ball,	2, " " " " " " " "	18 50	18 50
D. McDougall,	3, " " " " " " " "	15 40	15 40
Edward How,	4, " " " " " " " "	15 90	15 90
Charles Ferguson,	5, " " " " " " " "	15 50	15 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$630 36	\$622 26

WELLAND.			
ROBERT ROBSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		46 00	46 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		42 00	42 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		55 00	50 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		146 00	146 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports.</i>		30 50	30 50

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituences—Collèges électoraux.			
WELLAND. - Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> ,	1st Subdivision, Bertie.....	16 80	16 80
"	" 2nd " ".....	16 10	16 10
"	" 3rd " ".....	17 50	17 50
"	" 4th " ".....	15 10	15 10
"	" 1st " Crowland.....	8 10	8 10
"	" 2nd " ".....	12 10	12 10
"	" 1st " Humberstone.....	14 50	14 50
"	" 2nd " ".....	15 70	15 70
"	" 3rd " ".....	13 50	13 50
"	" 1st " Stamford.....	16 80	16 80
"	" 2nd " ".....	15 30	15 30
"	" 3rd " ".....	16 10	16 10
"	" 1st " Thorold.....	10 10	10 10
"	" 2nd " ".....	12 30	12 30
"	" 3rd " ".....	12 50	12 50
"	" 1st " Willoughby.....	14 10	14 10
"	" 2nd " ".....	14 50	14 50
"	" Centre Ward, Clifton.....	15 70	15 70
"	" North " ".....	15 70	15 70
"	" South " ".....	15 10	15 10
"	" Village of Chippawa.....	14 30	14 30
"	" " Fort Erie.....	17 30	17 30
"	" " Port Colborne.....	13 10	13 10
"	" 1st Subdivision, Thorold.....	10 70	10 70
"	" 2nd " ".....	14 50	14 50
"	" 1st " Welland.....	3 50	8 50
"	" 2nd " ".....	12 90	12 90
Totals—Totaux.....		\$718 40	\$713 90

YORK, North—Nord.

JAMES J. PEARSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		25 00	25 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		56 00	56 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		31 70	31 70
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		10 00	10 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		217 90	217 90
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...		33 00	33 00
John Leigh, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i>		14 00	14 00
John Black, " ".....		11 50	11 50
Wm. Dunning, " ".....		15 10	15 10
John Ferry, " ".....		16 10	16 10
James Wood, " ".....		17 10	17 10
James Lawrence, " ".....		16 10	16 10
Jared Lloyd, " ".....		13 80	13 80
Wm Cook, " ".....		14 50	14 50
W. H. Jones, " ".....		15 20	15 20
J. W. Collins, " ".....		12 60	12 60
Nelson May, " ".....		11 90	11 90
S. T. Dougherty, " ".....		15 00	15 00
John T. Stokes, " ".....		13 30	13 30
R. R. Jennison, " ".....		12 90	12 90
Ronald Bell, " ".....		13 90	13 90
Wm. Thwisk, " ".....		16 90	16 90
Jos. Rear, " ".....		15 50	15 50
Jno. Thompson, " ".....		15 20	15 20
W. B. Terry, " ".....		14 50	14 50
Henry Draper, " ".....		16 70	16 70
Isaac Marris, " ".....		17 40	17 40
Angus Ego, " ".....		20 10	20 10

ONTARIO.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
YORK, North—Nord.—Continued Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
David Reekie, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i>		20 70	20 70
W. R. Narson, " ".....		11 50	11 50
E. P. Irwin, " ".....		12 50	12 50
J. E. McNally, " ".....		12 50	12 50
John C. Bond, " ".....		13 30	13 30
C. C. Somerville, " ".....		12 30	12 30
Totals—Totaux		\$785 70	\$785 70
YORK, East—Est.			
SAMUEL WICKSON, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		50 00	50 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		15 20	15 20
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		15 00	15 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals—Totaux		\$108 70	\$108 70
YORK, West—Ouest.			
HENRY SKYNNER, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		52 00	52 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		32 00	32 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		54 10	54 10
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		27 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		115 32	115 32
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		19 80	19 80
James Hutchison, Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , York.....		13 20	13 20
Wm. Brown, " ".....		15 30	13 30
A. L. Willson, " ".....		14 70	14 70
R. Gregory Cox, " ".....		13 30	13 30
John Paul, " ".....		16 00	16 20
John R. Bull, " ".....		15 70	15 70
John W. Elliott, " ".....	Vaughan	19 60	19 60
James M. Lawrence, " ".....	"	18 30	18 30
Jacob P. Rupert, " ".....	"	20 30	20 30
A. M. Macdonald, " ".....	"	16 30	16 30
Edwin C. Fisher, " ".....	"	17 50	17 50
John McCallum, " ".....	"	20 70	20 70
Mathew Teepy, " ".....	"	17 90	17 90
Alex. McPherson, " ".....	Etobicoke	18 70	18 70
Adam E. Mather, " ".....	"	15 50	15 50
John F. Hill, " ".....	"	16 20	16 20
Totals—Totaux		\$56 62	\$560 62

ONTARIO.

RECAPITULATION—RÉSUMÉ.

Constituencies. Collèges électoraux.	Returning Officer. Officier-rapporteur.	Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Addington	M. P. Rollin	881 80	816 90
Algoma	Account not rendered— <i>Pas de rapport</i>		
Bothwell	Peter McKellar	896 43	872 55
Bruce, North— <i>Nord</i>	John McKay	178 40	170 40
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	Wm. Sutton	983 70	970 60
Brant, North— <i>Nord</i>	John Smith	150 40	129 40
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	T. S. Shenston	656 64	656 64
Brockville	A. E. Richards	421 30	418 30
Cardwell	James Munstie	598 22	537 45
Carleton	W. F. Powell	793 10	781 55
Cornwall	R. Macdonald	282 41	242 90
Durham, East— <i>Est</i>	Geo. C. Ward	647 29	619 94
„ West— <i>Ouest</i>	Robt. Armour	435 70	431 70
Dundas	John P. Crysler	486 97	476 97
Elgin, East— <i>Est</i>	Colin Munroe	856 45	742 58
„ West— <i>Ouest</i>	John McKay	538 60	524 60
Essex	Wallace Askin	1,162 05	1,088 30
Frontenac	Edward J. Barker	531 46	482 26
Glengarry	Alex. McKenzie	523 80	467 60
Grey, North— <i>Nord</i>	Jos. Maughan	606 01	584 51
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	D. Campbell	733 30	702 40
„ East— <i>Est</i>	Thos. Lunn	1,049 17	980 67
Grenville	Wm. J. Scott	371 95	349 35
Hamilton	E. C. Thomas	590 15	527 35
Haldimand	A. P. Farrell	96 20	82 70
Huron, North— <i>Nord</i>	Thos. Holmes	815 04	714 84
„ Centre— <i>Centre</i>	Jas. Dickson	732 69	729 79
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	Robt. Gibbons	598 40	595 60
Hastings, North— <i>Nord</i>	W. W. Dean	658 80	623 20
„ East— <i>Est</i>	Geo. Taylor	700 90	614 90
„ West— <i>Ouest</i>	Wm. H. Ponton	378 20	351 20
Halton	Thos. Racey	775 60	739 02
Kent	John Mercer	896 80	870 30
Kingston	R. M. Rose	507 97	463 97
Lambton	Jas. Flintoft	141 50	141 50
London	Wm. C. L. Gill	681 00	681 00
Lincoln	Jos. A. Woodruff	494 62	490 02
Lennox	O. T. Pruyt	108 50	96 50
Lanark, North— <i>Nord</i>	Jas. Thompson	101 99	101 99
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	Jas. Bell	594 05	587 25
Leeds and Grenville, North— <i>Nord</i>	Ormond Jones	572 90	527 40
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	Wm. Patrick	795 50	733 50
Middlesex, North— <i>Nord</i>	Thos. Hossack	157 50	156 50
„ East— <i>Est</i>	Wm. Glass	902 36	800 86
„ West— <i>Ouest</i>	S. Blackburn	129 75	119 75
Muskoka	John E. Lount	820 68	766 08
Monck	D. D'Everardo	853 33	822 62
Norfolk, North— <i>Nord</i>	Ed. Deedes	586 77	564 77
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	Wm. Lyons	641 79	561 79
Niagara	John Powell	202 60	185 90
Northumberland, East— <i>Est</i>	John M. Grover	754 62	708 22
„ West— <i>Ouest</i>	Robt. N. Waddell	534 68	489 28
Oxford, North— <i>Nord</i>	Geo. Perry	726 30	684 20
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	Jas. Ingersoll	659 81	637 68
Ontario, North— <i>Nord</i>	N. G. Reynolds	1,122 40	1,063 50
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	J. Ham Perry	688 70	670 60
Ottawa	Ed. Sherwood	514 55	514 55
Peel	Robt. Broddy	536 17	515 67
Prince Edward	Jas. Gillespie	694 55	660 35
Prescott	John Higginson	441 16	427 90
Perth, North— <i>Nord</i>	John Hossie	1,159 31	1,071 51
Perth, South— <i>Sud</i>	P. Whilihan	136 62	112 62
Peterborough, East— <i>Est</i>	F. W. Haultain	719 24	696 24

ONTARIO. RECAPITULATION—RÉSUMÉ.—Continued—*Suite.*

Constituencies. <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Returning Officer. <i>Officier-rapporteur.</i>	Claimed. <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Peterborough, West— <i>Ouest</i>	James Hall	422 25	422 25
Renfrew, North— <i>Nord</i>	Andrew King	441 42	410 92
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	James Morris	672 06	660 83
Russell	John Kennedy	907 05	719 50
Simcoe, North— <i>Nord</i>	B. W. Smith	1,096 65	1,065 30
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	Samuel Lount	130 44	113 94
Stormont	John Copeland	406 20	403 20
Toronto, East— <i>Est</i>	C. Lindsay	626 85	620 85
„ Centre— <i>Centre</i>	William T. Aikins	657 70	657 70
„ West— <i>Ouest</i>	F. W. Jarvis	842 82	836 32
Victoria, North— <i>Nord</i>	H. Dunsford	407 38	407 38
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	George Kempt	538 48	535 48
Waterloo, North— <i>Nord</i>	George Davidson	174 10	134 10
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	D. McDougall	185 80	130 80
Wentworth, North— <i>Nord</i>	R. W. Suter	83 20	71 20
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	John H. Greer	441 40	437 40
Wellington, North— <i>Nord</i>	John Anderson	787 39	728 70
„ Centre— <i>Centre</i>	James Webster	730 71	721 90
„ South— <i>Sud</i>	George J. Grange	630 36	622 26
Welland	Robert Hobson	718 40	713 90
York, North— <i>Nord</i>	James J. Pearson	785 70	785 70
„ East— <i>Est</i>	Samuel Wickson	108 70	108 70
„ West— <i>Ouest</i>	Henry Skynner	569 62	560 62
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$49,373 53	\$46,819 14

QUEBEC.		Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
BONAVENTURE—Continued—<i>Suite.</i>				
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur,</i>	Port Daniel.....	27 10	27 10	27 10
"	Hope, East.....	26 10	26 10	26 10
"	" West.....	27 50	27 50	27 50
"	Cox, East.....	24 50	24 50	24 50
"	" Centre.....	23 90	23 90	23 90
"	" West.....	23 50	23 50	23 50
"	Hamilton, East.....	20 50	20 50	20 50
"	" West.....	20 30	20 30	20 30
"	New Richmond, East.....	19 70	19 70	19 70
"	" West.....	16 90	16 90	16 90
"	Maria, East.....	15 10	15 10	15 10
"	" West.....	16 50	16 50	16 50
"	" ".....	13 50	13 50	13 50
"	Nouvelle, East.....	16 70	16 70	16 70
"	" West.....	20 50	20 50	20 50
"	Mann.....	20 70	20 70	20 70
"	Restigouche.....	25 10	25 10	25 10
"	Matapedia.....	27 30	27 30	27 30
Totals—Totaux.....			\$716 10	\$698 10
BEAUCE.				
E. VÉZINA, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		22 00	22 00	22 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		105 65	100 40	100 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		8 00	8 00	8 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		1 70	1 70	1 70
Totals—Totaux.....			\$157 35	\$152 10
BEAUXHABNOIS.				
P. H. DE BOUCHERVILLE, Returning Officer <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		64 00	64 00	64 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		12 00	12 00	12 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		60 95	60 95	60 95
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		12 00	12 00	12 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>		18 00	18 00	18 00
Postage— <i>Affichage</i>		1 55	1 55	1 55
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur,</i>	St. Stanislas de Kotzka.....	21 30	21 30	21 30
"	St. Louis.....	12 10	16 10	16 10
"	St. Timothée.....	20 90	16 90	16 90
"	J. Brossoit.....	17 90	15 90	15 90
"	J. Leduc.....	14 90	14 90	14 90
"	St. Louis.....	16 10	16 10	16 10
"	Ste. Cécile.....	17 50	15 50	15 50
"	".....	27 30	25 60	25 60
"	T. Verner.....	12 10	12 10	12 10
"	L. Poitras.....	23 00	20 50	20 50
"	St. Clément.....	12 40	11 40	11 40
"	A. S. Bénéoit.....	8 20	11 70	11 70
"	S. Farnum.....	16 70	16 70	16 70
"	J. C. Delorimier.....	21 30	21 30	21 30
"	C. Rapin.....	28 50	28 50	28 50
Totals—Totaux.....			\$484 70	\$479 00

QUEBEC.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BELLECHASSE.			
CHARLES LEBEL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		30 00	30 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		38 20	38 20
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		0 30	0 30
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		9 20	9 20
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$100 20	\$100 20
BERTHIER.			
J. O. CHALUT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		13 00	13 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		61 30	61 30
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		4 20	4 20
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Daily pay at \$4.00 per day— <i>\$4.00 par jour</i>		80 00	80 00
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$181 00	\$101 00
BROME.			
H. S. FOSTER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		60 00	60 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		12 00	12 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		6 20	2 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$104 20	\$88 70
CHAMBLY.			
A. N. MIGNAULT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		40 00	27 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		44 40	39 90
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		8 00	8 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		4 00	4 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		91 00	81 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		19 50	19 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		12 00	12 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Santoire		24 90	11 90
" " " L'Esperance		13 50	11 50
" " " Tompson		14 30	12 30
" " " Gelineau		15 50	13 50
" " " Normand		21 90	13 40
" " " Austin		15 30	15 30
" " " Normandin		16 30	14 30
" " " Paré		14 40	14 40
" " " Labelle		30 10	22 10

QUEBEC.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies, — Colléges électoraux.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CHAMBLEY. — Continued—Suite.			
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Champeau		15 00	13 80
" " " Vallée		28 70	12 70
" " " Demers		16 80	14 80
" " " Normandin		15 10	15 10
" " " Jodoin		16 60	14 60
" " " Mongeau		23 65	14 90
" " " Hemard		12 80	12 80
Totals—Totaux		\$513 75	\$418 50
CHATEAUGUAY.			
A. M. GAGNIER, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		42 80	42 80
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		23 70	23 70
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		93 84	93 84
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		21 50	21 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>		20 00	20 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Anderson		15 50	15 50
" " " McEachren		14 50	13 50
" " " Normandin		17 30	16 30
" " " Derome		15 50	14 50
" " " Lewiss		17 10	17 10
" " " Brown		18 70	18 70
" " " Stewart		17 50	17 50
" " " Meunier		26 30	26 30
" " " Durocher		16 10	15 10
" " " Poupard		15 40	13 90
" " " Pelletier		16 00	14 00
" " " D'Amour		16 60	14 10
" " " Lepaillieur		18 10	15 10
" " " Houle		18 20	13 70
" " " Gagnier, F.		12 70	12 70
" " " Gagnier, A. H. A.		13 40	12 90
Totals—Totaux		\$516 74	\$498 74
CHICOUTIMI.			
J. GAGNÉ, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		32 45	32 45
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		34 40	34 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		108 50	108 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		127 44	115 04
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		23 00	23 00
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		29 00	29 00
Postage— <i>Affichage</i>		3 40	3 40
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , St. Jean		25 39	22 60
" " " St. Louis		40 00	27 50
" " " No. 1, Hebertville		35 05	23 30
" " " 2, "		32 10	23 10
" " " 3, "		36 25	23 50

QUEBEC.	Constituencies-- <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CHICOUTIMI.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> ,	Roberval	29 30	.....
”	St. Jérôme	30 00	24 30
”	St. Prime	40 60	26 90
”	Jonquière	16 35	16 10
”	Laterrière	33 00	15 00
”	Ste. Anne	21 80	13 30
”	village, St. Fulgence	24 10	16 10
”	” Chicoutimi, No. 1	25 30	11 70
”	” ” 2	22 12	10 90
”	Township of ” 2	23 40	12 10
”	” ” 1	27 50	16 50
”	St. Alphonse	35 10	15 10
”	St. Alexis	25 50	15 50
”	Tadousac	51 30	39 30
”	Escoumains	40 60	40 60
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$992 95	\$759 19
CHAMPLAIN.			
E. RINFRET, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		22 00	22 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		111 00	111 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		16 00	16 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		1 50	1 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		165 63	165 63
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		27 50	27 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		32 00	32 00
Postage— <i>Frais de port</i>		2 15	2 15
Deputy Returning Officers— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> , Cap de la Madeleine		20 10	20 10
”	” ”	21 10	21 10
”	Fermant ”	14 20	14 20
”	Ste. Anne	15 30	15 30
”	”	14 90	12 90
”	”	18 70	14 70
”	St. Narcisse	12 90	12 90
”	”	16 70	16 70
”	Champlain	14 70	14 70
”	”	13 75	13 50
”	St. Maurice	21 70	21 70
”	”	16 70	16 70
”	”	22 10	22 10
”	St. Prosper	17 17	17 17
”	N.-D. du Mont Carmel	20 90	18 90
”	St. Geneviève	11 90	11 90
”	”	13 50	13 50
”	St. Flore	33 90	32 90
”	St. Tite	14 70	14 70
”	”	14 80	14 80
”	St. Luc	16 75	16 50
”	St. Stanislas	10 50	10 50
”	”	11 10	11 10
”	St. François-Xavier de Batiscan	15 70	15 70
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$781 55	\$772 05

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed, — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid, — <i>Payé.</i>
	CHARLEVOIX.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C. DUBERGER, Returning Officer—<i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	26 00	26 00
	Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	100 00	100 00
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	20 00	20 00
	Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>	104 60	104 60
	• Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>	141 00	123 00
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	29 00	29 00
	Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>	24 00	24 00
	Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Savard.....	17 30	17 30
	" " Tremblay.....	18 10	18 10
	" " Côté.....	19 50	19 50
	" " Angers.....	19 10	13 60
	" " Riverin.....	31 00	24 50
	" " Mailloux.....	44 70	28 70
	" " Ferron.....	47 50	19 50
	" " Savard.....	24 60	22 80
	" " Bédard.....	67 40	20 90
	" " Dallaire.....	22 80	22 80
	" " Lépine.....	13 90	13 90
	" " Bherer.....	15 10	15 10
	" " Gosselin.....	15 10	15 10
	" " Harvey.....	17 30	17 30
	" " Girard.....	22 70	21 30
	" " Maltais.....	17 90	17 90
	" " Roy.....	13 90	13 90
	" " Boivin.....	13 20	13 20
	" " Dufour.....	31 70	23 70
	" " Fortin.....	54 10	22 50
	" " Gauthier.....	38 50	19 50
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$1,010 00	\$827 70
COMPTON.			
E. S. ORR, Returning Officer—<i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	26 00	26 00
	Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	82 50	82 50
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	1 00	1 00
	Mileage other than proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>	16 00	16 00
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>	198 56	198 56
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	25 50	25 50
	Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>	8 00	8 00
	Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , North Winslow.....	18 70	18 70
	" " Witton and Marston.....	23 50	23 50
	" " Cookshire.....	12 50	12 50
	" " Birchton.....	10 40	10 40
	" " Eaton Corner.....	13 90	13 90
	" " Part of Bury (Robinson).....	15 70	15 70
	" " Island Brook.....	15 50	15 50
	" " Hampden.....	12 90	12 90
	" " Newport.....	12 50	12 50
	" " West Clifton.....	18 70	18 70
	" " South Winslow.....	7 80	7 80
	" " Part of West Bury.....	10 30	10 30
	" " Lingwick.....	15 10	15 10
	" " East Clifton.....	12 70	12 70
	" " Anckland.....	16 60	16 60

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.—Continued—<i>Suite.</i>			
<i>Drummond.</i>			
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , J. C. Armstrong		33 80	25 70
” ” ” S. Ployart		27 00	22 90
” ” ” A. Champagne		30 50	27 50
” ” ” P. E. Duval		37 10	37 10
” ” ” J. L. G. Manseau		30 90	30 90
” ” ” A. Cassidy		19 90	18 90
” ” ” N. Proulx		19 90	19 90
” ” ” John McCaig		32 00	26 20
” ” ” L. Rainville		45 50	38 90
” ” ” R. J. Millar		20 30	18 50
” ” ” G. Reed		27 30	21 30
” ” ” A. B. Desrochers		25 90	24 50
” ” ” E. Brown		24 50	16 10
” ” ” M. Léonard		30 40	27 90
” ” ” J. T. Caya		31 05	23 05
” ” ” J. H. Bourbonneur		33 20	28 70
” ” ” P. H. Brossard		39 70	39 70
<i>Arthabaska.</i>			
” ” ” E. J. Paradis		21 10	20 70
” ” ” H. LeBlond		20 60	20 60
” ” ” S. J. Gravel		16 70	15 70
” ” ” D. Piché		21 60	17 60
” ” ” J. Beauchesne		15 50	15 50
” ” ” D. Bergeron		19 30	17 30
” ” ” P. N. Pacaud		15 30	15 30
” ” ” J. E. Béliveau		16 50	16 30
” ” ” J. Jutras		19 10	17 10
” ” ” A. Gagnon		17 30	14 30
” ” ” C. J. Powell		19 20	17 20
” ” ” M. J. A. Poisson		12 50	12 50
” ” ” C. A. Pacaud		15 50	15 30
” ” ” F. X. Buteau		15 30	14 30
” ” ” J. Dominique		19 90	16 90
” ” ” C. Rouleau		17 90	16 90
” ” ” P. E. Béliveau		16 30	15 70
” ” ” L. Robert		15 90	15 90
” ” ” R. Richard		20 30	18 20
” ” ” L. Lavergne		16 70	11 70
” ” ” A. L. P. De Courval		18 30	18 30
Totals—<i>Totaux</i>		\$1,352 25	\$1,256 55

GASPÉ.			
L. Z. JONCAS, Returning Officer—<i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		23 00	10 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage.</i>	114 00		81 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades.</i>	20 00		20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route et affichage.</i>	136 80		108 80
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies.</i>	56 31		56 31
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports.</i>	18 00		18 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Newport and Pabos	23 30		19 70
” ” ” Grande Rivière	20 50		16 50
” ” ” Cape Cove	16 50		14 50
” ” ” Percé	24 50		16 50
” ” ” Malbaie	19 50		19 50
” ” ” Douglstown	22 50		22 50

QUEBEC.		Claimed.	Paid.
Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>		<i>Demandé.</i>	<i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GASPÉ.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Gaspé Bay, South— <i>Sud</i> ...		25 50	22 50
” ” ” ” North— <i>Nord</i>		25 80	22 80
” ” ” ” York.....		29 90	24 90
” ” ” ” Cap-des-Rosiers.....		38 91	31 67
” ” ” ” Anse aux Griffonds.....		36 60	30 60
” ” ” ” Rivière au Renard.....		27 50	27 50
” ” ” ” Mont Louis.....		95 30	94 90
” ” ” ” St. Anne des Monts.....		80 50	80 50
” ” ” ” Cap Chat.....		82 10	82 10
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$937 02	\$821 78
HOCHELAGA.			
F. LEFEBVRE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	18 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		96 00	96 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		59 42	59 42
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		60 25	18 25
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		16 60	16 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$277 67	\$227 67
HUNTINGDON.			
A. SOMERVILLE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		50 30	50 30
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		15 10	15 10
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		72 75	72 75
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		22 50	22 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision comté</i>		4 00	4 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Dundee.....		18 10	18 10
” ” ” ” Elgin.....		13 50	13 50
” ” ” ” Huntingdon.....		13 20	13 20
” ” ” ” Franklin, No. 1.....		17 90	17 90
” ” ” ” ” 2.....		16 90	16 90
” ” ” ” Havelock, 1.....		18 50	18 50
” ” ” ” ” 2.....		19 10	19 10
” ” ” ” Hemmingford, 1.....		20 30	20 30
” ” ” ” ” 2.....		21 70	21 70
” ” ” ” ” 3.....		20 90	20 90
” ” ” ” Hinchinbrooke, 1.....		16 10	16 10
” ” ” ” ” 2.....		14 50	14 50
” ” ” ” ” 3.....		14 90	14 90
” ” ” ” Godmanchester, 1.....		13 90	13 90
” ” ” ” ” 2.....		15 50	15 50
” ” ” ” St. Anicet, 1.....		18 10	18 10
” ” ” ” ” 2.....		15 30	15 30
” ” ” ” ” 3.....		16 70	16 70
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$515 75	\$515 75

QUEBEC.	Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
KAMOURASKA.			
V. TACHÉ, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		95 90	71 90
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		2 00	2 00
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$126 40	\$90 40
LAPRAIRIE.			
A. BEAUVAIS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		62 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		31 40	31 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		15 00	15 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		3 10	3 00
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$114 00	\$65 90
L'ASSOMPTION.			
J. D. RIVEST, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		24 00	24 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		86 40	58 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		16 00	16 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		28 20	24 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		75 30	51 80
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		24 09	22 09
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		8 00	8 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , J. S. Rivest.....		13 70	10 70
" " " " A. Vienne.....		13 80	13 80
" " " " E. Archambault.....		11 60	11 60
" " " " C. W. Scallen.....		18 10	18 10
" " " " J. Laporte.....		15 70	15 70
" " " " N. P. Hétu.....		14 00	13 50
" " " " A. A. Lemire.....		16 30	16 30
" " " " J. Chevalier.....		25 20	23 20
" " " " J. Lambert.....		18 40	13 90
" " " " D. Bouthillier.....		18 00	16 00
" " " " O. Lamarche.....		18 80	14 30
" " " " F. X. O'Brien.....		19 00	19 00
" " " " C. Larivière.....		17 40	15 40
" " " " D. Lamarche.....		23 70	15 70
" " " " H. Gauthier.....		18 90	13 10
" " " " B. Rocher.....		96 50	96 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$621 09	\$530 79

QUEBEC.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
LAVAL.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A. E. LEONARD, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables		30 00	22 00
Proclamations and posting them—Proclamations et affichage		31 90	31 90
Hustings—Estrades		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations—Frais de route autres que pour proclamations		7 50	7 50
Commissions and Returns—Commissions et rapports		2 50	2 50
Totals—Totaux		\$91 90	\$83 90
LEVIS.			
F. M. GUAY, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables		27 90	27 90
Proclamations and posting them—Proclamations et affichage		101 00	101 00
Hustings—Estrades		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations—Frais de route autres que pour proclamations		0 50	0 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies		93 13	79 13
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats et rapports		31 50	31 50
Subdividing County—Subdivision de comté		16 00	16 00
Deputy Returning Officer—Sous-officier-rapporteur, C. P. Roy		13 30	13 30
" " " N. Lacerte		13 40	12 90
" " " P. G. Roy		13 60	13 60
" " " F. Roy		12 00	12 00
" " " G. Carrière		11 25	11 00
" " " D. Légaré		19 80	14 30
" " " E. Tremblay		14 30	12 30
" " " J. J. Thomson		18 00	12 50
" " " O. Dion		18 50	18 50
" " " M. Scott		19 10	15 10
" " " A. Olivier		18 10	16 10
" " " O. Haller		16 20	15 90
" " " M. Roberge		16 60	14 30
" " " J. Guay		17 50	16 30
" " " C. Samson		10 50	10 50
" " " J. Bégin		16 10	13 60
" " " G. S. Viens		10 90	10 90
" " " F. Bourget		19 10	19 10
" " " T. Dussault		16 50	16 50
" " " J. Levasseur		14 20	13 70
" " " B. Bouchard		15 20	13 70
" " " A. E. Demers		13 60	13 10
" " " E. Carrière		13 70	11 70
" " " J. H. Couture		13 50	13 50
" " " E. Vallières		16 70	16 70
" " " J. Demers		13 90	13 50
" " " B. Vallée		13 50	13 50
" " " A. Marchessault		13 90	12 90
Totals—Totaux		\$712 98	\$667 03
L'ISLET.			
T. MICHAUD, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur et des constables		18 00	10 00
Proclamations and posting them—Proclamations et affichage		72 35	49 00

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
L'ISLET.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	20 00	20 00
	Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais des route autres que pour procla- mations</i>	62 00	11 40
	Return and Telegraphing— <i>Rapport et télégraphie</i>	1 45	1 45
	Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>	40 00	16 00
	Posting Notices of Contest and Mileage— <i>Affichage d'avis de contestation et frais de route</i>	51 00	.....
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$264 80	\$107 85
LOTBINIÈRE.			
J. FILTEAU, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier- rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	26 00	26 00
	Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	65 90	65 90
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	8 00	8 00
	Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour procla- mations</i>	25 30	25 30
	Poll Books— <i>Cahiers de votation</i>	16 00	16 00
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	18 00	18 00
	Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , J. O. Mailhot	17 40	16 50
	" " " " J. Verulle	18 50	18 50
	" " " " W. Bernard	14 80	13 90
	" " " " C. A. Lemay	17 95	13 90
	" " " " J. Pagé	15 10	15 10
	" " " " E. Cinq-Mars	12 80	12 30
	" " " " L. Lemay	10 50	10 50
	" " " " J. Hamel	12 50	12 50
	" " " " B. Garneau	13 50	13 50
	" " " " J. Thurber	18 30	18 30
	" " " " L. Lefebvre	13 50	12 50
	" " " " E. Noël	13 50	13 50
	" " " " W. Larue	14 10	14 10
	" " " " E. Croteau	16 30	16 30
	" " " " L. Olivier	26 10	26 10
	" " " " J. Paquet	19 50	19 50
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$413 55	\$406 20
MISSISQUOI.			
R. DICKINSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier- rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	14 00	14 00
	Proclamations and Posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	59 40	59 40
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	6 86	6 86
	Copies of Voters' Lists— <i>Copies de listes des électeurs</i>	17 50	17 50
	Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>	2 50	2 50
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$100 26	\$100 26
MONTMORENCY.			
G. DICK, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier- rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	14 00	14 00
	Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	41 30	41 30
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	18 00	18 00
	Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>	2 50	2 50
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$75 80	\$75 80

QUEBEC.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid, — Payé.
C nstituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
MONTCALM.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. E. BEAUPRÉ, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		58 40	58 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Commission and Returns— <i>Commission et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		16 00	16 00
Totals—Totaux		\$100 90	\$100 90
MONTMAGNY.			
F. X. TALEBOT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		72 00	30 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		33 00	13 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		55 20	55 20
Poll Books— <i>Cahiers de votation</i>		20 00	20 00
Commission and Returns— <i>Commission et rapports</i>		1 50	1 50
Telegrams, &c.— <i>Télégrammes, etc</i>		1 23	0 73
Totals—Totaux		\$202 93	\$140 43
MEGANTIC.			
H. LAMBLY, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		22 00	22 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		75 40	75 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		270 42	270 42
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		22 50	22 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>		20 60	20 60
Postage, &c.— <i>Affichage, etc</i>		3 37	3 37
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , P. McKenzie.....		14 20	14 20
" " " " S. Fréchette.....		12 50	12 50
" " " " J. Bailey.....		16 70	16 70
" " " " W. McTrillop.....		15 70	15 70
" " " " W. Jamieson.....		17 50	17 50
" " " " W. Hune.....		15 30	15 30
" " " " J. Hutchinson.....		21 10	21 10
" " " " J. L. Brown.....		18 70	18 70
" " " " J. Matthew.....		17 30	17 10
" " " " W. J. Smyth.....		16 10	16 10
" " " " J. Hough, sen.....		13 10	14 70
" " " " J. W. Bailey.....		16 10	16 10
" " " " M. Cloutier.....		15 10	15 10
" " " " P. Béland.....		14 30	12 30
" " " " O. Cormier.....		16 40	16 40
" " " " J. D. Lacerte.....		16 40	16 40
" " " " J. Vizneau.....		18 50	18 50
" " " " P. Gosselin.....		18 80	18 80
" " " " N. Fiset.....		15 50	15 50
" " " " A. Schamlier.....		16 30	13 30
" " " " P. Vizneau.....		18 70	18 70
Totals—Totaux		\$778 59	\$774 99

QUEBEC.	Constituencies—Colléges électoraux.	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	MONTREAL, Centre—Centre.		
W. H. RYLAND, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur:—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.....		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them—Proclamations et affichage.....		94 50	78 00
Hustings—Estrades.....		40 00	40 00
Mileage other than Proclamations—Frais de route autres que pour proclamations.....		37 50	21 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof—Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies.....		115 50	115 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats et rapports.....		36 50	36 50
Establishing Polling Places, Barricades, &c.—Etablissement de bureaux de votation, barricades, etc.....		392 25	324 25
Rent of Polling Places—Loyer des bureaux de votation.....		344 00	344 00
Deputy Returning Officer—Sous-officier-rapporteur, Coutlee.....		9 10	9 10
” ” ” Desrosiers.....		9 40	8 90
” ” ” Carmel.....		10 25	10 25
” ” ” Beaudry.....		9 00	9 00
” ” ” Gosselin.....		28 50	18 50
” ” ” Lighthall.....		14 00	9 00
” ” ” Muir.....		7 30	7 30
” ” ” Rhynas.....		13 30	9 80
” ” ” Patton.....		37 00	19 00
” ” ” Rodier.....		10 25	10 25
” ” ” Lyman.....		10 50	8 50
” ” ” Drummond.....		11 50	8 50
” ” ” Ramsay.....		8 70	8 70
” ” ” Dillon.....		8 50	8 50
” ” ” Pepin.....		11 50	11 50
” ” ” Bethune.....		10 40	9 50
” ” ” Day.....		12 80	9 30
” ” ” Grenier.....		22 10	17 10
” ” ” Ogilvie.....		9 90	9 90
” ” ” Brush.....		12 00	9 50
” ” ” Doran.....		8 50	8 50
” ” ” Isaacson.....		9 20	9 20
” ” ” McCord.....		13 35	9 40
” ” ” Dumouchel.....		10 00	9 70
” ” ” Barry.....		11 50	8 50
” ” ” McCambridge.....		9 90	9 90
” ” ” Quinn.....		7 10	7 10
” ” ” Longtin.....		21 50	19 50
” ” ” Cruikshank.....		10 50	10 50
” ” ” Welch.....		14 00	12 50
” ” ” DeLorimier.....		8 00	8 00
” ” ” Cramp.....		13 10	10 30
” ” ” Archibald.....		11 10	10 00
Totals—Totaux.....		\$1,500 00	\$1,330 95
	MONTREAL, East—Est.		
G. LAMOTHE, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur:—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.....		17 00	13 00
Proclamations and posting them—Proclamations et affichage.....		119 50	93 50
Hustings—Estrades.....		40 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations—Frais de route autres que pour proclamations.....		30 00	30 00
Commission and Returns—Commission et rapports.....		3 50	3 50
Establishing Polling Places—Etablissement de bureaux de votation.....		16 00	16 00
Totals—Totaux.....		\$226 00	\$176 00

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MONTREAL, West—Ouest.			
W. W. ROBERTSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> —			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		22 00	22 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		90 00	67 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		60 00	60 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		43 00	23 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		116 20	116 20
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		35 50	35 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		4 00	4 00
Establishing Polling Places, &c.— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation, etc.</i>		31 70	31 70
Rent of Polling Places— <i>Loyer des bureaux de votation</i>		476 75	476 75
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-offi. rap.</i> ,	Doherty.....	7 50	7 50
"	" Gill.....	10 00	9 50
"	" Guillemot.....	13 00	11 00
"	" Boucher.....	12 50	12 50
"	" Keller.....	8 90	8 90
"	" McQuaig.....	8 50	8 50
"	" Vallée.....	8 00	7 25
"	" Douglas.....	13 00	10 50
"	" Fleets.....	10 00	10 00
"	" Spencer.....	16 50	11 50
"	" Wright.....	6 50	9 00
"	" McFall.....	6 50	6 50
"	" Archibald.....	11 00	10 00
"	" Hutchison, A.....	8 50	8 50
"	" Dunlop.....	7 10	7 10
"	" Hutchison, M.....	10 00	10 00
"	" Lonergan.....	10 00	10 00
"	" Parent.....	8 90	8 00
"	" Holmes.....	8 25	8 25
"	" Brogan.....	9 50	9 50
"	" Crossby.....	10 50	10 50
"	" Hall, J. H.....	11 00	10 50
"	" Hodge.....	8 10	8 10
"	" Hall, J. S.....	10 00	10 00
"	" Hard.....	9 50	9 50
"	" Greenshields.....	9 50	9 50
"	" Brown.....	8 50	8 50
"	" Bellhouse.....	8 50	8 50
"	" Snowdon.....	7 50	7 50
"	" McDonald.....	10 50	8 50
"	" Davidson.....	10 50	7 50
"	" Hall, W. A.....	10 00	8 50
Totals—Totaux.....		\$1,187 40	\$1,127 75

MASKINONGÉ.			
J. E. PICHETT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> —			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		44 00	24 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		54 30	45 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		33 00	24 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		109 50	103 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		16 50	16 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		24 00	24 00

QUEBEC.		Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MASKINONGÉ, - Continued— <i>Suite.</i>				
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> ,		Bourret.....	20 50	10 50
"	"	Lefebvre.....	22 70	18 90
"	"	Bayeur.....	36 10	26 10
"	"	Tetreault.....	33 10	21 10
"	"	Voisard.....	23 40	22 40
"	"	Gélinas.....	22 90	21 90
"	"	Charbonneau.....	24 60	22 80
"	"	Bazin.....	18 00	18 00
"	"	Lafrenière, A.....	24 50	20 50
"	"	Clément.....	23 50	21 50
"	"	Lafrenière, L.S.B.....	27 30	23 30
"	"	Sylvestre.....	29 10	26 10
"	"	Caron.....	38 20	32 20
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>			\$645 20	\$542 30
NAPIERVILLE.				
E. BOUCHARD, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> —				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			25 00	24 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>			35 00	35 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>			20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>			30 60	30 60
Poll Book, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>			91 30	91 30
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>			16 50	16 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>			8 00	8 00
Postage, &c.— <i>Affichage, &c.</i>			3 77	
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> ,		Bédard.....	15 00	15 00
"	"	Guérin.....	15 10	15 10
"	"	Goyer.....	16 96	15 00
"	"	Labelle.....	17 90	15 90
"	"	Pepin.....	17 10	17 10
"	"	Monette.....	16 50	15 50
"	"	Blais.....	15 10	14 30
"	"	Arnold.....	17 30	16 30
"	"	Halpin.....	16 90	14 90
"	"	Barrette.....	14 10	14 10
"	"	Girard.....	14 70	14 70
"	"	Terrault.....	18 50	18 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>			\$425 33	\$411 80
NICOLET.				
N. BLONDIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> —				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			14 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>			118 00	118 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>			169 10	155 40
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>			41 50	28 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>			12 00	12 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off.-rap.</i> ,		Bourgeois.....	23 40	23 40
"	"	Carbonneau.....	16 50	15 70
"	"	Tourigness.....	12 30	12 30
"	"	Porrier.....	17 10	17 10
"	"	Comeau.....	13 50	13 50
"	"	Pepin.....	12 80	12 80

QUÉBEC.		Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NICOLET.—Continued—<i>Suite.</i>				
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-off-rap.</i> ,		Lepein.....	41 50	11 50
"	"	Prince, C.....	21 90	21 90
"	"	D'Argny.....	19 70	19 70
"	"	Prince, P.....	17 10	17 10
"	"	Prince, L.....	17 10	17 10
"	"	Milot, P.....	14 70	14 70
"	"	Milot, L. O.....	18 70	18 70
"	"	Bédard.....	16 10	16 10
"	"	Piché.....	20 80	14 10
"	"	Hébert.....	12 30	12 30
"	"	Rochette.....	16 20	16 20
"	"	Defoy.....	16 50	16 50
"	"	Thibodeau.....	13 90	13 90
"	"	St. Célestin, No. 1.....	13 10	13 10
"	"	Mailliot.....	14 80	14 80
"	"	Rivet.....	22 30	22 30
"	"	Prince, B.....	13 30	13 30
"	"	Pratte.....	24 60	14 70
"	"	Baïel.....	15 00	15 00
"	"	Hébert, J.....	12 90	12 90
Totals—<i>Totaux</i>			\$722 70	\$738 60
OTTAWA, County—<i>Comté.</i>				
L. M. COUPLÉE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> —				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			29 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>			220 40	220 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>			20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>			143 30	143 30
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>			514 98	383 32
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>			60 40	50 40
Establishing Subdivisions— <i>Etablissement de subdivisions</i>			22 06	22 06
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Kennip.....			12 50	12 50
"	"	Gahan.....	12 50	12 50
"	"	McLean.....	10 30	10 30
"	"	Leslie.....	20 90	20 90
"	"	Bennett.....	21 30	21 30
"	"	Clanson.....	18 10	18 10
"	"	Rajotte.....	13 10	13 10
"	"	Chitty.....	17 10	17 10
"	"	Berthiaume.....	13 90	13 90
"	"	Duhamel.....	13 90	13 90
"	"	Richer.....	14 50	14 50
"	"	Tetreau.....	14 50	14 50
"	"	Lacasse.....	12 50	12 50
"	"	Aubry.....	12 90	12 90
"	"	St. Pierre.....	31 00	31 00
"	"	Stassart.....	18 35	18 35
"	"	Mason.....	16 50	16 50
"	"	Desjardins.....	16 70	16 17
"	"	Kenny.....	25 30	25 30
"	"	Raby.....	27 90	27 90
"	"	Quesnel.....	29 30	29 30
"	"	H. Chéné.....	32 60	32 30
"	"	Higginson.....	18 50	18 50
"	"	Monclau.....	22 30	22 30
"	"	Murray.....	18 50	18 50
"	"	Lavallée.....	23 50	23 50
"	"	Biliter.....	27 50	27 50

QUEBEC.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
OTTAWA, County— <i>Comté.</i> —Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> ,	Major	21 90	21 90
"	Poulin	23 30	23 30
"	St. Julien	24 90	24 90
"	Guérin	22 90	22 90
"	Evans	17 60	17 60
"	Read	29 30	29 30
"	Scamel	20 10	20 10
"	Leblanc	25 30	23 30
"	Wright	32 50	32 50
"	Logue	34 50	34 50
"	Wright	32 50	32 50
"	Campbell	21 50	21 50
"	McCallum	20 50	20 50
"	Cates	19 30	19 30
"	Dunning	31 10	31 10
Total— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1,918 29	\$1,773 33
PONTIAC.			
W. RIMER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		78 00	78 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		25 00	25 00
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Total— <i>Totaux</i>		\$139 50	\$139 50
PORTNEUF.			
J. E. THIBODEAU, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		24 00	24 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		72 50	70 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		17 91	17 91
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		10 00	10 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		97 50	97 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		30 00	30 00
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>		64 00	44 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> ,	Dussault	12 30	12 30
"	Thibaudeau	15 70	15 70
"	Gauthier, N	19 10	19 10
"	Blais	16 30	16 30
"	Gaulin	14 50	13 50
"	Gauthier	16 00	16 00
"	Beaudry	18 50	18 50
"	Morin	19 10	19 10
"	Fournier	23 20	20 70
"	Collette	11 70	11 70
"	Leclerc	16 50	16 50
"	Tapin	14 70	14 70
"	Fancher	13 50	13 50
"	Benoit	14 30	14 30
"	Mayrand	15 10	15 10
"	Bernard	10 50	10 50
"	Delisle	11 80	11 80

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
PORTNEUF.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur,</i>	Watters	14 70	14 70
"	Brunet	17 90	17 90
"	Mooney, E	15 30	15 30
"	Mooney, H	17 10	17 10
"	Pelletier	14 70	14 70
"	Panet	15 50	15 50
"	Goulet	12 70	12 70
"	Bernard, G	23 00	23 00
Total— <i>Totaux</i>		\$709 61	\$683 61
QUEBEC, City— <i>Cité.</i> —Centre— <i>Centre.</i>			
C. ALLEYN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		28 00	28 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		19 50	19 50
Commission and Returns— <i>Commission et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Total— <i>Totaux</i>		\$64 00	\$64 00
QUEBEC, City— <i>Cité.</i> —East— <i>Est.</i>			
R. CHAMBERS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage.</i>		37 50	37 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		45 75	40 00
Returns, &c.— <i>Rapports, etc.</i>		1 82	1 82
Total— <i>Totaux</i>		\$99 07	\$93 32
QUEBEC, City— <i>Cité.</i> —West— <i>Ouest.</i>			
P. M. PARTRIDGE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		24 00	24 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations</i>		28 00	26 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		49 82	49 82
Mileage— <i>Frais de route</i>		12 50	12 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies.</i>		82 10	74 10
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		16 50	16 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>		24 00	24 00
Subdividings— <i>Subdivisions</i>		70 00	25 00
Erecting Poll Houses, and Rent— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation et loyer</i>		210 00	210 00
Legal Opinion— <i>Opinion légale</i>		40 00	20 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur,</i>	Lemieux	9 00	9 00
"	Oliver	10 00	9 50
"	Normand	8 50	8 50
"	Chouinard	8 50	8 50
"	Sheehan	8 50	8 50
"	Dowling	7 50	7 50
"	Cross	9 00	9 00
"	Morrisette	12 50	12 50
"	Glass	10 00	10 00
"	Coote	9 00	9 00
"	St. Pierre	9 00	9 00
"	Flore	11 00	11 00
"	Cannon	11 00	11 00
Total— <i>Totaux</i>		\$680 42	\$604 92

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC, County— <i>Comté.</i>			
J. P. PRUNEAU, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
	Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur et du secrétaire d'élection</i>	12 00	12 00
	Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	94 00	74 00
	Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>	1 50	1 50
	Commission— <i>Commission</i>	0 50	0 50
	Totals—<i>Totaux</i>	\$108 00	\$88 00

RICHMOND AND WOLFE.			
C. P. CLEVELAND, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	26 00	26 00
	Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	98 00	92 00
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	20 00	20 00
	Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>	63 40	63 40
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>	125 30	98 30
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	31 50	31 50
	Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>	8 00	8 00
	Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Cleveland, A.	8 90	8 90
	" " " B.	10 10	10 10
	" " " Richmond, Village	7 50	7 50
	" " " Melbourne, A.	15 10	15 10
	" " " B.	9 30	9 30
	" " " Village	8 90	8 90
	" " " Brompton	19 70	19 70
	" " " Windsor, A.	15 50	15 50
	" " " B.	14 90	14 90
	" " " St. George	15 30	15 30
	" " " Stoke	24 90	24 90
	" " " Shipton, A.	19 90	19 90
	" " " B.	14 50	14 50
	" " " C.	16 10	16 10
	" " " Danville	12 70	12 70
	" " " Wotton, A.	27 40	27 40
	" " " B.	23 80	23 80
	" " " St. Camille	16 70	16 70
	" " " South Ham	27 90	27 90
	" " " North Ham	26 10	26 10
	" " " Wolfestown	30 10	29 10
	" " " St. Fortunat	30 10	30 10
	" " " Garthby	24 00	24 00
	" " " Stratford	31 80	31 80
	" " " Weedon, A.	23 10	23 10
	" " " B.	21 70	21 70
	" " " Dudswell	21 30	21 30
	Totals—<i>Totaux</i>	\$889 50	\$855 50

RICHELIEU.			
A. N. GOULIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	26 00	26 00
	Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	66 40	66 40
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	20 00	20 00

QUEBEC.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
RICHELIEU.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
	Mileage other than proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>	39 40	39 40
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de rotation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>	195 70	195 70
	Commissions Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	26 50	26 50
	Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>	24 00	24 00
	Polling Places (rent)— <i>Bureau de rotation (oyer)</i>	92 00	92 00
	Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur,</i> Bouthillier	9 50	9 50
	" " Dauphinais	9 50	9 50
	" " Boutin	9 50	9 50
	" " Guévremont	9 50	9 50
	" " St. Louis	9 50	9 50
	" " Carter	9 50	9 50
	" " Tranchemontagne	15 10	15 10
	" " Geary	11 10	11 10
	" " Bazin	18 30	18 30
	" " Edmund	15 90	15 90
	" " Godard	11 50	11 50
	" " Marchessault	12 10	12 10
	" " Lebœuf	12 70	12 70
	" " David	11 70	11 70
	" " Bruneau	12 70	12 70
	" " Beaulac	14 30	14 30
	" " Dupré	10 70	10 70
	" " Payan	13 70	13 70
	" " De Grandpré	16 90	16 90
	" " Sylvestre	17 70	17 70
	" " Cazabon	18 10	18 10
	" " Roch	14 50	14 50
	" " Angers	14 90	14 90
	Totals— <i>Totaur</i>	\$788 90	\$788 90
RIMOUSKI.			
	O. MARTIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—		
	Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	282 00	26 00
	Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	75 80	75 80
	Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	10 00	10 00
	Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>	56 60	36 60
	Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de rotation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>	190 50	174 00
	Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	40 50	40 50
	Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur,</i> Chalifoux	26 90	22 10
	" " Poulin	20 50	18 50
	" " McGougan	26 10	20 90
	" " Gagnon	23 30	21 10
	" " McDonald	26 90	21 44
	" " Pineau	22 10	18 90
	" " St. Aubin	37 70	29 30
	" " Lanouette	35 50	27 84
	" " Guay	28 90	23 44
	" " Fraser	28 70	23 30
	" " Gagné	20 70	17 90
	" " Routhier	21 90	19 70
	" " Derosiers	23 70	23 70
	" " Bélanger	33 70	26 64
	" " Fraser, T	36 50	29 84
	" " Couture	20 90	20 90
	" " Gauvreau	18 70	16 64
	" " Rioux	31 30	26 50

QUEBEC.	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
RIMOUSKI.—Continued— <i>Suite.</i>			
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur,</i>	Poir	32 00	26 50
"	" Pouliot	25 10	20 30
"	" Marceau	34 50	26 50
"	" Nicolle	26 90	22 10
"	" Gagnier	32 90	26 90
"	" Déchène	30 30	23 70
"	" Côté	36 10	27 57
"	" Martin	32 40	25 80
"	" Rouleau	36 90	23 10
"	" Letzel	42 50	34 37
"	" Martin, E.	41 30	31 70
"	" J	36 50	24 50
"	" Bradley	44 30	33 77
"	" Larivière	49 70	40 30
"	" Fournier	45 90	35 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1,686 70	\$1,199 15
ROUVILLE.			
L. E. P. LABERGE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur.</i> —			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		61 40	61 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		12 50	12 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		134 10	123 10
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		30 31	30 31
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		8 00	8 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur,</i>	Chagnon	8 70	8 70
"	" Nadeau	10 50	10 50
"	" St. Onge	14 50	14 50
"	" Ouellet	9 42	8 60
"	" Lamothe	13 30	13 30
"	" Bédard	27 50	27 50
"	" Lague	15 90	15 90
"	" Ménard	12 90	12 90
"	" Pepin	11 50	11 50
"	" Ouimet	14 40	14 40
"	" Mennier	27 90	26 90
"	" Pion	29 10	18 70
"	" Vigeaut	52 00	26 00
"	" Lassiseran	38 10	29 10
"	" Crossfield	12 10	12 10
"	" Ashby	12 70	12 70
"	" Gingras	13 90	12 70
"	" Adam	16 30	16 30
"	" Bertrand	12 70	12 70
"	" Bessette	7 90	7 90
"	" Authier	13 35	13 35
"	" Demers	18 50	18 50
"	" Loiselle	15 50	15 00
"	" Caron	14 50	14 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$715 48	\$660 56

QUEBEC.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituences—Collèges électoraux.		\$ sts.	\$ cts.
ST. HYACINTHE.			
H. ST. GERMAIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		51 35	51 35
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		9 20	9 20
Poll Books— <i>Cahiers de votation</i>		48 30	48 30
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>		16 00	16 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$161 35	\$161 35
ST. JOHNS.			
CHAS. NOLIN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		22 00	22 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		38 30	38 30
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		14 81	14 81
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		13 30	13 30
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports</i>		2 50	2 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$90 91	\$90 91
ST. MAURICE.			
L. G. DUVAL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		36 00	36 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		30 60	30 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		56 50	56 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		12 50	12 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>		12 00	12 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Biron		27 30	27 30
" " " Boucher		21 05	21 05
" " " Héroux		19 70	19 70
" " " Camirand		19 80	19 80
" " " Duval B.		30 20	30 20
" " " Millot		14 70	14 70
" " " Duval, L. R.		27 80	27 80
" " " Brunette		18 50	18 50
" " " Bournival		23 30	23 30
" " " Lord		21 00	21 00
" " " Bellemare		30 50	30 50
" " " Pellerin		35 60	35 60
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$483 05	\$477 05

QUEBEC.	Constituencies.— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — Demandés.	Paid. — Payé.
		cts.	\$ cts.
SHEFFORD.			
J. B. EDGARTON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		30 00	30 00
Proclamations— <i>Proclamations.</i>		48 00	48 00
Mileage— <i>Frais de route.</i>		58 40	58 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades.</i>		15 00	15 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies.</i>		113 08	113 08
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports.</i>		27 50	27 50
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Bartlett		22 10	22 10
	David	13 10	13 10
	Hackwells	17 80	17 80
	Amyrant	12 60	12 60
	Bartlett, J.	12 10	12 10
	Mayottes	18 40	18 90
	Cooks	10 90	10 90
	Massé	15 30	15 30
	Rocques	15 30	15 30
	Alexandres	24 90	20 90
	Rouxinas	12 90	12 90
	Buns	13 15	12 90
	Gillespies	20 30	18 30
	Trégères	13 70	13 70
	Grandpré	20 50	19 50
	Laurence	13 30	13 30
	Tétu	10 60	10 60
	Boucher	23 00	23 00
	Martin	13 00	13 00
	Newton	10 50	10 50
	Nutting	11 30	9 30
	Knowlton	12 70	12 70
	Mathews	11 90	11 90
	Tartrie	6 50	6 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$647 83	\$637 08
SHERBROOKE.			
G. F. BOWEN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage.</i>		31 20	31 20
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports.</i>		2 80	2 80
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$48 00	\$48 00
SOULANGES.			
L. H. MASSON, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables.</i>		22 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage.</i>		40 30	33 80
Hustings— <i>Estrades.</i>		20 00	20 00
Commissions and Returns— <i>Commissions et rapports.</i>		2 50	2 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation.</i>		12 00	12 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$96 80	\$82 30

QUEBEC.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
VERCHÈRES.—Continued—Suite.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Girard.....		22 70	18 70
” ” ” ” Choquet, A.....		21 50	17 50
” ” ” ” Lamoureux.....		19 10	15 10
” ” ” ” Laporteur.....		19 90	15 90
” ” ” ” Amiot.....		17 20	13 20
” ” ” ” Collette.....		17 20	13 20
” ” ” ” Malhiot.....		17 20	13 20
” ” ” ” Robert.....		18 50	14 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$547 45	\$454 15
YAMASKA.			
I. M. BLONDIN, Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		44 40	29 40
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		15 00	15 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		6 20	6 20
Commissions— <i>Commissions</i>		1 00	0 50
Subdividing County— <i>Subdivision de comté</i>		12 00	12 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$104 60	\$77 10

QUEBEC.

RECAPITULATION—RÉSUMÉ.

Constituencies. <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Returning Officer. <i>Officier-rapporteur.</i>	Claimed. <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Argenteuil.....	(No account rendered— <i>Pas de rapport.</i>		
Bagot.....	Charles Laroche, Returning Officer.....	760 25	745 65
Bonaventure.....	P. C. Beauchesne	716 10	698 10
Beauce.....	E. Vézina	157 35	152 10
Beauharnois.....	P. H. de Boucherville	484 70	479 00
Bellechasse.....	C. Le Bel	100 20	100 20
Berthier.....	J. O. Chalut	181 00	101 00
Brome.....	H. S. Foster	104 20	88 70
Chambly.....	A. N. Mignault	513 75	418 50
Chateaugay.....	A. M. Gagnier	516 74	498 74
Chicoutimi.....	J. Gagné	992 95	759 19
Champlain.....	E. Rinfret	781 55	772 05
Charlevoix.....	C. Duberger	1,010 00	827 70
Compton.....	E. S. Orr	719 46	719 46
Dorchester.....	F. Rouleau	656 88	590 46
Drummond and Arthabaska.....	B. M. Poisson	1,352 25	1,256 55
Gaspé.....	L. Z. Joncas	937 02	821 78
Hochélaça.....	F. Lefebvre	277 67	227 67
Huntingdon.....	A. Somerville	515 75	515 75
Iberville.....	A. Dufresne	116 50	87 70
Jacques-Cartier.....	H. F. Prunet	219 80	84 40
Joliette.....	C. J. Beaudoin	709 20	683 90
Kamouraska.....	V. Taché	126 40	90 40
Laprairie.....	A. Beauvais	114 00	65 90
L'Assomption.....	J. D. Rivest	621 09	530 79
Laval.....	A. E. Leonard	91 90	83 90
Lévis.....	F. M. Guay	712 98	667 03
L'Islet.....	T. Michaud	264 80	107 85
Lotbinière.....	J. Filteau	413 55	406 20
Missisquoi.....	R. Dickinson	100 26	100 26
Montmorency.....	G. Dick	75 80	75 80
Montcalm.....	J. E. Beaupré	100 90	100 90
Montmagny.....	F. X. Talbot	202 93	140 43
Megantic.....	H. Lambly	778 59	774 99
Montreal, Centre—Centre.....	W. H. Ryland	1,500 00	1,330 95
Montreal, East—Est.....	G. Lamothe	226 00	176 00
Montreal, West—Ouest.....	W. W. Robertson	1,187 40	1,127 75
Maskinongé.....	J. E. Pichette	645 20	542 30
Napierville.....	E. Bouchard	425 33	411 80
Nicolet.....	N. Blondin	782 70	738 60
Ottawa, County.....	L. M. Coutlée	1,918 29	1,773 33
Fontiac.....	W. Rimer	139 50	139 50
Portneuf.....	J. E. Thibodeau	709 61	683 61
Quebec City, Centre—Cité, Centre.....	C. Alleyne	64 00	64 00
Quebec, East—Est.....	R. Chambers	99 07	93 32
Quebec, West—Ouest.....	P. M. Partridge	680 42	604 92
Quebec, County.....	J. P. Pruneau	108 00	88 00
Richmond and Wolfe.....	C. P. Cleveland	889 50	855 50
Richelieu.....	A. N. Gouin	788 90	788 90
Rimouski.....	O. Martin	1,686 70	1,196 15
Rouville.....	L. F. P. Laberge	715 48	660 56
St. Hyacinthe.....	H. St. Germain	161 35	161 35
St. Johns.....	C. Nolin	90 91	90 91
St. Maurice.....	L. G. Duval	483 05	477 05
Shefford.....	J. B. Edgarton	647 83	637 08
Sherbrooke.....	G. F. Bowen	48 00	48 00
Soulanges.....	L. N. Masson	96 80	82 30
Stanstead.....	C. A. Richardson	130 42	130 42
Temiscouata.....	J. Heath	130 55	130 55
Terrebonne.....	J. A. Hervieux	126 10	117 60
Three Rivers.....	P. Dunoulin	212 30	198 45
Two Mountains.....	D. Masson	521 26	460 66
Vaudreuil.....	E. H. Lalonde	124 70	111 70
Verchères.....	A. Geoffrion	547 45	454 15
Yamaska.....	L. M. Blondin	104 60	77 10
Totals—Totaux.....		\$31,417 94	\$28,228 56

NOVA SCOTIA.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies.—Collèges électoraux.			
COLCHESTER.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C. BLANCHARD, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		57 10	57 10
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		21 50	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		45 60	45 60
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>		23 90	23 90
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		31 50	18 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>		40 00	32 00
Deputy Returning Officers' accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs</i>		231 50	231 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$477 10	\$454 60
CUMBERLAND.			
R. McLEAN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Deputy Returning Officers, Poll Clerks and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, des sous-officiers-rapporteurs, secrétaires d'élection et constables</i>		163 00	124 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		66 20	66 20
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	.....
Mileage other than Proclamations, including that of Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations, y compris ceux des députés et greffiers de bureaux de votation</i>		241 50	155 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists and copies— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, et copies</i>		76 00	50 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		78 50	22 50
Establishing Polling Places (rent, &c.)— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation (loyer, etc.)</i>		129 75	89 75
Printing— <i>Impressions</i>		15 00	.....
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$789 95	\$507 95
DIGBY.			
P. W. SMITH, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		107 30	87 48
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	.....
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route et affichage</i>		158 60	54 47
Poll Books, Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs</i>		20 29	20 29
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		15 00	15 00
Establishing Polling Places and Subdivisions— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation et subdivisions</i>		40 00	32 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , New Tusket		20 10	20 10
” ” ” ” Freeport		19 70	19 70
” ” ” ” Salmon River		24 90	24 90
” ” ” ” Meteghan		22 90	22 90
” ” ” ” Church Point		20 10	20 10
” ” ” ” Township Line		23 70	23 70
” ” ” ” Weymouth		18 50	18 50
” ” ” ” Plympton		16 10	16 10
” ” ” ” Westport		22 30	22 30
” ” ” ” Tiverton		21 90	21 90
” ” ” ” Sandy Cove		17 30	17 30
” ” ” ” Digby		14 10	14 10
” ” ” ” Marshtown		14 10	14 10
” ” ” ” Hillsburgh		16 50	16 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$659 39	\$512 44

NOVA SCOTIA.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
GUTSBOROUGH.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
E. H. FRANCOVILLE, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Deputy Returning Officers and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, des sous-officiers-rapporteurs et des constables</i>		135 00	135 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		63 50	63 50
Mileage other than Proclamations, including that of Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations, y compris ceux des sous-off.-rap. et des greffiers de bureaux de votation</i>		63 70	63 70
Poll Books, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation et copies</i>		48 00	48 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		25 50	25 50
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>		8 00	8 00
Rent of Polling Places— <i>Loyer de bureaux de votation</i>		58 00	58 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$401 70	\$401 70
HALIFAX.			
Jos. BELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		177 80	177 80
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		15 80	15 80
Mileage other than Proclamations, including Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations, y compris ceux des sous-off.-rap. et des greffiers de bureaux de votation</i>		285 60	285 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs et copies</i>		110 30	82 55
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>		37 50	37 50
Polling Places— <i>Bureaux de votation</i>		190 00	190 00
Deputy Returning Officers' accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs</i> ..		314 50	314 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$1,157 50	\$1,129 75
HANTS.			
J. E. GELDERT, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		36 00	36 00
Mileage other than Proclamations including Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations, y compris ceux des sous-off.-rap. et des greffiers de bureaux de votation</i>		86 80	86 80
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>		21 00	21 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats, et rapports</i>		33 00	20 00
Establishing Polling Places and Rent— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation et loyer</i>		88 00	88 00
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs</i> ..		86 00	86 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$376 80	\$363 80
INVERNESS.			
R. McDougall, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur et du secrétaire d'élection</i>		48 00	28 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		56 00	56 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations including Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations, y compris ceux des sous-off.-rap. et des greffiers de bureaux de votation</i>		84 00	84 00

NOVA SCOTIA. Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>		Claimed, — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid, — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INVERNESS.—Continued—<i>Suite.</i>			
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>		45 00	45 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...		18 00	18 00
Establishing Polling Places, Rent, &c.— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation, loyer, etc.</i>		130 00	104 00
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs</i> ..		183 00	183 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$584 00	\$538 00
KINGS.			
J. M. CALDWELL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, Sheriff and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection, du shérif et des constables</i>		30 00	30 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		67 80	67 80
Mileage other than Proclamations including Deputies and Poll Clerks— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations, y compris ceux des sous-off-rap. et des greffiers de bureaux de votation</i>		112 00	112 00
Poll Books— <i>Cahiers de votation</i>		14 00	14 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...		35 00	22 00
Establishing Polling Places, Rent, &c.— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation, loyer, etc.</i>		64 00	64 00
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs</i> ..		80 00	80 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$402 80	\$389 80
LUNenburg.			
J. H. KAULBAK, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		22 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		58 50	58 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		4 00	4 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		9 70	9 70
Returns— <i>Rapports</i>		10 00	2 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$104 20	\$88 20
PICTOU.			
W. H. HARRIS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur et des constables</i>		43 00	43 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		90 50	90 50
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		40 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations including Deputies, &c.— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations, y compris ceux des sous-off-rap., etc.</i>		68 70	68 70
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>		28 00	23 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ...		58 00	34 00
Establishing Polling Places and Rent— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation et loyer</i>		198 00	112 00
Printing— <i>Impressions</i>		10 00	.....
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs</i> ..		128 00	128 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$664 20	\$519 20

NOVA SCOTIA. Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.		Claimed. Demandé.	Paid. Payé.
QUEEN'S.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. N. FREEMAN, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		31 40	31 40
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		15 00	15 00
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>		20 00	20 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$80 40	\$80 40
RICHMOND.			
J. F. FULLER, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		47 00	47 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		17 60	17 60
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>		27 10	27 10
Commissions— <i>Commissions</i>		20 00	20 00
Establishing Polling Places— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation</i>		72 00	72 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> , Fuller, F.		8 20	8 20
" " " " Fuller, C. J.		8 80	8 80
" " " " McNeil		9 60	9 60
" " " " Oliver		12 20	12 20
" " " " McKenzie		11 60	11 60
" " " " McPherson		12 40	12 40
" " " " Kavanagh		10 70	10 70
" " " " McDonald		15 00	15 00
" " " " Urquhart		12 20	12 20
" " " " Greedy		12 20	12 20
" " " " LeLacheur		9 20	9 20
" " " " Morrison		14 30	14 30
" " " " McKay		16 00	16 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$382 10	\$382 10
SHELBUENE.			
J. A. PURNY, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Amount of Returning Officer's account— <i>Montant du compte de l'officier-rapporteur</i>		\$90 00	\$90 00
VICTORIA.			
B. E. THOMAIN, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		14 00	14 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		61 70	61 70
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>		16 00	16 00
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>		22 00	22 00
Commission and Returns— <i>Commission et rapports</i>		16 50	5 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$130 20	\$119 20

NOVA SCOTIA. <i>Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.</i>		Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
YARMOUTH.			
W. K. DUDMAN, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>		28 00	28 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>		27 20	27 20
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>		5 30	5 30
Poll Books— <i>Cahiers de votation</i>		10 00	10 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i> ..		14 00	14 00
Establishing Polling Places and Rent— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation, et loyer</i>		44 00	44 00
Printing— <i>Impressions</i>		3 50	.....
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs</i> ..		60 00	60 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$192 00	\$188 50

NOVA SCOTIA.

RECAPITULATION—*RÉSUMÉ.*

<i>Constituencies.</i> <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	<i>Returning Officer.</i> <i>Officier-rapporteur.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annapolis	P. Bonnett	319 30	310 30
Antigonish	H. P. Hill	110 20	103 00
Cape Breton	J. L. Hill	410 90	410 90
Colchester	C. Blanchard	477 10	454 60
Cumberland	R. McLean	789 95	507 95
Digby	P. W. Smith	659 39	512 44
Guysborough	E. H. Francheville	401 70	401 70
Halifax	J. Bell	1,157 50	1,129 75
Hants	J. E. Geldert	376 80	363 80
Inverness	R. McDougall	584 00	538 00
King's	J. M. Caldwell	402 80	389 80
Lunenburg	J. H. Kaulback	104 20	88 20
Pictou	W. H. Harris	664 20	519 20
Queen's	J. N. Freeman	80 40	80 40
Richmond	J. F. Fuller	382 10	382 10
Shelburne	J. A. Purny	90 00	90 00
Victoria	B. E. Tremain	130 20	119 20
Yarmouth	W. K. Dudman	192 00	188 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$7,332 74	\$6,589 84

NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXPENSES of the late Elections for the House of Commons.

Dépenses des dernières élections pour la Chambre des Communes.

Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ALBERT.		
J. S. REED, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	40 00	40 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	34 30	34 30
Mileage other than Proclamations including Deputies, &c.— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations, y compris ceux des sous off.-rap., etc.</i>	65 00	65 00
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>	21 00	21 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	17 50	8 50
Establishing Polling Places and Rent— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation et loyer</i>	72 00	60 00
Printing— <i>Impressions</i>	11 77	.....
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs.</i>	65 00	65 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$326 57	\$293 80
CARLETON.		
F. R. JENKINS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	51 00	51 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	70 00	66 00
Voters' Lists and Postage— <i>Listes des électeurs et affichage</i>	27 00	27 00
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs.</i>	52 59	40 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$200 50	\$184 00
CHARLOTTE.		
No Return rendered— <i>Rapport pas reçu.</i>	—	—
GLOUCESTER.		
J. T. CARTER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Deputies, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, des sous-off.-rap., du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	58 00	58 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	60 00	60 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	8 00	8 00
Mileage other than Proclamations— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations</i>	28 00	28 00
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>	31 00	31 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	20 50	20 50
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$215 50	\$215 50

NEW BRUNSWICK.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies - Colléges électoraux.			
KENT.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
W. RAYMOND, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Deputies, Clerks and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, des sous-off. rap, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables		144 50	144 50
Proclamations and posting them—Proclamations et affichage		42 00	42 00
Mileage other than Proclamations including Deputies, &c.—Frais de route autres que pour proclamations, y compris ceux des sous-off. rap, etc.		91 08	91 08
Poll Books and Voters' Lists—Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs		51 00	51 00
Commissions—Commissions		7 20	7 20
Polling Places (rent)—Bureaux de votation (loyer)		60 00	60 00
Sundries—Divers		31 20	31 20
Sheriff's Account for General Service—Comptes des shérifs pour services généraux		40 00	40 00
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts—Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs.		66 00	66 00
Totals—Totaux		\$532 98	\$532 98
KING'S.			
S. N. FREEZE, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Deputies, Clerks and Constables—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, des sous-off. rap. du secrétaire d'élection et des constables		196 00	196 00
Proclamations and posting them—Proclamations et affichage		96 50	96 50
Hustings—Estrades		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations including Deputies and Clerks—Frais de route autres que pour proclamations y compris ceux des sous-off. rap. et des greffiers de bureaux de votation		152 40	152 40
Poll Books and Voters' Lists—Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs		52 50	52 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats et rapports		28 00	28 00
Establishing Polling Places and Rent—Etablissement de bureaux de votation et loyer		88 00	88 00
Printing, &c., &c.—Impressions, etc., etc		14 50	14 50
Day Pay posting Notices—Payé pour affichage des avis		24 00	24 00
Totals—Totaux		\$671 90	\$671 90
Amount deducted—Montant déduit			\$92 20
NORTHUMBERLAND.			
J. SHIRREFF, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, &c.—Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection, etc.		40 00	40 00
Mileage posting Proclamations—Frais de route pour affichage de proclamations		35 10	35 10
Poll Books and Voters' Lists—Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs		38 50	38 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns—Commissions, mandats et rapports		16 00	16 00
Printing Proclamations, &c., &c.—Impressions proclamations, etc., etc		50 70	50 70
Deputy Returning Officer—Sous-officier-rapporteur, Ludlow		31 80	31 80
" " Alnwick		26 00	26 00
" " Blissfield		27 40	27 40
" " Hardwick		26 00	26 00
" " Northesk		20 80	20 80
" " Oak Point		22 20	22 20
" " Hutchinson's		20 40	20 40
" " Blackville		23 00	23 00
" " Chatham		20 20	20 20
" " Kirk's		20 00	20 00
" " Nelson		18 60	18 60
" " Glenelg		21 80	21 80
" " Newcastle		27 00	27 00
" " Goodfellow's		20 80	20 80
" " Derby		21 00	21 00
Totals—Totaux		\$527 30	\$527 30

NEW BRUNSWICK.		Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.			
QUEEN'S.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. PALMER, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
For preparing Books, Clerks' Lists, Posting Notices, Printing, Conducting Election, &c., &c.— <i>Préparation de livres, listes des commis, affichage d'avis, impressions, conduite de l'élection, etc., etc.</i>			
		150 00	150 00
Deputy Returning Officer— <i>Sous-officier-rapporteur</i> ,	Gagetown	25 00	25 00
"	Cambridge	19 00	19 00
"	Canning	21 00	21 00
"	Chipman	30 00	30 00
"	Brunswick	30 00	30 00
"	Waterborough	22 00	22 00
"	Johnston	22 00	22 00
"	Wickham	21 00	21 00
"	Hampstead	21 00	21 00
"	Petersville	22 00	22 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$383 00	\$383 00
RESTIGOUCHE.			
W. H. PHILLIPS, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Deputies, Clerks and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, des sous-off. rap. du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			
		82 00	82 00
Mileage including Proclamations— <i>Frais de route y compris proclamations</i>			
		75 00	75 00
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>			
		23 00	23 00
Polling Places— <i>Bureaux de votation</i>			
		75 00	25 00
Printing— <i>Impressions</i>			
		8 00	8 00
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$263 00	\$213 00
ST. JOHN, City— <i>Cité</i> .			
J. HARDING, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Deputies, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, des sous-off. rap. du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			
		160 00	160 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>			
		24 00	24 00
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>			
		60 00	60 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>			
		25 00	25 00
Polling Places (rent)— <i>Bureaux de votation (loyer)</i>			
		104 00	104 00
Printing, &c.— <i>Impressions, etc.</i>			
		12 30	12 30
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$385 30	\$385 30
Amount deducted— <i>Montant déduit</i>			28 30
ST. JOHN, City and County— <i>Cité et Comté</i> .			
J. HARDING, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—			
Fees to Returning Officer, Deputies, Clerks and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, des sous-off. rap. du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>			
		275 00	275 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>			
		84 00	84 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>			
		20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations including Deputies and Clerks— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations y compris ceux des députés et greffiers</i>			
		80 00	80 00
Poll Books and Voters' Lists— <i>Cahiers de votation et listes des électeurs</i>			
		86 50	86 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>			
		47 50	47 50
Establishing Polling Places and rent— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation et loyer</i>			
		173 00	173 00
Printing, &c.— <i>Impressions, etc.</i>			
		14 25	14 25
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>		\$780 25	\$780 25
Amount deducted— <i>Montant déduit</i>			88 68

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RECAPITULATION—RÉSUMÉ.

Constituencies. <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Returning Officer. <i>Officier-rapporteur.</i>	Claimed. <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Albert	J. S. Reed	326 57	293 80
Carleton.....	F. R. Jenkin	200 50	184 00
Charlotte.....	No account rendered .....	.....	.....
Gloucester	J. F. Carter	215 50	215 50
Kent	W. Raymond	532 98	532 98
King's.....	S. N. Freeze	671 90	579 70
Northumberland.....	J. Shirreff	527 30	527 30
Queen's	J. Palmer	383 00	383 00
Restigouche	W. H. Phillips	263 00	213 00
City of St. John.....	J. Haiding	385 30	357 00
City and County of St. John.....	J. Harding	780 25	691 57
Sunbury	J. S. White.....	303 60	303 60
Victoria.....	A. L. Coombes.....	411 40	411 40
Westmoreland.....	B. Botsford.....	329 50	273 50
York	T. Temple	186 30	186 30
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$5,517 10	\$5,152 65

MANITOBA.

EXPENSES of the late Elections for the House of Commons.
Dépenses des dernières Elections pour la Chambre des Communes.

Claimants— <i>Réclamants.</i>	Claimed.	Paid.
	<i>Demandé.</i>	<i>Payé.</i>
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
W. N. Kennedy, Returning Officer for— <i>Officier-rapporteur pour, Lisgar</i>	481 00	
J. M. Macdonell " " Marquette	1,622 82	
N. Mouard " " Provencher	664 50	
E. Armstrong " " Selkirk	658 00	
" WEEKLY MANITOBA," for Printing Proclamations, Voters' Lists, &c.— <i>Pour l'impression des proclamations, listes des électeurs, etc.</i>	137 00	
John F. Bain, for professional services— <i>Four services professionnels</i>	20 00	
Thomas Spence, preparing Poll Books— <i>Préparation des cahiers de votation</i>	42 50	
Sedley Blanchard, various services— <i>Services divers</i>	140 00	
George Roy, services as translator— <i>Services comme traducteur</i>	30 00	
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$3,795 82	

The foregoing accounts have only recently been received; and as they are in excess of, or otherwise at variance with, the authorized tariff, they are reserved for the consideration of the Privy Council.

Les comptes ci-dessus n'ont été reçus que tout récemment; et comme ils excèdent le tarif autorisé, ou n'y sont pas conformes, ils sont réservés pour la décision du Conseil Privé.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT of amounts advanced the several Returning Officers to meet Election Expenses in British Columbia.

Etat des sommes avancées aux divers officiers-rapporteurs pour couvrir les frais d'élection dans la Colombie-Britannique.

Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur.</i>	Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Amount. — <i>Montant.</i>
		\$ cts.
P. O'Reilly	Yale	1,000 00
H. M. Ball	Cariboo	1,000 00
R. Woods	Vancouver District	905 55
A. T. Bushby	New Westminster	458 75
A. T. Pemberton	Victoria	409 00
	Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$3,773 30

MEMO.—The accounts of the Returning Officers have not yet been received, consequently the final settlement cannot be stated.

Nota.—Les comptes des officiers-rapporteurs n'ont pas encore été reçus; en conséquence, le règlement final ne peut être établi.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

EXPENSES of the late Elections for the House of Commons.

Dépenses des dernières élections pour la Chambre des Communes.

Constituencies—Collèges électoraux.	Claimed. — Demandé.	Paid. — Payé.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
KING'S.		
R. MUNRO, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur:—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	26 00	26 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	195 80	123 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	20 00	20 00
Mileage other than Proclamations, including Deputies, &c.— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations, y compris ceux des sous-off.-rap. etc.</i>	106 50	91 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, &c.— <i>Cahiers de votation, listes des électeurs, etc.</i>	26 73	16 73
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	37 50	22 50
Establishing Polling Places and Rent— <i>Etablissement de bureaux de votation et loyer</i>	205 00	150 00
Posting Election Laws— <i>Affichage des lois d'élection</i>	46 00	13 50
Sundries, including Stationery, Postage, Printing, &c.— <i>Divers, y compris papeterie, affichage et impressions, etc.</i>	39 73	29 28
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs</i>	120 00	103 05
		\$595 56
Less, paid by Candidates— <i>Moins, payé par les candidats</i>		29 20
Totals—Totaux	\$323 26	\$566 86
PRINCE.		
T. KELLY, Returning Officer—Officier-rapporteur:—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	28 00	28 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	153 00	48 00
Hustings— <i>Estrades</i>	30 00	.....
Mileage other than Proclamations including Deputies, &c.— <i>Frais de route autres que pour proclamations y compris ceux des sous-off.-rap.</i>	383 10	245 20
Poll Books— <i>Cahiers de votation</i>	25 00	17 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns— <i>Commissions, mandats et rapports</i>	60 40	26 00
Polling Places, Rent— <i>Bureaux de votation, loyer</i>	168 00	168 00
Posting Election Laws and Oaths of Qualification— <i>Affichage des lois d'élection et serments de qualification</i>	62 50	6 00
Sundries, including Stationery, Postage, Printing, &c.— <i>Divers, y compris papeterie, affichage, impressions, etc.</i>	75 50	42 50
Deputy Returning Officers' Accounts— <i>Comptes des sous-officiers-rapporteurs</i>	102 00	102 00
		682 70
Less, paid by Candidates— <i>Moins, payé par les candidats</i>		29 20
Totals—Totaux	\$1,087 50	\$653 50

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Constituencies— <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
QUEEN'S.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
W. MCGILL, Returning Officer— <i>Officier-rapporteur</i> :—		
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables— <i>Honoraires de l'officier-rapporteur, du secrétaire d'élection et des constables</i>	22 00	22 00
Proclamations and posting them— <i>Proclamations et affichage</i>	128 50	128 50
Poll Books— <i>Cahiers de votation</i>	4 38	4 38
Commissions and Warrants— <i>Commissions et mandats</i>	23 00	23 00
Postage— <i>Affichage</i>	4 50	4 50
		\$182 38
Less, paid by Candidates— <i>Moins, payé par les candidats</i>		19 46
Totals— <i>Totaux</i>	\$182 38	\$162 92

RECAPITULATION—*RÉSUMÉ.*

Constituencies. <i>Collèges électoraux.</i>	Returning Officer. <i>Officier-rapporteur.</i>	Claimed. — <i>Demandé.</i>	Paid. — <i>Payé.</i>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
King's	R. Munro	823 26	566 36
Prince	T. Kelly	1,087 50	653 50
Queen's	W. McGill	182 38	162 92
		\$2,093 14	\$1,382 78

RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS—*RÉSUMÉ DES TOTAUX.*

PROVINCES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	49,373 53	46,819 14
Quebec	31,417 94	28,228 56
Nova Scotia	7,332 74	6,589 84
New Brunswick	5,517 10	5,152 65
Manitoba	3,795 82	.....
British Columbia .....	.....	3,773 30
Prince Edward Island	2,093 14	1,382 78
Total for the Dominion— <i>Totaux pour la Puissance</i>	\$99,530 27	\$91,946 27

JOHN SIMPSON,
Assistant Auditor.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st May, 1874.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For a Return of the number of Railway Cars, both Freight and Passenger, that have been imported at various times from the United States by our Canadian Railway Companies, since the 1st day of January, 1873; also their value, and the duties paid on same by each individual Company.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th May, 1874.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th May, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Return called for by the enclosed Address from the House of Commons, bearing date the 20th April last.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

E. J. Langevin,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the number of Railway Cars imported from the United States from 1st January, 1873, to 20th April, 1874, as called for by Departmental letter dated 25th April, 1874.

Entry.	Date.	Name of Railway Company.	Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
No.	1873			\$		\$
23,570	April 9..	Montreal City Passenger Railroad Co.	Two Street Cars	2,006		2,700
23,882	" 15..	" " " "	" " " "	2,009		
24,575	" 23..	" " " "	" " " "	2,009		
202	July 2..	South E. County Railroad Company ..	One Passenger Car ..	600		.....
	1874					
22,560	Mar. 19..	Montreal City Passenger Railway Co.	Two Street Cars	2,003	15%	300 45
22,732	" 20..	" " " "	" " " "	2,003	15%	300 45
23,048	" 24..	" " " "	" " " "	2,003	15%	300 45
23,292	" 27..	" " " "	One " " " "	1,001	15%	150 15
23,498	" 31..	" " " "	" " " "	1,001	15%	150 15
23,895	April 4..	" " " "	" " " "	1,001	15%	150 15
24,023	" 6..	" " " "	" " " "	1,001	15%	150 15
24,190	" 7..	" " " "	" " " "	1,001	15%	150 15
		Total				2,555 70

* As per telegram from Ottawa dated 2nd July, 1873—to run on continuous line across frontier.

(Signed,) W. B. SIMPSON,
Collector.

Custom House,
Montreal, 28th April, 1874.

RETURN showing the number of Freight and Passenger Railway Cars imported from the United States, and entered at this Port, by Canadian Railway Companies, since the 1st of January, 1873, with their value, and the amount of Duties paid on the same by each individual Company.

Date.	No. of Entry.	Name of Importers.	No. of Passenger Cars.	No. of Freight Cars.	Value.	Duty.
Jan. 23, 1874	990	Montreal, Chambly and Sorel Railroad Company.....	1	.....	\$ 1,470	\$ cts. 220 50
"	990	" " "	1	4	1,530	229 50
					3,000	450 00

The above named cars were second hand, in bad order, having been used in the United States for some years.

Custom House,
St. John's, April 29th, 1874.

(Signed,) B. BURLAND,
Collector.

STATEMENT showing the number of Railway Cars imported and entered for duty at the Port of Clifton, from the 1st January, 1873, to the 30th April, 1874, for Canadian Railways.

Date.	Railway Co's.	Description of Car.	Value of each Car.	Total value.	Duty.
1873.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
February 3..	Great Western	4 passenger cars	4,939 50	19,758 00	2,963 70
" 3..	"	2 baggage cars	2,714 50	5,429 00	814 35
" 21..	"	3 passenger cars	4,884 00	14,652 00	2,197 80
" 21..	"	2 baggage cars	2,684 00	5,368 00	805 20
" 24..	"	5 passenger cars	4,884 00	24,420 00	3,663 00
March 4..	"	2 "	4,884 00	9,768 00	1,465 00
May 22..	Canada Southern	6 "	4,908 75	29,452 50	4,417 88
" 22..	"	2 "	4,738 75	9,477 50	1,421 66
" 22..	"	2 baggage cars	2,911 25	5,822 50	873 38
" 22..	"	2 "	2,741 25	5,482 50	822 38
June 23..	"	2 passenger cars	4,738 75	9,477 50	1,421 66
" 23..	"	2 "	4,908 75	9,817 50	1,472 63
" 23..	"	3 "	5,036 25	15,108 75	2,266 31
July 30..	"	2 baggage cars	2,945 50	5,891 00	883 65
		39	.....	169,924 75	25,488 60

(Signed,)

WM. LEGGETT,
Collector.

RETURN showing the number of Railway Cars imported from the United States at the Port of Hamilton, by what Railway Company imported, value of each Car, and amount of duty collected thereon, from the 1st day of January, 1873, to the 29th of April, 1874.

No. of Entry.	Date of Entry.	Name of Importers.	Description of Cars.	Value of each Car.	Duty on each Car.
	1874.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
11,7	April 15th	Hamilton Street Railway Co...	2 Street Railway Passenger Cars	{ 737 58	{ 122 93
				{ 737 58	{ 122 93
11,784	" 18th	"	3 "	{ 743 89	{ 123 98
				{ 743 89	{ 123 98
11,963	" 24th	"	1 "	{ 704 00	{ 117 34
			Total	4,410 83	735 14

No. --No other Cars of any description imported at this Port.

(Signed,)

W. H. KIRKSON,
Collector.

Custom House,
Hamilton, 29th April, 1874.

RETURN of Railway Freight and Passenger Cars, imported at Port of London
since 1st January, 1873.

Date.	Importer.	No.	Freight.	Passenger.	Value.	Duty paid.
1873.					\$	\$
February 27th	Canada Southern Railway Company.	2	.....	2	18,000	2,700

(Signed,) W. STRATHY,
Collector.

London, 29th April, 1874.

RETURN showing the number of Railway Cars entered at the Port of St. Catherine's since the 1st day of January, 1873.

No. Entry.	Date.	By whom Imported.	No.	Description.	Value.	Duty.
	1874.					
3,106	March 5th..	The Welland Railway Co.	1	Passenger Carriage....	4,500	675

(Signed,) JAMES CLARK,
Collector.

Custom House,
Port of St. Catherine's, 29th April, 1874.

RETURN showing the number, kinds, value, duty, &c., of Railway Cars, imported at the Port of Windsor, Ontario, since the 1st January, 1873.

Date.	No.	Importer.	Kind.	Value.	Duty.	Remarks.
1873.				\$	\$ cts.	
June 10..	15	Gt. Western R'way. Co.	Flat	7,635	1,145 25	
do 12..	10	" "	do	5,090	763 50	
do 14..	10	" "	do	5,090	763 50	
do 20..	10	" "	do	5,090	763 50	
Sept. 19..	6	" "	Box	17,280	2,592 00	
1874.						
Feb. 27..	4	C. A. Smith & Co.....	3 Dumpers and 1 truck	1,081	162 15	To be used at the Welland Canal.
Mar. 10..	12	" "	11 do do	1,829	274 35	do do
				43,095	6,464 25	

(Signed,)

WM. BENSON,

Collector of Customs.

Custom House,
Windsor, Ontario, 1st May, 1874.

(No. 61.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 11th May, 1874; For Copies of all Reports and Correspondence relating to Freeman's Patent Tent Spring, the right to manufacture which has been purchased by the Dominion Government.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th May, 1874.

(No. 62.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th May, 1874; For Copies of Correspondence, Reports and Plans relating to Amherst Harbor and Havre aux Maisons.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th May, 1874.

(No. 63.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th April, 1874; For Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and Port Burwell Harbor Company, with reference to making said Port a Harbor of Refuge, together with any representations made by Owners of Vessels, or Navigators of Inland Waters in relation thereto.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th May, 1874.

(No. 64.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For Copies of all Reports of the Minister of Public Works, Orders in Council, and Correspondence with the Imperial Government or any other parties, touching the extension of the Railway into the City of Halifax.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th May, 1874.

(No. 65.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th May, 1874; For,—

- 1st. Copies of the Notices calling for Tenders for the transport of Mails between Rivière du Loup, in the Province of Quebec, and Edmonston, in the Province of New Brunswick, for the four years, beginning on the 1st of April or 1st May, 1868;
- 2nd. Copies of the Tenders received for the transport of such Mails;
- 3rd. Copies of Correspondence between the Postmaster General or any other Officer of the Post Office Department, and the parties tendering, or any other person acting for them, after the Tenders were received; and a statement of the time when the contract for the transport of such Mails was given, together with all other written documents whatsoever having reference to such contracts;
- 4th. Copies of all correspondence and other written documents having reference to the continuance of the said Contract after the fixed period for which it had been given in 1868, together with copies of the last mentioned contract.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th May, 1874.

(No. 66.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 29th April, 1874; For copies of all Letter Memorials from the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, B.C., or other papers in connection with the offering of a Subsidy or other inducements to the Ships of the China Trans-Pacific Steamships Company, running between San Francisco, Japan and China, to call at Esquimalt, British Columbia.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 15th May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 5th May, 1874; For copies of all Papers and Minutes of Council relating to the building of Lighthouses in Prince Edward Island, since the 1st day of July last.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th May, 1874.

OTTAWA, 16th May, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 5th instant, for a copy of all papers and Minutes of Council relating to the building of Lighthouses in Prince Edward Island, since 1st July last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. M. SMITH,

Deputy of Minister of Marine, &c.

E. J. Langevin, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 1st November, 1873.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg to represent that the coast of Prince Edward Island is very insufficiently lighted. That owing in a great measure to the absence of lighthouses, the loss of life and property has been very great. That in consequence of the very valuable fisheries around its shores, this Island is the principal resort of fishermen. That during the past year about two hundred boats and schooners were reported to have been lost and nearly two hundred lives.

We would, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of erecting lighthouses at the following places, viz.:—Mimminegash, West Point, Cape Egmont, St. Peter's Island, Wood Island, Cape Bear, Souris (Knight's Point), Cable Head, New London, and Cape Kildare. We would also suggest that a light at the entrance of Charlottetown Harbor would be of great service.

Knowing the liberal provision heretofore made by the Dominion Government, in lighting the shores and harbors throughout all parts of the Dominion, we trust that the request now made may not be considered unreasonable.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) JAMES C. POPE, M.P.,

A. C. MACDONALD, M.P.

The Honorable P. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 3rd November, 1873.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Committee advise that provision be made in the estimates to be submitted to Parliament for the erection of lighthouses at the undermentioned points in Prince Edward Island,—Mimminegash, West Point, Cape Egnont, St. Peters Island, Wood Island, Cape Bear, Souris (Knight's Point), Cable Head, New London, and Cape Kildare, and also for placing a lightship at the entrance of Charlottetown Harbor.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HINSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable,
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

MALPEQUE, P. E. ISLAND,
March 24th, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—We wish to bring to your notice sundry improvements required in Malpeque Harbor in the article or items of Lights and Buoys. 1st—Lights: Another light is required on Fish Island, placed on the beacon, and two lights on Darnley Point, so arranged as to be a guide or mark entering the harbor over the bar. 2nd—Buoys: It is necessary to have one or more in the Southern Passage, one on the middle ground, and one on the Horse Shoe—the first (viz., Southern Passage) is most important. You are well aware that this harbor is the only accessible place of refuge for vessels on the north side, particularly in rough weather. Hence the necessity of improving the means of access.

Your attention to this matter will much oblige.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,)

PETER MACNUTT,
GEO. SINCLAIR,
H. MACNUTT,
ARCH. MCGOUGAN, Pilot,
D. S. MACNUTT,
BENJ. BEARISTO,
GEORGE T. THOMSON,
WM. HODGSON,
DUNCAN MCGOUGAN, Pilot.

Honorable James Yeo, M.P.,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, April 16th, 1874.

We, the undersigned, representatives in the House of Commons for Prince County, Prince Edward Island, do recommend the improvements asked for by certain parties for the harbor of Malpeque in Prince County, Prince Edward Island; and further beg to state that said improvements are much required.

(Signed,)

STANISLAUS F. PERRY, M.P.,
JAMES YEO.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

OTTAWA, April 27th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, addressed to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, enclosing letter from inhabitants of Malpeque, in reference to the necessity of improvements to that harbour, and I am to inform you that your recommendation will receive consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sirs,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) Wm. SMITH,
Deputy of Minister of Marine, &c.

S. F. Perry, Esq., M.P.,
James Yeo, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons.

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 7th May, 1874; For a Return showing any claims that may have been made by the authorities of the Town of Brantford, to any portion of the Lot of Land near the Mohawk Institution, now in possession of the New England Company, in trust for the Six Nation Indians, at the Grand River, Ontario; also a copy of any instructions, if any, from the Indian Branch of the Department to the Local Superintendent, Mr. Gilkison, relative to the said Lot, with a copy of any Report from the said Superintendent, respecting the same, and what decision the Government has arrived at as to the disposal of the said piece of Land.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th May, 1874.

OTTAWA, 15th May, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, in compliance with the Address from the Hon. the Senate, dated the 7th instant, copies of all correspondence in the possession of this Department, respecting “any claims made by the authorities of the Town of Brantford to any portion of the lot of land near the Mohawk Institution, now in possession of the New England Company in trust for the Six Nation Indians, at the Grand River, Ontario.”

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt. servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for Canada,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, September 26th, 1873.

In re: An application of the Town of Brantford for patent of certain lands referred to in an award to the Grand River Navigation Company, made in the year 1842.

Some few weeks ago a deputation from the Town of Brantford waited upon the undersigned to urge their claims to have the patent issued for the lands in question under the award above referred to.

Under the operation of the 14th and 15th Vic., cap. 151, and the 31st Vic., cap. 65, the Rights of the Grand River Navigation Company to these lands, appear to have passed to the Town of Brantford, with a special reservation made in the 5th Section of the last mentioned Act respecting "certain town or village lots now or hereafter to be laid out, not meaning to except those lots on which there is or may be water power."

Since the date of the alleged award no steps appear to have been taken either by the Grand River Navigation Company, or by the Town of Brantford as their representatives, to carry out the provisions of the award. On the contrary, they have neglected to pay the Government the amount of the valuation of the land under the award, although repeatedly called upon so to do. They have however exercised various acts of ownership over the land, and leased and sold portions of it.

Under these circumstances, and considering the length of time which has elapsed since the alleged award was made, it is submitted that the Government would be justified in treating the award as "lapsed," and dealing with the land as if no such award had ever been made.

The late Superintendent General, Mr. Howe, evidently took that view of the matter in dealing with a case which involved the claim by the Town of Brantford to a portion of the land in question.

It may, however, be argued by the Town of Brantford, that in the case of a similar award made in 1847, the Government recognized the rights of the Town of Brantford by issuing, in 1863, a Patent to the Town covering the lands affected by such award, and that, by a parity of reason, their rights under the previous award of 1842, must also be admitted.

It should, however, be observed, that in the case of the award of 1847, an interval of only sixteen years was allowed to elapse before the application for the Patent, whereas, in the present case, double that length of time has elapsed. Besides this, there is a still more important consideration, viz., that the award of 1842 is not forthcoming, and so far as the Government knows, is not in existence, nor is there anything to show that the Government or its agent ever was in possession of such award.

It is indeed true, that an affidavit of Mr. Wilkes, of Brantford, is filed, with a view to establish the valuation of the land made by the arbitrators in that award; but for aught that appears, the award may have contained other important provisions affecting the lands in question, about which nothing is known.

It seems clear that the Government cannot, in the absence of any copy of the award of 1842, be called upon to carry it into effect, at least until satisfactory evidence, as to all the important provisions of that award, has been laid before them.

The whole question has been further complicated, from the fact, that by reason of the neglect of the Grand River Navigation Company and the Town of Brantford, to have the award carried out, third parties have in the mean time acquired rights in the property, and these parties claim that their rights should be considered and respected in any disposition that may be made of the said lands.

Upon a careful consideration of the whole subject, the undersigned is of opinion:—

1. That in view of the facts set forth in this memorandum, the Government would be justified in treating the alleged award of 1842 as a "lapsed award," and dealing with the property affected by it as if that award had not been made.

2. That even if the Government were willing to carry out that award, yet in the absence of the award itself, and of sworn evidence as to its contents, the Government is not in a position to carry it into effect.

3. That, however, as a matter of public policy, it is desirable that the conflicting claims of the Town of Brantford, of the Indians, and of third parties, to the lands in question, should be speedily and conclusively defined and established.

4. That such object would probably be most satisfactorily and speedily attained by the appointment of some person authorized to make inquiry into the subject, and after conferring with the municipality and the other parties interested to submit a scheme to the Government for the settlement of the question in such a manner as to do substantial justice to all the parties interested.

5. That the person appointed to make such inquiry and report, should be instructed to be guided in so doing by the following principles :—

(A.) That the terms of the alleged award of 1842, so far as they can be satisfactorily established, should be respected.

(B.) That the *bond fide* rights acquired by third parties in any portion of the land disputed, should also be equitably dealt with.

(C.) That the interests of the Indians in the lands should be protected.

6. Finally, the undersigned would recommend that Mr. J. T. Gilkison, the Local Indian Superintendent at Brantford, who is conversant with all the facts of the case, should be appointed to make the inquiry and report herein suggested.

(Signed,) A. CAMPBELL,
Minister of Interior.

October 6th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Governor General has had under consideration in Council, an application from the Town of Brantford for a patent of certain lands referred to in an award to the Grand River Navigation Company, alleged to have been made in the year 1842.

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum on the subject submitted by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, for the consideration of His Excellency.

I am now to inform you that the recommendations contained in this memorandum, have been approved by His Excellency in Council, and I have accordingly to instruct you with all convenient speed to proceed to make the inquiry, and report upon the whole question in the manner pointed out in the portion of the memorandum marked A, and to govern yourself in so doing by the principles laid down in the said memorandum.

It is believed that your own office contains originals, or copies of all important documents bearing on the case in the possession of the Government. Should there be, however, any document here which you may require for the purpose of your inquiry, it will be sent to you on your applying for it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

J. T. Gilkison, Esq.,
Indian Superintendent,
Brantford, Ont.

The Town of Brantford and its claim for Lands.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BRANTFORD, 3rd Nov., 1873.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ult., with instructions in reference to certain lands claimed by the Town of Brantford, representing the late Grand River Navigation Company, under a stated award of 1842.

On the 10th ult. I addressed a note to Mr. Imlach, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Town Council upon the said "Navigation" affairs, with the view to

preliminary meeting upon the subject. I saw Mr. Imlach and Mr. Wilkes, the Town Treasurer; conversed with them, and suggested further affidavits as to any conditions in said award.

Mr. Imlach agreed to call a meeting of the Committee on Monday last. In the meantime, I made further enquiries, examined plans, and again visited the localities of the several parcels of land claimed; while Mr. Wilkes furnished the additional affidavit, which I now transmit.

After carefully reading the memorandum or minute of Council sent me, and guided by the principles therein stated, I came to the conclusion of submitting the following mode of arrangement by way of compromise:—

1st. That the Corporation of Brantford retain all land, and that which is covered by water, requisite for navigation purposes; also, all land which has been actually leased, sold or dedicated by said Corporation prior to 1st January, 1872.

2nd. That said Corporation pay for the same at the rate of sixteen dollars (\$16) per acre.

3rd. That the remainder of the land be held and sold by the Crown for the benefit of the Six Nation Indian Trust.

4th. That in order to define the boundaries of the lands thus designated, a survey of the same, with plan and report, be made by Mr. V. Robinson, P.L.S.

On reading such proposition to the Committee, and after some conversation, they desired I should embody it in a letter to the Town Council, as the Committee had not the power to decide upon the question without authority from the Council; but, before doing so, I beg leave to submit such proposition for your approval.

The grounds on which I base it are:—

1st. It may be fairly assumed such an award was given, not only from what Mr. Wilkes states, but the Navigation Company entered upon the lands, having exercised ownership over a greater portion for many years without hindrance in use for the canal, tow-path, water or mill power, and for storehouses on lease—only one of which latter now exists. I mention the 1st January, 1872, as but a short time prior to, that the Corporation granted to the Great Western Railway Company the 1,200 feet frontage on Water or Wharf Street.

2nd. Admitting in the award of 1842, the value of five dollars per acre, I add interest at six per cent., say \$11, making \$16 *in all*.

3rd. The remainder of the land, forming some acres of farm or garden land (and which might be divided into town lots), not at all required for navigation purposes, it is but just to reserve for the benefit of the Indian Trust which has for 31 years been kept out of the amount of the stated award.

4th. In the event of my proposal being concurred in, a survey is necessary, and as Mr. Robinson made the survey and plan of March, 1859, I suggest he be engaged for the purpose.

I cannot of course say what the decision of the Town Council will be, but my suggestion is so reasonable, it is likely they will accept and close the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), J. T. GILKISON.

The Hon. the Superintendent General,
Indian Affairs.

I, James Wilkes, of the Town of Brantford, Esquire, make oath and say:—

That I was a Director of the Grand River Navigation Company in 1842, when the Board, by resolution, requested the Government to appoint Commissioners (under the Act of incorporation) to settle what the Company should pay individuals who owned or occupied lands laid out by the engineer as required by the Company, and also the price

payable to the Indian Department for the said right of such of said lands as were not patented.

That I recollect the said Commissioners being here and examining said lands and improvements, and they awarded to—

Alexander Bunnell, for improvements.....	£438	0	0
John Lovejoy, for land and improvements.....	112	10	0
Rev. A. Welles, for land and improvements.....	38	10	0
Wm. D. Dutton, for improvement.....	6	7	6
F. T. Wilkes and W. D. Dutton, improvements.....	30	0	0
Mary Ann Kerr, for land and improvements.....	105	0	0

And to the Indian Department for soil right, five dollars per acre.

That all the above individuals were paid the several sums so awarded to them by the Commissioners shortly after the award was made, and are entered in the books of the Company as paid in accordance with the award.

That as far as I recollect, no time of payment was mentioned in the award, its being understood that individuals would be paid at once, and possession taken by the Company (which was done), and that the Indian Department should be paid when necessary; but as a large amount of money was required to dig the canal and build three locks, it was not contemplated by the Company that the same should be paid very soon.

(Signed,) JAMES WILKES.

Sworn before me at Brantford, H.M., }
17th Oct., 1873.

(Signed,) JAMES WEYMS, J.P.

December 24th, 1873.

SIR,—The Acting Minister of the Interior directs me to inform you that he approves of the scheme submitted in your letter of the 3rd ultimo, as the basis of the settlement of the claim of the Municipality of the Town of Brantford, as representing the Grand River Navigation to certain lands, the subject of an alleged award in 1842.

The Acting Minister trusts that you will be careful to protect the rights of third parties who may be in occupation of any portion of the lands in question, and have made substantial improvements thereon.

The Acting Minister agrees with you in thinking a survey necessary, and has no objection to your employing the gentleman named by you for that purpose.

The party making the survey should be directed to note upon the plan the names of the present occupants (if any) of the land, with the value of their respective improvements.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

J. T. Gilkison, Esq.,
Visiting Superintendent, Brantford.

The Town of Brantford and its claim for Lands.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BRANTFORD, 2nd April, 1874.

SIR,—Respectfully referring you to my letter of the 3rd November, last, and your concurrence of the 24th December (No. 2,457½), under which I addressed the Mayor of this town on the 3rd January, but to this time I am without a reply, though I have repeatedly asked the Chairman of the Committee on Navigation for an answer.

I understand it is intended the corporation will maintain their rights, under the alleged award of 1842, and have so acted; by selling property (though they have no title

to give), a portion of which has been, it appears, in the actual possession of the New England Company for many years.

Even if the corporation of this town had the right to sell the piece of land so long held by the New England Company, it was inconsiderate to do so, for that Company was entitled to the first offer, as it forms part of a fine field or park, and the taking off of the strip of a few acres would be an injury and an eyesore.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Robert Ashton (superintendent of the Mohawk Institution and agent of the New England Company), upon the subject of the parcel of land in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed,)

J. T. GILKISON,
Indian Superintendent.

The Honorable Superintendent General,
Indian Affairs.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, 30th March, 1874.

SIR,—As Agent of the New England Company, I beg to call your attention to the action of the Town Council of Brantford in relation to a certain strip of land, comprising about four acres, said to have been reserved for the use of the Grand River Navigation Company, but in whose possession it has never been.

The said piece of land forms the northern boundary of Lot No. 2 in the Township of Brantford, generally known as the eastern part of the "Babcock Lot," and has been in the possession of the New England Company for many years, without any reference to the Grand River Navigation Company or of the Corporation of Brantford.

In June, last year, I heard that the Corporation of Brantford proposed selling the said land. I therefore waited upon the Mayor, and offered to become the purchaser on behalf of the New England Company. He, however, informed me that as the Indian Department claimed jurisdiction over the land the corporation had no power to dispose of it, as they could give no title.

I was greatly astonished, a few weeks after the date of the interview noticed above, to find that the corporation had actually disposed of the land to a Mrs. Golding (or McGoldrick), a woman of very doubtful respectability, promising to give her a quit claim deed of the same.

By the sale of the land to the party referred to, a great injury and injustice is done the New England Company, who had purchased the "Babcock Lot" in order to add it to the Industrial Farm attached to the Mohawk Institution, and who had been induced to make the purchase from fear that otherwise the land might become the possession of such parties as would exercise an evil influence over the inmates of the institution.

It is needless for me to point out to you, that, should the land in question ever become the property of the person referred to, the latter named object of the Company will be entirely frustrated.

Many attempts have been recently made by the purchaser, acting under the instructions of certain members of the Town Council, to obtain forcible possession of the land; but as no one can show any clear title to it, my duty compels me to oppose her, and I have now taken out a summons against Mrs. Golding for trespass, she having thrown down portions of the fence and commenced drawing manure on the land.

Now, sir, as I understand that the title to the land can only be obtained through the Indian Department, I beg, in the interest of the Company I have the honor to represent, and on behalf of the future welfare of the Mohawk Institution, to appeal to you for instruction and assistance in the question at issue, and to solicit your influence with the Indian Department, so that the New England Company may retain possession of the land.

I may here state that I am prepared to purchase the property on behalf of the New England Company whenever the Department decides to offer it for sale.

Trusting you will give this matter your earliest consideration,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedt. servant,

(Signed,) ROBERT ASHTON,

Superintendent, Mohawk Institution,

And Agent of the New England Co.

J. T. Gilkison, Esq.,

Local Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, 2nd April, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—The deep interest you have always shown in matters relating to the welfare of the Indians of the Six Nations, and of the Mohawk Institution in particular, is my excuse for bringing to your notice the action of the Corporation of Brantford in relation to a certain strip of land composing four or five acres, and which is said to have been reserved for the use of the Grand River Navigation Company, but in whose possession it has never been—not being required for navigation purposes.

Last June I heard that the Corporation of Brantford proposed selling the said land, and as it has for many years been in the possession of the New England Company, and occupied by them as part of the Industrial Farm for training Indian youths in agriculture, I waited upon the Mayor, and offered to purchase it for the Company, but he told me that as the Government retained the title, the corporation had no power to dispose of the land.

A few weeks afterwards the corporation sold the land to a woman of questionable respectability, giving or promising to give a quit claim deed for the same. Since then attempts have been made on the part of this woman to obtain possession; but having found the land in the possession of the New England Company when I came into office, I cannot, of course, give it up to any one, unless they can show a good title to the same, so that I am reduced to the very unpleasant alternative of resisting forcibly, if necessary, any attempts made by others to gain possession.

By the disgraceful action of the Town Council in selling lands they had no legal right to dispose of, or even if they had, to altogether ignore the claim of the New England Company to purchase, was a great injury and injustice to the said Company, who would have willingly paid as much or more for the land than any one else, in order to keep their farm intact, and also to prevent the land falling into the hands of persons who might, by their proximity to the Institution, exercise an evil influence over its Indian inmates. It was for the latter reason that the New England Company were induced to purchase Lot 2.

As I told you before, I cannot give up possession to any one unless they can show a title from the Crown. This, of course the corporation are unable to do, but I am informed they are endeavoring to bring influence to bear upon the Government to obtain such a title at once, in order to cover their own unjust and illegal actions.

I am therefore induced to appeal for your assistance either to obtain a title from the Crown for the New England Company, or to induce the corporation to annul their sale to the woman in question, as I am prepared to purchase directly from the Government, or from any one having a legal right to dispose of the land.

Enclosed is a sketch shewing the position of the land in dispute, from which you can see how important it is that it should be and remain the property of the owners of Lot 2.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Signed,)

ROBERT ASHTON.

Superintendent, Mohawk Institution.

Allen Cleghorn, Esq.

BRANTFORD, April 2nd, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose for your perusal a communication I have received from Mr. Ashton, Superintendent of the Mohawk Institution, respecting a small piece of land which has been in the possession of the New England Company for about twenty years.

From a perusal of the communication you will perceive that the New England Company has been very unfairly dealt with by the Corporation of Brantford; the transaction Mr. Ashton refers to took place under last year's Town Council, and under the sway of Imlach, Hawkin & Co. The sole reason I firmly believe that prompted them to act in the manner they have done towards Mr. Ashton is, that they did not approve of the Rev. Mr. Nellis being superceded by Mr. Ashton, and consequently are trying to embarrass Mr. Ashton and to bring him into disrepute with the Company in England, who are exceedingly desirous of purchasing this piece of land, for the reasons spoken of in Mr. Ashton's communication. The Town of Brantford hold their assumed title to the land, under their succession to the rights, titles and interests of the late Grand River Navigation Company; the Grand River Navigation Company had only the right to a tow on the bank of the river or canal and to such other lands as were necessary for the purposes of the navigation, and to no other lands under their Act of Incorporation had they any right whatever. Now it is quite evident that the piece of land to which they now lay claim (a map of which I enclose for your inspection) has never been in the possession of the Grand River Navigation Company, but, on the contrary, has always been in the possession of the New England Company, who have been and now are prepared to purchase it, from the Government or from any party who can give them a title to it. You will see from the enclosed plan that a tow-path of the necessary width is allowed, and the claim of the town to the extra four or five acres is most absurd, as it is not now, nor ever has been, required for the navigation purposes, but their actions are simply to embarrass the New England Institution from the motives I have previously referred to. The New England Corporation, as you are probably aware, is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in existence, having received its Act of Incorporation under the reign of the Commonwealth of England, and has ever since devoted its energies and means to the civilization of the Indian Tribes, and has proved a most faithful auxilliary in improving their condition.

Therefore, I think it ought to be the duty of the Government and of all good citizens to give them fair play in the matter of this land.

It has always been the practice, as I understand it, for the Indian Department to give the occupants of the land the pre-emption right to purchase, and I do not see any good reason why it should be departed from in this case, more particularly when an Institution of so much public benefit desires to become the purchaser.

Will you be so kind as to bring the matter under the consideration of the proper authorities, and use your influence to have justice done in the premises, and let me know how to proceed further in the matter should it be necessary to take other steps, would it not be necessary for Mr. Ashton to make offer to purchase from the Department, if so, let me know who to address.

I shall consider it a great favor if you can find time apart from your other duties to attend to this at once, and write me. With best respects,

I am,

Yours truly,

(Signed,) ALLEN CLEGHORN.

Hon. David Christie,
Ottawa.

The foregoing letter was forwarded to the Department by the Honorable Mr. Christie.

(No. 69.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 13th May 1874; For copy of all Despatches from the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island to His Excellency the Governor General, upon the subject of the resignation of the seat of Stanislaus Francis Perry, the Speaker and a Member of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, together with all legal opinions and documents therewith enclosed.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th May, 1874.

(No. 70.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For copies of all Acts passed, and all appointments made by the Council for the North-West Territories; together with all recommendations made by the said Council to the Dominion Government in reference to Indian Treaties and Indian matters in the North-West Territories.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 20th May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 13th May, 1874; For a statement showing the amount of Dominion and Provincial Notes issued on the 1st January and the 1st July in each year from 1868, to this day, with the amount of such Notes at each period held by the Chartered Banks as reserve and the amount of specie held by the Receiver-General at each period also a Return of the circulation and paid-up Capital of the Chartered Banks, at each period; also the estimated cost of the Dominion Note circulation in connection with the Receiver-General's Department, together with an estimate of the nett gain to the Revenue by the Dominion Note circulation.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 20th May, 1874.

STATEMENT of the circulation of Dominion Notes, and of the Capital and circulation of Chartered Banks, from July, 1868, to December, 1873.

Dates.	Circulation of Dominion Notes.		Specie Reserve.		Dominion Notes held by Banks.	Paid-up Capital of Bank.	Circulation of Banks.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	\$	\$
June 30, 1868	3,795,000	00	759,000	00	.....	30,955,428	8,874,296
Dec. 31, ..	4,451,800	00	772,600	00	.....	31,677,899	10,731,508
June, 1869	4,830,000	00	966,000	00	.....	32,414,370	8,938,817
Dec., ..	5,843,000	00	1,055,550	00	.....	33,789,989	12,499,517
June, 1870	7,479,353	33	1,694,103	67	.....	34,411,997	15,695,497
Dec., ..	7,407,974	00	1,807,974	00	.....	35,446,663	17,611,224*
June, 1871	7,367,340	74	1,644,341	80	.....	38,011,910	19,759,496
Dec., ..	10,951,373	94	4,214,276	16	6,719,418*	41,668,729	22,919,342*
June, 1872	10,510,541	21	2,458,546	24	7,270,679	45,706,709	25,355,070
Dec., ..	11,590,922	81	2,979,040	29	8,219,723	50,954,099	27,930,172
June, 1873	11,284,131	69	2,526,358	45	8,425,287	55,650,659	25,273,316
Dec., ..	12,095,086	43	3,255,754	56	8,582,638	59,131,259	29,016,659

* Returns from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick imperfect.

The cost of the Dominion Circulation since July, 1858, has been, to

June 30, 1869	\$204,857 58
" 1870	209,434 14
" 1871	256,302 86
" 1872	200,916 25
" 1873	71,075 96

In order to estimate the profit from the circulation to the Dominion, it will be convenient to make the comparisons year by year, premising that I have taken the interest saved throughout at five per cent., whereas in the first year we were paying a much higher rate. Taking the average of the two half-yearly periods, five per cent. upon the excess of circulation over the specie held, would be in

1868-69.....	\$188,580.....	Cost of management,	\$204,857
1869-70.....	264,317.....	"	209,434
1870-71.....	283,075.....	"	273,511
1871-72.....	369,727.....	"	183,707
1872-73.....	434,261.....	"	71,076
			\$942,585
Total.....	\$1,539,960		

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

May 20th, 1874.

RETURN

(IN PART)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th April, 1874; For copies of all accounts, claims and certificates presented and transmitted from 1st July, 1867, to this day, to the Dominion Government by each of the Judges of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, in his capacity as such, for all travelling expenses and hotel expenses, in any place other than that in which such Judge had orders to reside or should have resided, either for sitting or acting therein, or for holding therein (in such capacity) any Court in civil, criminal or other matters; together with a detailed statement of the several sums paid in conformity with such accounts, claims and certificates.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 20th May, 1874.

STATEMENT OF CIRCUIT ALLOWANCE PAID TO HON. JUSTICES LORANGER, JOHNSON AND OLIVIER, FROM JULY 1st, 1870, TO MAY 11th, 1874.

Statement of Circuit Allowance paid Justice Loranger.

	\$
1870.	
January and February. To 35 days attendance at the following Courts: Berthier, L'Assomption, St. Julienne and St. François Circuit Court, and Joliette Circuit and Superior, @ \$6.00 per diem.....	210
To attendance at the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, March Term, 1870.....	100
To attendance at the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec, March Term, 1870.....	100
To attendance at the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, June Term, 1870.....	100
To attendance at the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec, June Term, 1870....	100

		\$
May 3 to May 6.	Court of Revision at Quebec, 4 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	24
May 20 to May 31.	Ten days at Berthier and L'Assomption Circuit Courts, and Court of Appeals, Montreal, Special Term.....	60
June 10 to June 11.	Two days at Berthier Circuit Court, Special Term.....	12
June 21 to July 11.	Twenty-one days at Joliette Circuit and Superior Courts and Queen's Bench, Criminal Side.....	126
Sept. 21 to Sept. 27.	Court of Appeals, Montreal, September Term.....	100
	“ “ “ Quebec.....	100
Sept. 21 to Sept. 27.	Five days at Berthier @ \$6.00 per diem.....	30
Oct. 8.....	One day at Berthier.....	6
Oct. 9 to Nov. 7.	Twenty-eight days at Joliette Superior and Circuit Courts and L'Assomption, St. Julienne and St. François Circuit Courts @ \$6.00 per diem	168
Nov. 14 to Nov. 18.	Five days at Joliette (Criminal Term).....	30
Dec. 1 to Dec. 10.	Court of Appeals at Montreal during December Term.....	100
1871.		
Jan. 21 to Feb. 28.	34 days at Superior Court, Joliette and Circuit Courts Berthier, L'Assomption, St. Julienne and St. François, @ \$6.00 per diem.....	204
	Court of Appeals, March term, 1871.....	100
1872.		
May to July.....	Circuit Court, Perthier, 4 days @ \$6.00 per diem	24
	“ St. François, 6 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	36
	“ L'Assomption, 7 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	42
	“ St. Julienne, 4 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	24
	Circuit and Superior Court, Joliette, 14 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	84
	Criminal Court, Joliette, July Term.....	100
Sept. 20 to Sept. 28.	Circuit Court, Berthier, 5 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	30
Sept. 9 to Oct. 23.	Circuit and Superior Court, Joliette, 18 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	108
Oct. 25 to Nov. 3.	Circuit and Superior Court, L'Assomption, &c., 9 days @ \$6.00 per diem	54
Nov. 15.....	Queen's Bench, Joliette.....	100
Dec. 15, 1872, to Feb. 24, 1873.....	Circuit Court, L'Assomption, Berthier, St. François, St. Julienne, Joliette, 28 days @ \$6.00 per diem	168
Various times.....	Superior Court, Joliette, 8 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	48
Mar. 24 to April 5	Superior and Circuit Court, Three Rivers, 22 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	132
May 20 to June 21.	Circuit Court Berthier, L'Assomption and St. Julienne, 13 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	78
June 22 to July 10.	Superior and Circuit Court, St. François and Joliette, 22 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	132
	Queen's Bench, Joliette, July Term	100
1873.		
Sept.....	Superior Court, Joliette, 8 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	48
Sept. to Feb. 1874...	Circuit “ Berthier, 10 days @ \$6.00 per diem	60
Nov. to Feb. 1874...	“ “ St. François, 8 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	48
Sept.....	Superior “ Three Rivers, 4 days @ \$6.00 per diem..	24
	Queen's Bench, Montreal, December Term.....	100
	“ Quebec, March Term.....	100
	“ Montreal, “	100

Total \$3,410

Statement of Circuit allowances paid Judge Johnson.

		\$
1870.		
July 11 to July 14.	To attendance at the Courts at Sweetsburg, 4 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	24
	Queen's Bench, Montreal, September Term.....	100
1872.		
Sept. 14 to Sept. 17.	Circuit Court, Drummondville, 4 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	24
" 18 to " 20.	" Richmond, 3 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	18
" 21 to " 24.	" Danville, 4 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	24
Oct. 1 to Oct. 14.	Circuit and Superior Court, Sherbrooke, 14 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	84
1873.		
.....	Queen's Bench, St. Scholastique, January Term.....	100
.....	" " July Term.....	100
October.....	Circuit Court, St. Jerome, 6 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	36
"	" St. Scholastique, 6 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	36
"	Superior Court, " 9 days @ \$6.00 per diem.....	54
1874.		
January.....	Queen's Bench, St. Scholastique.....	100
Total.....		<u>\$700</u>

Nothing was paid to Justice Olivier.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS to the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 11th May, 1874; For a full statement of all the Expenses connected with the issuing of the Royal Commission entrusted with the examination of the charges made by the Hon. L. S. Huntington against the late Administration: statement to contain the amounts paid and the persons to whom paid.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 20th May, 1874.

STATEMENT of all the Expenses connected with the issuing of the Royal Commission entrusted with the examination of the charges made by the Honorable L. S. Huntington against the late Administration, shewing the amounts paid and the persons to whom paid.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Day, for services.....	\$1,625 00
do do expenses.....	385 00
The Hon. Mr. Justice Polette, do	306 00
Judge Gowan, for services.....	1,625 00
do expenses	393 00
S. J. Vankoughnet, for services as Clerk.....	1,400 00
do expenses.....	440 00
T. & R. White, printing 2,000 copies of Report.....	724 50
Duvernay & Co., printing French edition of Report.....	736 23
Stationery supplied	83 72
Advanced to Hon. C. D. Day, on account Disbursements.....	\$3,000 00
do S. J. Vankoughnet, do	1,500 00
	4,500 00
Less Refunded.....	1,299 81
	3,200 19
Total.....	\$10,918 64

(No. 74.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th April, 1874; For a copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of British Columbia, for 1873; and copies of all Papers and Correspondence connected with the Indian Affairs of the said Province, for 1873; also, a Return shewing who recommended the appointment of Mr. Lenahan to the office of Assistant Indian Commissioner in the said Province, and why and when he was appointed, and whether he had any experience in the management of Indian Affairs before his appointment, and what salary and allowances have been granted to him.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st May, 1874.

(No. 75.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 11th May, 1874; For a Return of all leases and sales of Wood Limits in Manitoba and the North-West; the dates of the leases or sales, together with the terms of lease or purchase, and the names of the Lessees or Purchasers.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 4th May, 1874; For the Report or Reports of the Commissioners named to enquire into the causes of the high Spring Floods of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1874.

OTTAWA, May 21st, 1874.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed return in reference to spring floods between Montreal and Quebec, called for by an Address of the House of Commons dated the 4th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt. servant,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

E. J. Langevin, Esq.
Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

MONTREAL, December 8th, 1873.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 4th inst., we have suspended our investigations on the causes of the St. Lawrence River inundations.

I should like, however, to acquaint you with the preliminary steps we have taken towards conducting our enquiry.

As soon as possible after the issue of the Commission, we carefully inspected the river between here and Quebec, on board the Harbor Commissioners' Steamer *Richelieu*, making ourselves acquainted with its various currents and shoals, or any points likely to obstruct the ice when coming down in the spring.

We landed at the principal villages and personally examined the most experienced parties in them.

We found, however, that the attention they ever gave the subject was very superficial, and consequently valueless; we therefore, with a view to direct their attention to some definite points, prepared the enclosed circular and had it fully distributed, so that observations, conjointly with our own, would have afforded sufficient data upon which we could form our own report.

Since the close of navigation we have been closely watching the formation of the ice, how it effects the height of water, and in fact any phenomena produced in consequence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN DICKINSON,
Chairman of the Commissioners.

F. Braun, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works.

MONTREAL, 24th November, 1873.

SIR,—Being appointed to investigate the causes of the periodical inundations which occur on the River St. Lawrence, between here and Quebec, we are anxious to obtain as much reliable information as possible on the subject during the ensuing year.

To that end we have now the honor to forward you this circular, requesting it may meet your careful attention, and that you would note the following particulars:—

- 1st. Date the ice forms in your district.
- 2nd. Locality where it first forms.
- 3rd. Any changes taking place during the winter.
- 4th. Date of its breaking up.
- 5th. Locality where it first appears to move.
- 6th. Locality where the jam takes place.
- 7th. Particulars as to where the ice comes from that produces the jam.
- 8th. The various heights the water rises to (accompanied by dates) at different times during the winter.
- 9th. Extent of land effected by flooding.
- 10th. The distance the water backs up the river in consequence of the jam.

Finally, that you would be pleased to give your attention to any further matters that may serve to throw light upon the subject of our investigations.

Hoping to have the pleasure of a personal interviews with you, from time to time during the winter,

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) JOHN DICKINSON, Chairman,
CHAS. ARMSTRONG,
JEAN NORMAND.

(Translation.)

THREE RIVERS, 20th Dec., 1873.

SIR,—By a Commission, dated 4th October last, I was appointed, conjointly with Messrs. J. Dickinson and C. L. Armstrong, a Commissioner to enquire into the cause of the inundations between Montreal and Quebec.

Having communicated with my colleagues, we met at Ottawa on the 4th November, and prepared our plan of enquiry and examination. We decided to go down to Quebec in the steamer *Richelieu*, belonging to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners.

Ascending from Quebec we examined all the irregularities of the shore on each side of the St. Lawrence, and applied to a great number of the inhabitants of the shore for information as to the time when the ice took, as to the manner in which it formed, and as to the apparent causes of the jams in the various localities. In the enquiry which we

had resolved upon making, we had necessarily to be circumspect in accepting the testimony which was given us.

Many of the inhabitants of the shore, especially in places where the banks are high, and where they do not suffer from the floods, think only of the advantages resulting from the ice bridge and how its formation may be secured; but we considered that our duty was, above all, to ascertain the means of preventing, if possible, the disastrous overflowings of the St. Lawrence without interposing any obstacle to the free navigation of the river. And it was therefore towards that point that we directed our examination and researches.

After leaving Quebec on the 7th November, we more especially examined, on the upward trip, the following places:—St. Nicholas, Chaudière Narrows, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Les Ecureuils, the Platon, Grondines Point, Cap Charles or St. Jean Deschaillons, Batiscan, Champlain and Three Rivers, at which latter place, on the 12th of November, approaching winter and large quantities of ice compelled us to suspend our labors. We then resolved to continue the examination of the river in winter vehicles, so soon as the condition of the roads would allow of our doing so.

Accordingly, on the 25th November I proceeded to Batiscan and Grondines, and on the 4th December I went down to Quebec to examine the ballast ground, where the ballast from sea-going vessels is deposited, and to observe the passing of the ice at St. Nicholas.

Upon my return from Quebec, I found a letter from Mr. Dickinson, informing me that the Commission was suspended, and directing me, in consequence, to proceed to Montreal, whither I proceeded some days later.

Although in the short space of time which we had at our disposal, I was unable to obtain all the information which could be wished, and to make as minute and detailed an examination as I could have desired, of the river between Quebec and Three Rivers, I consider, however, that I am in a position to point out the principal causes of the floods, and to suggest the most easy and the cheapest means to be adopted to prevent, in a great measure at least, the recurrence in the future of similar disasters: and I am ready, if you desire it to transmit you a report on the subject. I have the honor to enclose my account herewith, and to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

JEAN NORMAND.

To the Hon.

The Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

(No. 77.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 18th May, 1874; For copies of all Correspondence between the Government and E. J. Farrer, one of the Editors of the *Toronto Mail*, and now an Emigrant Agent to Ireland; together with instructions issued to said E. J. Farrer when sent to Ireland, and a statement shewing the Salary which he receives.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st May, 1874.

(No. 78.)

R E T U R N

- To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 11th May, 1874; For,—
- 1st. Copies of Correspondence between the Dominion Government, and the Government of the Province of Quebec, and of the Reports and documents included in this correspondence, in the matter of the offer made by Mr. John Webb, of Cap Santé, Manufacturer, for the purchase of a certain point of land, in order to establish manufacturing establishments on it, the said point of land situate in the Parish of St. Jeanne de Neuville, having been in former times required by the Imperial Government for military purposes, and now placed under the control of the Dominion Government;
 - 2nd. Of the correspondence between the Dominion Government and Mr. John Webb on the subject;
 - 3rd. Of the lease referred to in a letter from the Militia Department of date the 8th April, of the said point of land, made by the Government in favor of J. H. Boswell, Esq., of Quebec.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

(No. 79.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 5th May, 1874; For a copy of the Contract entered into with Benjamin Blair, for conveyance of Mails between Granville and Wallace, in the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in September 1873, and subsequently annulled by the Postmaster General;—Also copies of all letters, telegrams or other correspondence in reference to such contract and the carriage of the said Mails.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]