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Various pagings.

Includes some text in French.

In Sessional paper No. 11, pages 199a-199b are inserted between pages 199-200.

In Sessional paper No. 11, The Melbourne, Australia, exhibition of 1881, page 35 is incorrectly numbered page 5.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 7.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1882.

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- No. 30c. PASTURAGE LANDS:—Return to Order; Showing the total number of applications for leases of Pasturage Lands, and the total number of acres thus applied for. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 30d. TRUST AND LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, relating to the unsettled Trust and Land Improvement Fund Account.
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- No. 30f. TIMBER AND MINING LICENSES:—Return to Address; Copies of all Timber Licenses and Mining Licenses issued for cutting timber or mining within the disputed territory west of the meridian of the east end of Hunter's Island, with the number of acres granted in each year.
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- No. 30l. PRE-EMPTIONS:—Return to Order; Showing the number of acres entered as Pre-emptions in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories, during the year 1881. Also, the number entered as Pre-emptions in each year prior to 1881.
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- No. 32... CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—Second Report of the Civil Service Commission, dated Ottawa, 28th July, 1881.
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- No. 34... GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S WARRANTS ISSUED:—Return of the Governor-General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, in accordance with the Act 41 Vic., cap. 7, sec 32, on account of the fiscal year 1880-81, and a similar Return for the fiscal year 1881-82.
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- No. 38b. Return to Order; For the full description of the locality comprised in each Census Sub-District, from "A" to "F," inclusive, of Census District No. 192, "The Territories," with map delineating the boundaries of each such Sub-District. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 38c. Return to Order; Showing the names of all Officers and Enumerators employed in taking the Census in 1881 in the County of St. John, the amounts paid for fees, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 38d. Return to Order; Showing the names of the persons who made the Census of 1881, in the County of Rimouski, and the amount received by each for fees, &c. (*Not printed.*)
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- No. 44... INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of Canada and Messrs. Glyn and Baring, in reference to any alteration in the arrangements for the payment of interest on the Public Debt, &c.
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- No. 48a. Supplementary ditto.
- No. 48b. Agreement entered into between John Paterson and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to erect section houses, &c., on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Yale and Kamloops Lake, B.C. (*Not printed.*)
Also, between Andrew Onderdonk and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, for the construction of the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Emory's Bar to Port Moody, B.C. (*Not printed.*)
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- No. 48c. Return to Order; Letters and Reports from the Engineer in Chief to the Minister of Railways, also from the District Engineer of Manitoba District to the Engineer in Chief in connection with the increase of quantities on Contract 15, Pacific Railway. (*Not printed.*)
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- No. 48i.. Return to Order; Showing the approximate quantities of the several classes of work for the construction of the railway between Port Moody and Yale. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48j.. Return to Order; Copy of the cheque deposited by Andrew Onderdonk with his tender, which was accepted for the construction of the railway from Port Moody to Emory's Bar. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48k. Return to Order of 21st February, 1881; Copies of contract between one Ham McMicken, acting for himself or as an agent, and T. J. Lynskey, Superintendent of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Emerson to St. Boniface, in relation to the carrying and delivery of freight in Winnipeg, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48l.. Return to Order of the 21st February, 1881; Letters, documents, &c., in relation to difficulties between one Ham McMicken, or T. J. Lynskey and Robert Tait, with reference to the ferry between St. Boniface and Winnipeg. (*Not printed.*)
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- No. 48n. Return to Address; Correspondence with the C.P.R. Company, on the subject of the route of any part or branch thereof, and a statement of the expenditure by the Government on the line to the westward of Winnipeg.
- No. 48o. Return to Address; Correspondence, &c., in relation to any payments of money to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with a detailed statement of all such payments. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48p. Return to Address; Correspondence, &c., in relation to the acceptance of the Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by the Government for any public purpose.
- No. 48q. Return to Address; Correspondence, &c., in relation to any grants or reservations of land for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48r. Return to Order; Correspondence with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, respecting all claims made by said Company for stone, &c., used for the construction of the said road. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48s.. Return to Order; Detailed Statement of all deposits of money made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with the Government, also of any purchases made by the Company from the Government. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48t.. Report of the Royal Commission on the Canadian Pacific Railway, being Vols. 1, 2 and 3 of the evidence taken before them. (*Not reprinted for Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 48u. Return to Order; Statement of the sums expended in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Commission, and correspondence, &c., as to the printing of the evidence or Report. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48v. Further Supplementary Return to Address; For advertisements, specifications, &c., relating to the letting of the railway work between Emory's Bar and Port Moody, B.C.

- No. 48w. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:—Return to Order; Copies of all contracts for the construction of any part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, made by the Company with any firm, since the date of the previous order.
- No. 48z. Return to Order; Correspondence, &c., relating to the allowances proposed to be paid to Canadian Manufacturers of certain goods required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48y. Return to Order; Correspondence, &c., in respect to measures being taken to ensure to the Maritime Provinces, the winter terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48z.. Communication from the Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, dated Montreal, 30th March, 1882, applying to have the location of the line between the western terminal point of the subsidized portion of the Canada Central Railway (now Canadian Pacific) and Algoma Mills, already alluded to, the Sault Ste. Marie Branch approved. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48aa Return to Address; Correspondence between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Government, relating to the Company or its affairs (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48bb Return to Order; Detailed Statement of the particulars of the charges made against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for work performed on the first hundred miles west of Red River. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48cc Return to Address (*Senate*); Communications addressed by Mr. Sandford Fleming to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Report of the recent Railway Commission as laid before both Houses of Parliament.

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- No. 49... PORT DANIEL HARBOR :—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who made the survey of the Harbor of Port Daniel, in 1881. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 50... EXPORTS AND IMPORTS :—Return to Order; Return of the Exports and Imports from the 1st July to the 1st January, in each of the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882, respectively. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 51... WOOD EXPORTED FROM CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY :—Return to Order; Statement showing the total value of Wood manufactured or unmanufactured exported from the United Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, during the year ending 30th June last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 52... FISH EXPORTED FROM CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY :—Return to Order; Statement showing the total value of Fish, Fish Oils, Furs and Skins of Marine Animals exported from the United Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, during the year ended 30th June last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 53... MOOSE, YORK AND CHURCHILL CUSTOMS DUTIES :—Return to Order; Showing the amount received for duties at the Ports of Moose, York and Churchill, during the years from 1876 to 1881, inclusive; also the amount paid to Customs Officers at the several ports. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54... HUDSON BAY, RAILWAY TO :—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of Canada and any other parties in reference to the proposed Railway from Manitoba to Hudson Bay. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 55... BANKS, CIRCULARS SENT TO :—Return to Order; Copies of three Circulars asking for information recently directed, under instructions of the Minister of Finance, to several of the Banks, with the names of the Banks to which they were directed.
- No. 56... PASPEBIAC HARBOR :—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who made the Survey of the Harbor of Paspebiac in 1874 and 1875. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 57... DOMINION STATUTES :—Official Return of the Distribution of the Dominion Statutes of Canada, being 44 Victoria, 3rd Session, 4th Parliament, 1880-81. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 58... BONDS AND SECURITIES :—Statement of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, under the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 37, section 15. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 59... **CANADIAN TOBACCO**:—Return to Order; Statement showing the amount in detail, for each county, of the Revenue produced by the duty on Canadian Tobacco, the cost of collecting, and the amount of Fines levied between the 1st January and 31st December, 1881.
- No. 59a. Return to Order; Statement showing amount of duties collected on Canadian Tobacco, the costs of Stamps used, &c., and of all or any expenses defrayed out of the public chest. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 59b. Return to Order; Return of all Canadian grown Tobacco seized by officers of the Department of Inland Revenue within the Province of Quebec, during the years 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 59c. Return to Order; List of all persons appointed as Tobacco Inspectors, under Act 42 Victoria, chapter 19. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 59d. Return to Order; Statement showing the names of the persons in the second Registration District of the County of Rimouski who have paid the tax on tobacco of their own growth sold by them. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 60... **KINGSVILLE HARBOR**:—Return to Order; Reports of H. F. Perley, Esq., Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, respecting Kingsville Harbor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 61... **SEIZURES AND FINES**:—Return to Order; Showing the number of seizures made at each Port of Entry of the Dominion, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881; the fines exacted and how disposed of. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 61a. Return to Order; Showing the number and nature of the several seizures made at the different Ports of Entry of the Dominion from the 30th day of June, 1881, to the 1st day of January, 1882, and the amount of fines exacted in each case disposed of. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 62... **STEAMBOATS, INSPECTION OF**:—Return to Order; Copy of all Rules and Regulations for the Inspection of Steamboats in force in the years 1879 and 1880, also a copy of any Inspector's certificate, granted to the steamer *Waubuno* navigating the waters of the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron in 1879, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 63... **NAPOLEON III., STEAMER**:—Return to Order; Reports respecting the condition of the engines and boilers of the Government Steamer *Napoleon III.*, since 1st January, 1878, with copies of tenders for new engines and boilers, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 64... **VESSELS, U.S., REGISTERED IN CANADA**:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of vessels propelled by wind or steam which were built in the United States and registered in Canada between the 1st January, 1878, and the 1st January, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 64a. Return to Order; Showing the name and number of all boats or sailing vessels lost on Canadian inland waters, since 1870, with the value of property and number of lives lost and the causes of the losses. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 64b. Return to Address; Correspondence in reference to loss of vessels on our inland waters in consequence of overloading or shifting of cargoes.—(*Not printed.*)
- No. 65... **MARINERS' SICK FUND**:—Return to Order; Statement of the annual amounts collected on ships frequenting the River Saguenay, from 1st July, 1867, to 1st July last, for the Sick and Disabled Mariners' Fund. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 66... **DRUID, STEAMER**:—Return to Order; Return of all tenders forwarded to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the construction of new feathering wheels, &c., to the engine of the Government steamer *Druid*, Engineer's reports, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 67... **A. S. McEDWARDS, DISMISSAL OF**:—Return to Order; Papers in connection with the dismissal of A. S. McEdwards, late postmaster at Neustadt. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 68... **POINT AUX TREMBLES, WHARF AT**:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer appointed by the Government to ascertain the possibility of constructing a wharf at Point aux Trembles, in the County of Portneuf, with the plans, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 69... **RAILWAY CO. RETURNS, N.S.**:—Returns furnished by railway companies in Nova Scotia, under 36 Victoria, chapter 25. (*Not printed.*)

No. 70...	LOUISE BRIDGE :—Return to Order; Correspondence between the Department of Railways and the Council of the City of Winnipeg on the subject of the Louise Bridge. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 71...	EEL FISHERY, RIVER RICHELIEU:—Return to Address (<i>Senate</i>); Documents bearing dates between January, 1874, and 18th March, 1881, in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the rights of Joseph Goyette, Pierre Dionne and Toussaint Huot, in an eel fishery situate in the bed of the River Richelieu. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 72...	LAVAL UNIVERSITY :—Return to Address; Relating to the Act passed by the Quebec Legislature, at its last Session respecting Laval University, and the petitions asking for the disallowance of the said Act. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 73...	CANADIAN SHIPS AND FRENCH PRODUCTS :—Return to Address (<i>Senate</i>); Respecting the sale of Canadian built ships in France on the same favorable terms as are enjoyed by vessels of British construction; also as to the admission of French products into this country on more favorable terms. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 74...	TELEGRAPH, CAPE SABLE :—Return to Order; Correspondence with the Department of Public Works, asking the Government to provide for telegraphic communication between Cape Sable Island and the mainland, in the County of Shelburne. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 75...	MINING ACT, QUEBEC :—Return to Address; Copies of the Act passed by the Quebec Legislature in the Session of 1830 respecting mines; of the petitions praying for the disallowance of the said Act, and the Report of the Minister of Justice. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 76...	INDIANS, ARREARS DUE TO :—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Ontario in reference to the arrears due to the Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior under the Robinson Treaty.
No. 77...	ST. MICHEL WHARF :—Reports in relation to improvements, &c., to be made on the Wharf at St. Michel, County of Bellechasse. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 78...	ACADIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S PIERS :—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the construction of the Acadia Steamship Company's Pier at Annapolis, and any estimates of the cost. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 79...	WINTER COMMUNICATION, P.E.I. :—Return to Order; Correspondence in reference to the improvement of winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland.
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No. 80...	NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE SUPPLIES :—Return to Order; Copy of the Contract entered into by the Government, in 1880, with J. G. Baker & Company, of Fort Benton, for furnishing supplies for the North-West Mounted Police.
No. 81...	INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY :—Return to Order; Copies of all tariffs of rates for freight or passengers on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways; and Statement of all special rates. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 81a.	Return to Order; Account of stock taken in the stores or shops of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, during the years 1879 and 1880. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 81b.	Return to Order; Showing the average number of miles of the Intercolonial Railway worked each year; the cost per mile of running the road, and the average quantity of freight carried, and the average earnings per mile each year.
No. 81c.	Return to Order; Showing the working expenses and revenue of the Intercolonial Railway in each of the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881; the number of employes and their salaries, and the number of miles run.
No. 81d.	Return to Order; Showing the number of locomotives and cars, &c., at the several workshops of the Intercolonial Railway now undergoing or awaiting repairs. <i>(Not printed.)</i>
No. 81e.	Return, and Supplementary Return, to Order; Tenders, Correspondence, &c., respecting the purchase of second hand coal hoppers from or through B. Burland.

- No. 81f. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order; Statement and complaint of J. St. Laurent in relation to the killing of a horse by the cars on the branch of the Intercolonial Railway at Rimouski, and Report of Mr. Rennie annexed. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 81g. Return to Order; Reports made by Frank Shanly on claims made by contractors or others on the Intercolonial.
- No. 81h. Return to Order; Showing what branches or sidings of the Intercolonial Railway were built or commenced during the year 1881, the length and cost of each, &c.
- No. 81i. Return to Order; Showing, in detail, the expenditure of \$24,372.54 described in the Minister of Railway's Report, Appendix No. 3, for completion of the Intercolonial. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 81j. Return to Order; Showing the total cost to date of the portion of the Intercolonial Railway between River du Loup and the terminus at Hadlow, or Chaudière Junction.
- No. 81k. Comparative Statement of the operations, Intercolonial Railway, from 1st July, 1876 to 1880-81.
- No. 81l. Capital account, Intercolonial Railway, of the quantity of rolling stock delivered and to be delivered, and of the expenditure thereon, from 1st July, 1874, to 1st July, 1883.
- No. 81m. Memorandum of the steel rails renewals, Intercolonial Railway, during the years 1874-75 to 1878-79.
- No. 81n. Return to Order; Statement showing the quantities of Spring Hill coal, delivered at St. John and intermediate stations by the Intercolonial Railroad during the year ending 31st December, 1881; also rates of freight, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 81o. Return to Order; Copies all of documents relating to the claim of Félix Caron and Henriette Chouinard, both of St. Jean Port Joli, against the Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 81p. Return to Order; Showing what number of locomotives, passenger freight and coal cars, and other rolling stock, were purchased or contracted for or built at the Government workshops during the year ending 31st December, 1881.
- No. 81q. Return to Order; Report of the section men, in relation to damages caused by fire from the locomotives to the property of Mr. Ferdinand Bellevance. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 81r. Return to Order; for advertisements, or circulars asking for tenders for the supply of iron and iron manufactures, &c., required for the use of the Intercolonial Railway, during the period from 30th June, 1880, to 31st December, 1881.
- No. 82... MANITOBA BOUNDARIES:—Return to Address; Copy of the Proclamation bringing into force the Act extending the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 82a. Return to Address; Despatches between the Governments of Canada and Manitoba, in reference to the extension of the Boundaries of Manitoba, and also in reference to further grants of money to that Province.
- No. 83... FACTORIES, COMMISSIONERS:—Return to Order; Instructions to, and correspondence with the Commissioners on Factories, including instructions and correspondence as to information on other points than those contained in the Report laid on the Table, with certain detailed Statements in the possession of the Government, &c.
- No. 84... COTTONS, CANADIAN AND FOREIGN:—Return to Order; Statements in the possession of the Government showing the cost of the specified brands of like qualities of Canadian and Foreign Brown and White Cottons. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 85... FABRE, SENATOR:—Return to Address (*Senate*); Correspondence between the Government and Senator Fabre, together with the amount of compensation paid him for travelling and other expenses. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 86... METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE:—Return to Order; Statement showing the amounts paid for the Meteorological Service of Canada during the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 87... BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY:—List of the Shareholders of, with Statement of its affairs. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 88... LONDON POST OFFICE:—Return (in part) to Address; Report made by Post Office Inspector Dewe about 1880, on the defaults and irregularities in the London Post Office. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 88a. Supplementary Return to Address; Report made by Post Office Inspector Dewe about 1880, on the default and irregularities in the London Post Office. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 88b. Return to Address; Correspondence, &c., relating to J. J. Ross and G. Gordon, late Clerks in the London Post Office, and to their superannuation. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 89... VANCOUVER ISLAND, TELEGRAPH ON:—Return to Order; For Papers asking that the Telegraph Line on the east coast of Vancouver's Island be extended to Comox. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 90... ANNIE STEWART, TUG BOAT:—Return to Order; Statement of Services performed for the Government by the Tugboat *Annie Stewart*, during the past three years, and copies of contracts entered into with the owners. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 91... GRINDING IN BOND:—Return to Address; Correspondence, regulations, &c., on the subject of Grinding in Bond, with a Statement of all Bonds given under the regulations, and of any action taken thereon, and of the present condition of things in respect of each such Bond, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 92... FLOUR, MEAL, &c., IN NOVA SCOTIA:—Return to Order; Statement of Flour, Meal and Corn entered for consumption at the different Ports of Entry, in all the Counties of the Province of Nova Scotia, from 15th March, 1879, to the 30th September, 1881.
- No. 93... ST. HYACINTHE IMPORTS, &c.:—Return to Order; Statement of the Imports at the Port of St. Hyacinthe, from the 1st July, 1881, up to the 1st February, 1882; also of the Receipts and Expenditure at the same Port during the same period. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 94... FLOUR BARRELS, EVASION OF DRAWBACK:—Return to Order; Correspondence in possession of the Government, as to the use of barrels or parts of barrels in which American flour had been imported for the purpose of exporting Canadian flour in evasion of regulations as to drawback. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 95... DIXON, JAMES D., SUPERANNUATION OF:—Return to Order; Relating to the Superannuation of James D. Dixon, Collector of Customs, Sackville, and the appointment of his successor, Wm. C. Milner. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 96... FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES, LIST OF:—Return to Order; List of the names of Foreign Life Assurance Companies who have made deposits with the Government for the sole benefit of Canadian policyholders. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 97... SAGUENAY COUNTY, POSTAL COMMUNICATION:—Return to Order; Petitions and Correspondence addressed to the Government respecting postal communication on that part of the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, comprised in the County of Saguenay. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 98... MANITOBA LAKE, LEVEL OF:—Return to Order; Reports of Engineers and Correspondence respecting the lowering of the present level of the water in Lake Manitoba. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 98a. Supplementary Return to Order; Reports of Engineers and Correspondence respecting the lowering of the present level of the water in Lake Manitoba. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 99... WOOL IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Showing the number of pounds of wool imported into the Dominion since the 30th June, 1881, and the amount collected therefor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 100. SELKIRK, TELEGRAPH OPERATION:—Return to Order; Statement of the receipts and expenses in connection with the maintenance and operation of the telegraph line from Selkirk to Fort Edmonton and from Selkirk to Winnipeg. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 101. QUARANTINE STATIONS FOR CATTLE:—Return to Order; List of Quarantine Stations authorized under the Regulations for the importation of cattle for breeding purposes. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 102. ANDERSON, JAMES, CROWN TIMBER AGENT, WINNIPEG:—Return to Order; Letters of Instructions from Lindsay Russell, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior, to James Anderson, Crown Timber Agent at Winnipeg, relating to disposal of timber for lumber, railway ties or cordwood, since 1st March, 1881. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 103. PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS:—Return to Address; Copy of any Provincial Legislative body transmitted to His Excellency on the subject of the exercise by the Parliament of Canada of the power to declare Provincial Railways to be for the general advantage of Canada. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 104. THOMAS RYAN, APPOINTMENT OF:—Return to Order; Correspondence in relation to the appointment of Mr. Thomas Ryan as Engineer of the Custom House at Montreal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 105. PICTOU DRY DOCK:—Return to Order; Correspondence in connection with the Dry Dock at Pictou. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 106. WOOD, E. B., C.J., MANITOBA:—Return to Address; Answer of the Honorable Edmund Burke Wood, Chief Justice of Manitoba, to the Petition of Henry J. Clarke, Q.C., of Winnipeg, and others, presented to the House of Commons, 4th March, 1881.
- No. 107. TORONTO RAILWAY CROSSINGS:—Return to Order; Reports of Government Engineers relative to the different Railway Crossings at Queen and Dufferin Streets, in the City of Toronto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 108. BANK OF UPPER CANADA:—Memorandum; On the Estate of the late Bank of Upper Canada.
- No. 108a. Statement of the indebtedness of the Bank of Upper Canada to the Government, amounting to \$1,150,000, up to date.
- No. 109. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE:—Return to Order; Showing the various changes in the organization of the Royal Military College, since its establishment to 1st February, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 109a. Return to Order; Detailed list of Cadets of the Royal Military College, past and present, who were born in the United States. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 109b. Return to Order; Showing the number of Cadets who have been admitted to the Royal Military College since its opening; the number graduated, the number left without graduating, and the number now on the strength of the College, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 109c. Return to Order; Return of Graduates holding commissions in the Militia, who have attended the training of Battalions to which they are attached, since July last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 109d. Return to Order; Showing the salary paid to Professor Ferguson, the number of Cadets attending his classes, and the number of lectures given by him, from 1st November, 1881, to 1st February, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 109e. Return to Order; Names of the staff and employés in connection with the Royal Military College, with their salaries, allowances and duties. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 109f. Return to Order; Correspondence between the Commandant of the Royal Military College and the Militia Department in reference to the appointment of a Captain of Cadets, in place of Major Ridout. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 109g. Return to Order; Correspondence between the Commandant of Royal Military College at Kingston, the Major General Commanding and the Minister of Militia relating to the removal of Major Ridout from the Royal Military College Staff. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 110. RED RIVER EXPEDITION:—Return to Address; Showing the names of the Officers who took part in the Red River Expedition of 1870-71, those of the "Ontario Rifles" as those of the "Quebec Rifles." (*Not printed.*)

- No. 111. FLETCHER, LIEUT.-COL.—Return to Order; Correspondence with the Department of Militia and Defence, in relation to the retirement of Lieut.-Col. John Fletcher, late Assistant Adjutant-General, Military District No. 5, and the bonus granted him. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 112. SUPREME COURT.—General Order No. 80 of the Supreme Court of Canada (in compliance with the provisions of sec. 79 of the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act.) (*Not printed.*)
- No. 113. EXPENSES TO ENGLAND.—Return to Order; Showing the expenses incurred by the several Members of the Government, or of any persons in the service of the Government, sent to England or elsewhere, from the 10th February, 1880, to date.
- No. 114. GALT, SIR A. T.—Return to Order; Showing all sums paid to Sir A. T. Galt, as High Commissioner. Also, amount paid for rent and outfit of his residence in London, also travelling expenses, since July, 1878.
- No. 115. MATANE, WHARF AT.—Return to Order; Engineer's Report respecting the repairs made to the Wharf of Matane, and the improvements necessary to be made. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 116. COURTNEY RIVER.—Return to Order; Copy of the Dominion Agent's Report on Courtney River, in Comox District. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 117. GRAIN, &C., DUTY PAID ON.—Return to Order; Showing the quantity, value and duty paid on the Imports entered for consumption of "Grain and Products of Grain," also of "Animals," also of "Fruits and Provisions," for the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.
- No. 118. COAL EXPORTED.—Return to Order; Showing the quantity of Coal exported from the Ports of Nova Scotia in 1877-78, 1878-79 and 1880-81, and to what countries. Also, the quantity of Coal carried upwards through the St. Lawrence Canals, &c.
- No. 119. CUSTOMS BOATMEN AT QUEBEC.—Return to Order; Copies of Petitions from the Customs Boatmen of the City of Quebec, applying to be supplied with uniforms, and the replies thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 120. GOODS MANUFACTURED IN QUEBEC.—Return to Order; Statement of the Goods which were manufactured in the Province of Quebec, and exported to British Columbia, between 1st January, 1880, and 1st January, 1882, and their value. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 121. MILITIA.—Return to Order; Statement of the Expenditure on account of the Militia in Canada, from 1st July, 1874, to 1st July, 1879, and since 1st July, 1879, to date. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 121a. Return to Order; Reports from General Luard or any other officer or Court, relating to the command or discipline observed in the 27th Battalion of Volunteer Militia, or any complaints from any officer of the Battalion. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 122. MR. JUSTICE JETTÉ.—Return to Order; Copy of the opinion or judgment of Mr. Justice Jetté, in a recent case affecting the validity of a marriage in the Province of Quebec, in which certain questions were referred to an ecclesiastical authority. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 123. CAPTAIN ALLAN.—Return to Address; Correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal or resignation of Captain Allan from the Public Service. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 124. HALF-BREED MINORS' CLAIMS.—Return to Order; Copies of all Claims made under the Manitoba Act, by Half-breed Minors and others, who were temporarily absent on the 15th July, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 125. GEORGIAN BAY.—Return to Order; Correspondence concerning the Boat Licensing System and its operation as it affects the Georgian Bay, Ontario; and with regard to the formation of a company to become licensees of the fishing grounds. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 126. SOURIS HARBOR, P. E. I.—Return to Order; Correspondence, &c., relating to the Harbor Improvements at Souris West, in Prince Edward Island. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 127. HAMILTON CUSTOM HOUSE.—Return to Order; Petition of the citizens of Hamilton for the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a new Custom House, &c. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 128. PUBLIC PRINTING WITHOUT CONTRACT :—Return to Address; Showing the amount paid for printing by Order of the Government to any person other than the contractor for Parliamentary Printing.
- No. 129. ADVERTISING :—Return to Order; Showing the amount paid for advertising in the various newspapers, with a list of the same. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 130. BRIDGE OVER ST. JOHN RIVER :—Return to Address (*Senate*); Correspondence between the Government of Canada and any parties interested or offering to construct a bridge across the Falls of the St. John River at St. John, N.B.
- No. 131. WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY :—Return to Order; Statement showing separately the gross earnings on local and through traffic on the lines of railway worked by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, and the mode of division by which the sum of \$21,216 is arrived at as payable to the Government. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 132. VANCOUVER ISLAND RAILWAY :—Return to Address; Correspondence, &c., relating to the construction of a railway on Vancouver Island. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 133. CASCOMPEC HARBOR, P.E.I. :—Return to Order; Correspondence with the Department of Public Works having reference to improvement of Cascompec Harbor, Prince County, P.E.I. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 134. FISH INSPECTION :—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantity of each kind of Fish inspected in each district in which an inspector has been appointed, the fees charged in each case, and the gross amount received in the year 1881. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 134a Return to Order; Papers relating to the importation of pickled herring, &c., from Newfoundland or the Labrador Coast, and the inspection of such fish in Newfoundland, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 135. FERRIES BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES :—Return to Address; Orders in Council regulating ferries between points in Canada and the United States. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 136. CUSTOMS CIRCULARS :—Return to Order; Circulars, &c., issued by the Customs relating to the interpretation of the several classes of goods imported, and the duties to be levied thereon from the 1st January, 1874, to 14th March, 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 136a Return to Order; Circulars, &c., issued by the Customs relating to the interpretation of the several classes of goods imported, and the duties to be levied thereon since March 14, 1879, to 1st February, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 137. MORSE, D. J., DISMISSAL OF :—Return to Order; Correspondence in reference to the dismissal of D. J. Morse, as sub-Collector of Customs, at Bear River, in the County of Annapolis. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 138. MALT LIQUORS, DUTIES ON :—Return to Order, of the various modes which have hitherto been adopted for collecting duties from malt and malt liquors; also any information as to the mode in vogue in the United States and Great Britain. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 139. TRAMWAY AT GRAND RAPIDS, SASKATCHEWAN :—Return to Order; Concerning the granting of a Charter to the Hudson's Bay Company to construct a tramway around the North Shore of the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan.
- No. 140. ARISAIG AND CAPE GEORGE PIERS, AND BAYFIELD BREAKWATER, N.S. :—Return to Order; Reports of Engineers and Petitions respecting Arisaig Pier, Cape George Pier, and Bayfield Breakwater, N.S., since 30th September, 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141. PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES, ACTS OF :—Return to Address; Return of all Provincial Acts passed by the several Local Legislatures, and disallowed by the Government of the Dominion since July, 1867; also those that have been amended in conformity with the request of the Dominion Government, and also of those which have been declared *ultra vires* by Her Majesty's Privy Council, &c.
- No. 141a Return to Address; Correspondence, &c., relating to Acts or reserved Bills of Provincial Legislatures not already asked for by Address or Order of the House.

- No. 141b. **PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES, ACTS OF:**—Return to Address (*Senate*); Correspondence, &c., relating to Acts of Provincial Legislatures passed since 1st January, 1880, or reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.
- No. 142. **PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MANITOBA:**—Report of a Committee of the Hon. the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th April, 1880, respecting a Memorandum, dated 20th March, 1880, of the Delegates of the Province of Manitoba, appointed to confer with the Privy Council in relation to the erection of Public Buildings, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 143. **HEALTH OFFICERS, HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN:**—Return to Order; Circulars and instructions issued to the Health Officers at Halifax and St. John, N.B., in regard to vessels arriving at those Ports and having contagious diseases on board. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 144. **TORONTO HARBOR:**—Memorandum with Plan relating to the past and present state of the Harbor of Toronto, Ontario, prepared by direction of the Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works, and Report by James B. Eads, Esq., C.E.
- No. 145. **COWICHAN RIVER:**—Return to Order; Statement showing the money expended on Cowichan River and the Surveyor's Report as to the completion of the work as per contract. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 146. **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY:**—Return to Order; Statement showing list of articles on which Freight rates have been lowered on the Prince Edward Island Railway since 1873, also, relating to further lowering of rates, including Passengers' Fares. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 146a. Comparative Statement of operations, Prince Edward Island Railway, from 30th June, 1875, to 30th June, 1881.
- No. 146b. Return to Order; Correspondence, &c., relating to the construction of a Branch Railway between Harmony Station, on Prince Edward Island Railway, and East Point.
- No. 147. **EXPORTS AND IMPORTS:**—Return to Order; Summary Statement for the six months ending December 31st, 1881, of the quantity and value of the exports of each Province and for the Dominion, of the Produce of the Mine, Fisheries and Forest, &c. Also, Statement of the Imports of the same articles for the same period.
- No. 148. **DRAWBACKS ON GOODS:**—Return to Order; Return of all claims presented for Drawbacks on goods manufactured for export since January 22nd, 1881, showing the names of all applicants, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 149. **McLAREN vs. CALDWELL, AND STREAMS BILL:**—Return to Address; Copy of the Judgment of the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal of Ontario in the case of McLaren vs. Caldwell *et al.* Also correspondence relating to the disallowance of the Streams' Bill. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 149a. Return to Address; Correspondence, &c., relating to an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, intituled; "An Act for protecting the Public Interests in Rivers, Streams and Creeks," disallowed by His Excellency in Council.
- No. 150. **FLETCHER, THOMAS:**—Return to Address; Correspondence and all other documents connected with the Petition to be set at liberty, made by Thomas Fletcher, sentenced 8th June, 1881, by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the District of Montreal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 151. **NEW BRUNSWICK, CONVICTIONS IN COUNTY COURTS:**—Return to Order; Return of persons convicted in the Circuit and County Courts of New Brunswick during the past three years; the sentences imposed, and also of the Prisoners in the Penitentiary under the commitment of the Police Magistrates of the City of St. John, and Town of Portland. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 152. **FISHING LICENSES, ST. VALIER:**—Return to Order; Reports, &c., respecting the Fisheries and Fishing Licenses granted to François Ruelland and Jean B. Langlois, of St. Valier, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 153. **VOLUNTEER COMPANIES, ALGOMA:**—Return to Order; Applications made to the Department of Militia and Defence to be allowed to form Volunteer Companies in the District of Algoma. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 154. MANITOBA, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :—Return to Address ; Correspondence with reference to any commission issued by the Local Government of Manitoba, affecting the mode of administering justice in that Province. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 155. CASTLE GARDEN PROPERTY, QUEBEC :—Supplementary Return to Order (20th December, 1880) for papers which have been furnished the Government in support of the claim of Henry A. P. Holland, to the Castle Garden Property, Quebec. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 156. ST. ANACLET RAILWAY STATION :—Return to Order ; Correspondence between the Government and interested persons of St. Anaclet and of Point au Pères, respecting the erection of a Railway Station in the Parish of St. Anaclet. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 157. KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY :—Return to Order ; Correspondence, &c., respecting complaints against the location and manner of working of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway in the City of Kingston. (*Not printed.*)
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- No. 159. COUNTY COURT JUDGES :—Return to Address ; Correspondence in relation to the tenure of office of the County Court Judges in any of the Provinces. (*Not printed.*)
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- No. 162. CUSTOMS' SEIZURES, HUDSON'S BAY :—Return to Order ; Return of all Customs' Seizures, made at Moose, York, Churchill and all other Ports in Hudson Bay during the past seven years. (*Not printed.*)
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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR,

1881.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :
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1882.

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1881.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1881.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The following is a statement of the number of letters received and sent by the Department, during the year 1881.

Month.	Received.	Sent.
January.....	2,778	3,590
February.....	3,079	3,639
March.....	3,315	4,396
April.....	3,347	3,136
May.....	3,398	3,962
June.....	3,065	2,683
July.....	3,005	3,138
August.....	2,918	2,769
September.....	2,255	3,295
October.....	2,357	3,100
November.....	2,686	2,816
December.....	3,169	4,272
Total.....	35,372	40,826

The following table shows a statistical statement of business of the Department from the year 1864 to 1881, inclusive:

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, &c.	Total Number of Immigrants and Immigrant Passengers.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,694	7,638	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,794
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	3,204	99,109
1874	17,970	22,673	3,072	80,022
1875	15,623	17,927	4,923	43,458
1876	16,562	18,512	4,389	36,549
1877	21,796	30,079	4,271	35,285
1878	19,815	28,429	4,159	40,032
1879	27,259	22,419	4,190	61,052
1880	24,210	30,988	4,474	85,850
1881	35,372	40,826	5,271	117,016

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

CATTLE TRADE.

Importation.

In accordance with the Order in Council of 23rd April, 1880, all cattle which have been imported during the past year were subjected to a quarantine of 90 days and this has been enforced. The attention of cattle importers is now being given to the importation of the best pedigreed stock that can be procured, and the value of this important enterprise in laying a good foundation for the future stock of this country cannot be over-estimated.

The total numbers imported, and that underwent quarantine were as follow :

Improved breeds of cattle.....	620
Milch do	98
Add calves born in quarantine.....	33

Making the total of cattle..... 751

The number of pure bred sheep imported for the same purpose during the year was 1,179 ; and 53 pigs of choice breed were also brought into Canada.

The Cattle Quarantine Grounds at Point Lévis have been enlarged and now embrace about 50 acres of land, the whole enclosed by a board fence six feet high, and separated into distinct enclosures for the segregation of the various classes.

The buildings on the grounds are 16 in number, and afford accommodation for at least 400 head of cattle.

No disease of a contagious nature manifested itself among the cattle in quarantine during the year, and the only deaths there were two cows, two calves and four sheep, all from gastric or enteric diseases.

It is to be observed that the Cattle Quarantine at Point Lévis has been found to be so effective, and the care taken of the valuable animals entrusted to it to be so satisfactory, that American breeders in the Western States have come to choose the St. Lawrence route by means of which these advantages can be obtained in preference to the United States, where they are absent owing to a less effective system. It may be added that the perfect freedom from disease which exists in Canada has tended greatly to promote this confidence. Hon. Mr. Leduc, Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States, in his Report for the year 1880, speaking of the rates of insurance on cargoes of cattle respectively sent from American and Canadian ports, and seeing that the difference between the rates of insurance in Canada ranges from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 3 per cent., according to season, while the rates of insurance of the same kind from American ports range from 3 to 10 per cent., according to season, and the place where the cattle came from, makes the following remark :

“Of course these rates are based upon the actual results of experience. Being so the question at once suggests itself what is the cause for this difference in experience between the United States and Canada ?

“To this the unqualified answer is that it is due to a proper veterinary inspection, under proper laws, both of which are rigidly maintained by the Canadian Government.”

Exportation.

There has been a falling off in the cattle trade from Canadian ports during the past year, as compared with 1880, both in cattle and sheep.

The number exported through Canadian ports during the past year were, cattle, 45,535, and sheep, 62,401. In addition to these, Professor McEachran reports shipments this year, through United States ports, of 7,955 cattle and 9,465 sheep. This may be accounted for by lower rates of freight prevailing there.

Professor McEachran states: “Unfortunately, for the shippers, a ‘ring’ had been formed among themselves, and the most of the regular line ships had been

engaged by them as high as £6 per head; whereas rates charged by outside ships were little more than half that sum, and from Boston as low £2 10s."

It may be remarked with respect to shipments of Canadian cattle which have been made *via* Portland and Boston, that there is no reason, if rates were equal, why all shipments should not be made from Canadian ports, and this would be to the manifest advantage of Canadian interests.

I cannot again, as in last year's Report, too thoroughly impress upon all Canadian feeders and shippers of cattle the great importance of exporting none but first-class animals. Much has already been done to improve the breed of cattle, but there still remains much to be done in this direction, as it is largely to the interest of our Canadian shippers that their beef should be, from its quality, the first in demand on the European markets. This makes the desirability of shipping none but beef-cattle of the best quality apparent to all.

It is further proper to point out that the older and Maritime Provinces have special advantages over the far West for feeding and fattening cattle for shipment to the United Kingdom. They are near to the place of embarkation and thus avoid the long and often very injurious railway transportation. Cattle put on shipboard, in thoroughly good condition, are not deteriorated by the ocean voyage, in fact, in some instances, they make an actual gain. But when cattle begin to fall off, whether from suffering from the effects of long transportation or from other causes, the action of deterioration very rapidly proceeds. When they arrive on the English market they make a very bad appearance, the result of which is almost certain loss to the shippers. Cattle should not be sent forward when in this state of deterioration.

The older and Maritime Provinces are particularly favoured with the conditions of good pasturage and water, and with facilities for obtaining all things necessary for fattening cattle.

Considerable numbers of store cattle have been taken to ranches in the North-West of the Dominion near the Rocky Mountains, together with a number of very choice animals which have been imported with a view to improve the breeds.

So far the reports are satisfactory of the progress made, and by next year, it is expected the numbers will be at least quadrupled. In room, therefore, of importing beef cattle from the United States for feeding the Mounted Police and Indians of the North-West, after another season these supplies may be obtained at home and at a much cheaper rate.

Besides cattle, large quantities of horses, and considerable flocks of sheep have been, and will during the coming season, be taken to the grazing districts of the North-West.*

* Since the text of the Report has been written I have received the following Summary from Washington, dated 15th February, of the Report of the Commission
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Pictou, N.S., Cattle Disease.

Enquiries were instituted during the past year respecting the nature of a cattle disease at Pictou, N.S., which was briefly referred to in my Report for 1880, with a view to discover if possible the cause and to provide a remedy. For this purpose Professor McEachran was intrusted with the investigation; and his report thereon gives an interesting statement of the facts of the case, and embraces the reports of other professional men engaged with him in the enquiry. It is satisfactory to state that although the disease has been in existence for upwards of twenty-five years its progress has scarcely extended beyond the county in which it originated.

The conclusions arrived at, in the present stage of the investigation, are that the disease is incurable; and that its continuance and spread are to a great measure due to the practice of throwing carcasses on the shore, or leaving them unburied in open places. The Pictou disease is of a new and peculiar character, but not at all connected with the contagious diseases aimed at in the Imperial "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act."

As a remedy, with a view to the total eradication of this disease, it is recommended that infected animals be killed and their carcasses burned; that cattle which have been in contact with other diseased animals or in infected places be isolated; and that any farm or district where the disease is found to exist, be declared an "infected place," and placed under quarantine regulations. It is further recommended that all infected animals be slaughtered; the owners being compensated as may be agreed on. An approximate estimate of the cost of this proceeding is placed at \$20,000.

appointed to investigate into the diseases of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States: "The pestilence began in this country in 1848, when an infected English cow was landed at Brooklyn and has since extended some three hundred miles south. The Commission say that the unvarying absence of the lung plague, apart from contagion is a perfect guarantee that it can be permanently eradicated. They maintain that in every instance where the nation has stamped out the infection no new cases have appeared until there has been another importation of infected stock. The long delay in stamping out the disease in the United States means an extension of it to open cattle ranges and the impossibility of stamping it out with the near prospect of a general extension of the plague and the yearly sacrifice of tens and scores of millions of dollars, contributing to its insatiable craving, to say nothing of the continued incubus on our foreign market. To delay the work of extinction, which is now in our power, savors of criminality. The Commission recommend legislation to abolish or regulate the markets for store cattle in infected districts; to prohibit all movement of cattle in infected districts, except under special license; to inspect all cattle in suspected districts, to slaughter all infected cattle and in exceptional cases those that have been exposed infection, owners to be liberally indemnified; to prohibit the pasturage of more than one herd on one pasture unless under special license; and legislation to institute and enforce such minor rules as may be demanded by peculiar conditions of particular districts. To carry out the recommendations the Commission ask a liberal appropriation by Congress to be distributed by a designated federal officer."

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The continually increasing demand for this material for export has had the effect of developing its production to a large extent during the past year, during which the exports of it amounted to 15,601 tons, valued at \$239,493, against 12,000 tons last year.

In my Report last year it was stated that no general action has yet been taken here in regard to the conversion of the material in its raw state into the prepared form of super-phosphate ready for use as a fertilizer of the soil. The percentage of purity of native Canadian phosphate ranging from 70 to 95 per cent. affords a condition well calculated to induce our agriculturists to use it. Even in its raw state when reduced to a fine powder, experiments have shown that it produces valuable results. The production of wheat and other crops exhaust from the soil the necessary properties for their growth, and this can be only counter-balanced by a return to the soil of suitable fertilizers. As the virgin soil turned up by the early settler has year by year had drawn from it its requisites for producing cereals and grasses, so the time has now arrived when it will no longer produce remuneratively without resort to artificial manures. Prof. Hoffman, the Analyst to the Geological Survey Staff, considers that from its usual high percentage Canadian phosphate may be regarded as "most eligible." The demand for it in England is well shown by the high price realized there, and the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* of a recent date quotes a sale of Canadian phosphate at \$25.50 per ton at that port. I am informed that in one township near here in which large phosphate mines exist, 250 teams are employed daily this winter in drawing the raw material from the mines to the railway. This points to greatly increasing shipments next year, and I would again, as in my last Report, urge the attention of our farming community to the use of this native product, a demand for which would necessarily call into existence works for its manufacture at our very doors. Such manufacture would not only employ native labour, but by creating a fertilizer ready for use, would lessen its bulk in shipment and materially enhance its price on delivery.

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

I reported to Your Excellency in 1879 that by Order in Council passed in the fall of that year, Sir John Hay, President of the Legislative Council, Sydney, New South Wales, together with Messrs. Roderick Wm. Cameron and Robert L. Tooth, were appointed Honorary Commissioners for Canada at the Sydney International Exhibition held in 1880. A valuable and careful report was received in Canada from those gentlemen too late for publication in connection with my Report for 1880, and too late to enable me to make any reference to it in that Report. It is published in a separate Appendix herewith; and it will be seen from it that the Canadian exhibitors at Sydney appeared in a very favourable position on the prize list, and particularly in view of the relative numbers of the exhibitors.

Mr. Cameron who has returned from Australia, has further furnished an elaborate report, also printed as an Appendix, herewith, having for object to give such information as may be useful in furthering commercial intercourse between the Dominion and Australia—particularly New South Wales. It is to be observed that the previous exhibition at Sydney, at which Canada was represented by a fairly large number of exhibitors, led to a considerable trade in several of the articles exhibited; and there is reason to believe that this trade may be still further extended.

Thanks are due to Sir John Hay, and to Messrs. Cameron and Tooth for the valuable and painstaking services which they have rendered for promoting the objects of the exhibition, as well in relation to the Dominion of Canada as New South Wales.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

A Provincial Exhibition was held at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, in the fall, to which a Dominion character was given by the vote of Parliament of \$5,000 in aid, at the previous Session. This exhibition was, in many respects, successful; the number of entries and prizes being larger than usual, and many of the exhibits both industrial and agricultural and also of live stock were very creditable.

ARCHIVES.

During the year I have taken steps to ascertain what further papers should be copied for the Department to be available for historical purposes, as the work of copying the Haldimand and Bouquet collections was approaching completion. I gave instructions at the same time to have, so far as time would allow, careful investigation made of the mode of keeping Public Records in Great Britain, to serve as a guide in similar work here. The Report (Appendix I) will show how carefully both of these duties have been discharged by the Archivist, the time occupied in the work being about three months, after deducting that spent in travelling.

The catalogue at the end of the report shows that the work has been going on steadily, and that already the foundation is laid of a most valuable collection.

III.—PATENTS.

The following table contains a summary of the business of the Canadian Patent Office, from 1855 to 1881, inclusive:—

Years.	Applications for Patents.	Patents Granted.	Caveats Filed.	Transfers of Patents Registered	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.	
					\$	cts.
1855.....	99	92		32	1,911	30
1856.....	120	108		52	2,370	50
1857.....	126	115		54	2,406	76
1858.....	116	98		35	2,105	00
1859.....	142	112		26	2,479	75
1860.....	170	150		47	2,644	07
1861.....	160	142		56	3,012	70
1862.....	180	160		72	3,650	90
1863.....	207	156		78	3,759	90
1864.....	170	145		74	3,267	95
1865.....	184	162		70	3,618	76
1866.....	274	263		126	6,132	78
1867.....	369	218		193	8,110	00
1868.....	570	546		337	11,052	00
1869.....	781	580	*60	470	14,214	14
1870.....	626	556	132	431	14,540	07
1871.....	279	509	151	445	14,097	00
1872.....	752	671	184	327	19,578	65
1873.....	1,124	1,026	171	547	29,830	14
1874.....	1,376	1,250	200	711	34,301	98
1875.....	1,418	1,323	194	791	34,555	82
1876.....	1,548	1,383	185	761	36,187	63
1877.....	1,445	1,352	168	841	35,388	00
1878.....	1,428	1,264	172	832	33,663	67
1879.....	1,358	1,238	203	728	33,303	60
1880.....	1,601	1,408	227	855	42,141	14
1881.....	1,955	1,732	226	907	52,856	65

* There were no caveats until 1869.

From the above comparative statement it will be seen that during the past year, as well as in 1880, there has been a large increase in the business of the Patent Office, when compared with all previous years.

The following tabular statement shows the number of Patents issued, extended, and in force, since the law came in force, allowing the issue of Patents for 5, 10 and 15 year periods :

Year.	Patents granted for 5 years.	Patents granted for 10 years.	Patents granted for 15 years.	Patents extended for 5 years.	Patents extended for 10 years.	5 Years' Patents expired.	5 Years' Patents in force.	10 Years' Patents in force.	15 Years' Patents in force.
1869.....	204						204		
1870.....	556						760		
1871.....	509						1269		
1872.....	624	19	28				1893	19	29
1873.....	873	47	96	4	3	3	2763	66	124
1874.....	1098	38	87	17	5	193	3668	104	211
1875.....	1173	33	60	35	11	520	4321	137	271
1876.....	1261	21	55	28	9	485	5097	158	326
1877.....	1211	17	49	47	14	570	5738	175	375
1878.....	1109	20	43	58	19	815	6032	195	418
1879.....	1072	9	56	73	14	1026	6078	204	474
1880.....	1144	20	88	110	23	1094	6128	224	562
1881.....	1350	23	137	138	42	1113	6365	247	699

By the above statement it will be seen from 1869 to 1876 6,293 Patents were issued for five years ; of these 5,820 expired without being extended, or 92 per cent.

The Patentees of the last eight years resided in the following Countries :—

Countries.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Canada.....	530	521	575	533	452	478	490	558
England.....	43	44	51	46	32	51	50	69
United States.....	665	748	736	757	771	695	843	1,070
France.....	3	3	8	2	1	2	5	15
Germany.....		2	3	5	5	5	7	8
Other Countries.....	8	2	9	10	3	6	11	12
Total.....	1,249	1,320	1,382	1,353	1,264	1,237	1,406	1,732

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

Provinces.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ontario.....	344	348	380	340	315	308	334	361
Quebec.....	147	134	152	132	100	133	122	143
New Brunswick.....	19	24	19	22	16	16	15	19
Nova Scotia.....	14	14	21	34	17	16	18	23
Prince Edward Island.....	4	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	2
Manitoba.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	4
British Columbia.....	1	1	2	3	1	1	.....	6
Total.....	530	521	575	533	452	478	490	558

Four applications for Patents were found to be conflicting, and were settled by arbitration.

The issue of fifty-three Patents was objected to; but nine of these were allowed after alterations and modifications in the claims.

Many patentees have been unable to commence the manufacture of their inventions in Canada within the two years allowed by law after the granting of the Patent, and wherever the reasons appeared sufficient, a further term was granted under authority of section twenty-eight of the Act.

Seventeen re-issues of Patents were granted.

The correspondence and work of the Patent Branch continue to increase.

The visitors to the Model Rooms increase in number. The names of 4,225 strangers were entered in the Visitors' Book, but more than double that number visited the Model Rooms.

As I stated in former Reports, the show cases in the Model Rooms are overcrowded, and additional space is very much required.

The Patent Record in connection with the *Scientific Canadian*, published by the Burland Lithographic Company, continues to be of great use to inventors, manufacturers and others.

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

The following table shows a Comparative Statement of the business of this Branch from 1868 to 1881, inclusive :—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copyrights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
												\$ cts.
1868.....	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	.....	183 00
1869.....	198	211	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	.....	418 00
1870.....	473	473	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871.....	562	562	115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105	.....	1,092 00
1872.....	523	523	87	33	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873.....	418	549	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	96	20	940 50
1874.....	1027	1027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875.....	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876.....	1175	1240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
1877.....	1190	1246	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70
1878.....	1210	1285	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,671 25
1879.....	1104	1127	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	24	2,434 82
1880.....	1145	1292	185	93	113	113	40	40	19	19	28	3,806 15
1881.....	1172	1307	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 70

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks, was 451 during the year 1881. Out of this number there were 22 registrations of copyrights, besides 94 certificates; 15 of interim copyrights, besides 3 certificates; 5 of temporary copyrights with certificates; 156 registrations of trade marks; 38 of industrial designs; and 30 of timber marks.

The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 22. The correspondence of this Branch of the Department amounted to 1,172 letters received, and 1,307 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$4,772.70.

TRADE MARK AND COPYRIGHT BRANCH.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Business of this Branch from 1868 to 1880.

Subjects.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Letters— Received	110	198	473	562	523	418	1,027	913	1,175	1,190	1,210	1,104	1,145	1,172
Sent	138	211	473	562	523	549	1,027	983	1,240	1,246	1,285	1,127	1,292	1,307
Copyrights— Registrations.....	34	62	66	115	87	122	134	131	178	138	193	184	179	225
Certificates	34	62	66	115	33	38	55	50	49	37	61	69	179	94
Trade Marks— Registrations.....	32	50	72	106	103	95	163	149	238	227	223	154	112	156
Certificates	32	50	72	106	103	95	163	149	238	227	223	154	112	156
Industrial Designs— Registrations.....	6	12	23	22	17	30	30	31	47	50	40	41	39	38
Certificates	6	12	23	22	17	30	30	31	47	50	40	41	39	38
Timber Marks— Registrations.....	.....	.....	190	105	64	69	41	21	17	18	10	13	18	30
Certificates .....	.....	.....	190	105	64	69	41	21	17	18	10	13	18	30
Actions	382	657	1,648	1,820	1,557	1,515	2,711	2,509	3,240	3,201	3,295	2,900	3,104	3,246
Fees received....\$	183.00	418.00	877.00	1,092.00	927.00	940.20	1,339.50	1,175.00	1,758.25	1,732.70	1,671.25	2,434.82	3,806.15	4,772.70

V.—QUARANTINE.

GROSSE ISLE.

The Medical Superintendent states that only two vessels reported for medical inspection at this quarantine station during the past year. These were the "Fylde" from Bahia, and "Alice" from Barbadoes, both of which ports were infected with yellow fever whilst the vessels were loading. No bills of health were given in consequence, hence their reporting at quarantine.

The expenditure at this station in 1881 was \$8,438.97.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Dr. Rowand, Inspecting Physician, reports no serious disease or epidemic of any kind amongst the immigrants who arrived during the year. One case of modified small-pox, from which the patient had recovered on arrival, was sent to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, as was also a case of diphtheria. Every precaution was adopted for disinfection, and no spread of the disease occurred.

HALIFAX.

Dr. Wickwire, Inspecting Physician, reports several cases of small-pox, all of which were removed to the Quarantine Hospital, and the vessels on which they occurred were detained, cleansed and fumigated. No cases of any other disease are reported by him.

The expenditure at this station in 1881 was \$2,766.

ST. JOHN.

Dr. Harding, Inspecting Physician, reports only one vessel as detained in quarantine, the "Charles B. Kenney," with a case of typhus fever on board. The patient was removed to the hospital, and the necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease with the best results.

The expenditure at this station during the year was \$1,906.15.

PICTOU.

Dr. Kirkwood, Inspecting Physician, reports no cases of disease during the year requiring removal to quarantine.

The expenditure at this station during the year 1881 was \$958.97.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Dr. Hobkirk, Inspecting Physician, reports one case of diphtheria and one of fever as admitted to Quarantine Hospital, both of which recovered. The usual care and precaution with regard to all vessels arriving at this port was carried out.

The expenditure at this station during the year 1881 was \$849.23.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

Dr. Smith, the Visiting Physician of this Institution, reports that there are now in the Lazaretto 22 inmates representing all stages of Leprosy. One death occurred during the year, and seven new cases were admitted. He reports this disease as steadily though slowly decreasing, and adds that "there is reason to believe that before many years have elapsed, this loathsome malady will have disappeared from our shores." Extensive improvements which were much needed, have been made to the buildings, out of a grant of \$1,500 made by the Federal Government in 1870; and the Sisters in charge of patients have done much to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers.

The expenditure during the year 1881 amounted to \$2,893.13.

VI.—IMMIGRATION.

For the convenience of comparison the same form of tables as was used in previous years has been retained in this Report; and, therefore, in the first place, in the following statement, all arrivals both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion from 1873 to 1881, inclusive, are given:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence	36,901	23,894	16,038	10,901	7,743	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,238
<i>Via</i> Suspension Bridge and Inland Ports.....	50,578	39,904	18,322	13,203	13,040	15,814	30,071	47,296	*61,823
Maritime Province Ports, including Portland (348).....	2,659	2,114	959	1,311	2,749	2,488	3,955	3,309	3,836
British Columbia									5,715
	90,138	65,992	35,319	25,415	23,532	28,597	51,277	75,602	101,612
Entered at Customs Houses with settlers' goods.....	8,971	14,110	8,139	11,134	11,753	11,435	9,775	10,248	15,404
Total.....	99,109	80,022	43,458	36,549	35,285	40,032	61,052	85,850	117,016

* NOTE.—It may be explained that this item of 61,823 is composed as follows:—Immigrants *via* Suspension Bridge, 57,363; from United States, *via* Duluth, and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 2,757; American arrivals at various agencies 703, and along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, 1,000.

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both by immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1854 to 1881, inclusive, are shown by the following table:—

1854	53,180
1855	21,274
1856.....	22,439
1857.....	32,097
1858.....	12,810
1859.....	8,778
1860	10,150
1861.....	19,923
1862.....	22,176
1863.....	19,419
1864	19,147
1865.....	21,355
1866.....	28,648
1867.....	30,757
1868.....	34,309
1869.....	43,114
1870.....	44,475
1871.....	37,020
1872.....	34,743
1873.....	36,901
1874.....	23,894
1875.....	16,038
1876.....	10,901
1877.....	7,743
1878.....	10,295
1879.....	17,251
1880.....	24,997
1881.....	30,238

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

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
At Quebec.....	7,063	4,201	5,804	11,017	14,359	15,614
Suspension Bridge.....	5,696	6,453	7,022	7,565	5,770	5,466
Halifax, N.S.....	506	930	1,970	3,430	2,265	948
St. John, N.B.....	136	141	276	.....	90	36
Portland, Me.....	605	1,513	161	.....	124	348
* Manitoba and North-West, settlers entering at ports other than those above enumerated and other than those from the old Provinces.....	493	2,084	3,139	7,905	4,936	3,757
<i>From United States.</i>						
Ottawa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Toronto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
Kingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,715
	14,499	15,323	18,372	30,717	27,544	32,587
Reported with settlers' goods by Custom Houses.....	11,134	11,759	11,435	9,775	10,961	15,404
Total settlers.....	25,633	27,082	29,807	40,492	38,505	47,991

* The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1881 was, in round numbers, about 28,600, ascertained as follows:—Reported at Emerson, 27,212; Grahame's party from Western States, 399; along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, 1,000. The nationalities were as follow:—From Europe, 3,340; from Canada, 21,513; from United States, 3,758. Of the total number, 27,611, apart from the 1,000 along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, deduct 17 per cent. for floating population, 5,610, making total settlers in Manitoba and the North-West 22,001.

The numbers of immigrants reported as distributed by the various Agents will be found in excess of those above given, but this fact arises from movements of immigrants between the stations, some of them being thus necessarily twice reported. The figures above are those given by the Agents at the points at which the immigrants enter the Dominion.

There was an increase this year of arrivals at Quebec of 5,241; there was also an increase at the Suspension Bridge of 10,067.

The value of the personal effects of immigrants entered at the Custom Houses as settlers' goods amounted in 1881 to \$437,425, against \$335,899 the previous year. The following statement shows the number of the arrivals and the value of the personal effects entered at the several ports in 1881.

CUSTOMS ARRIVALS.

Province.	Nationality.	Number.	Total.	Value.
				\$ cts.
Quebec	English.....	295	7,225	124,377 00
	Irish	159		
	Scotch.....	97		
	Germans	79		
	United States	437		
	Canadians.....	5,849		
	Other Countries	284		
	Not stated	25		
New Brunswick	English.....	70	473	14,367 00
	Irish	4		
	Scotch.....	11		
	Germans	3		
	United States	104		
	Canadians.....	277		
	Other countries	4		
Nova Scotia	English.....	79	366	15,063 00
	Irish	8		
	Scotch	43		
	Germans	6		
	United States	58		
	Canadians.....	165		
	Other Countries	7		
Ontario	English.....	1,002	7,120	269,852 00
	Irish	360		
	Scotch.....	373		
	Germans	383		
	United States	1,302		
	Canadians.....	3,466		
	Other countries	235		
Manitoba.....	English.....	18	151	12,906 00
	Irish	4		
	Scotch.....	4		
	German	1		
	United States.....	53		
	Canadian	22		
	Other countries	53		
Prince Edward Island....	English.....	8	69	7,860 00
	Irish	4		
	Scotch.....	5		
	United States.....	9		
	Canadians.....	43		
	Total		15,404	437,425 00

To the above figures should be added the amounts of money taken into Manitoba by new arrivals, and brought in 1881 by other arrivals from abroad :—

Reported at Agencies..... \$3,751,500 00
do Customs..... 437,425 00

In all..... \$4,188,925 00

It thus appears that the value in money and property brought by the immigrants into the country in 1881 was over four million dollars ascertained, besides a very large amount unascertained. In addition to this amount, there were the very large unascertained, but undoubtedly very considerable, values in the tools, implements and effects brought by them, of which there are no means of taking any account.

The following table shows the number of immigrant passengers through Canada to the United States, and the number of settlers in Canada, from 1866 to 1881, inclusive, not including the arrivals reported at the Customs Houses, with entries of settlers' goods which are reported elsewhere:—

Year.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada.
1866.....	41,704	10,091
1867.....	47,212	14,666
1868.....	58,683	12,765
1869.....	57,202	18,630
1870.....	44,313	24,706
1871.....	37,949	27,773
1872.....	52,608	36,578
1873.....	49,059	41,079
1874.....	40,649	25,263
1875.....	9,214	19,243
1876.....	10,916	14,499
1877.....	5,640	15,323
1878.....	11,226	18,372
1879.....	20,560	30,717
1880.....	47,112	27,544
1881.....	69,025	32,587

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion are only reported at the Port of Quebec. They are as follow, from 1874 to 1881, as reported at that Port:—

—	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
English.....	13,298	7,582	4,989	4,646	5,350	10,395	11,059	13,154
Irish.....	2,650	1,449	808	742	1,042	1,543	3,183	3,785
Scotch.....	2,562	1,816	1,009	799	1,077	1,448	2,875	2,880
Germans.....	462	176	104	84	238	349	307	530
Scandinavians.....	1,407	1,201	1,157	1,004	1,538	2,872	7,402	9,600
French and Belgians.....	1,632	534	289	150	155	149	27	104
Other Origins.....	.....	.....	20	74	154	33	3	45
Icelanders.....	851	22	1,167	52	418	6	71	118
Mennonites.....	1,532	3,258	1,358	183	323	248	.....	.....
Russians.....	.....	.....	20	9	.....	200	70	22
Total.....	23,894	16,038	10,901	7,743	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,238

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

—	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Farmers.....	1,763	1,188	510	209	283	340	589	310
Labourers.....	4,259	3,863	2,796	1,393	2,839	7,136	10,184	13,890
Mechanics.....	2,773	977	491	1,118	897	923	903	330
Clerks and Traders.....	32	7	13	30	26	12	54	12
Professional Men.....	1							
Total	8,828	6,035	3,810	2,740	4,045	8,411	11,730	14,542

The efforts of the Agents of the Department have been mainly directed to the bringing out of agriculturists, with capital, together with agricultural labourers and female domestic servants. All the agricultural labourers who came were placed in situations. The demand for this class of labourers in the spring and summer was not satisfied. All through the season and even after the winter set in the demand was good. The immigration of artisans and mechanics has been mainly moved by the demands of their several trades; and the numbers which arrived fell very far short of the demand, especially in western manufacturing cities and towns, where twice as many could have been satisfactorily placed.

As affording facilities for immigrants settling in the Canadian North-West, it may be mentioned that the Canadian Pacific Railway is already open for passenger and freight traffic as far west as Brandon, and during the coming season of 1882 it is intended to construct five hundred miles more from that point to the west, making altogether nearly seven hundred miles of railway west of the Red River. Facilities for settlement which were previously unattainable are thus opened, and the expected, almost immediate, consequence will be the influx of a large population. The climate is as healthy as any in the world, while the soil is among the richest and best. It is particularly fitted for the production of wheat. This grain has, in fact, been grown for many years in succession without the use of any fertilizers. This has been done within the small enclosures of the original Selkirk settlement, since the first colonization, over half a century ago, the soil showing no diminution of vigor. The quality of the wheat grown is also a special feature. It is particularly suited for the new patent process flour, so called, and it commands a higher price in the eastern markets by at least ten or fifteen per cent. over other wheats which are grown further to the east or south. The weight of this wheat averages from 63lbs. to 65lbs. to the bushel, and, in addition to the fact of this quality and weight, it gives the largest yield and may be grown more cheaply than in any other country in the world.

In the absence of the completion of exact surveys, it may be generally stated that the area of this wheat land comprises an extent of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of acres.

The land regulations of the Government, as well as those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (in Appendix herewith), place these valuable lands within the reach of the agricultural labourers of the old world, nor need even mechanics of many classes hesitate to seek homes on lands in the North-West. Large numbers of this class have already succeeded with the simple conditions of good health and determination, in amassing considerable wealth by tilling the soil. There is nothing to prevent others from doing so either in the North-West or the older Provinces of the Dominion.

It is further to be observed that, in addition to the advantages offered to mechanics and others of procuring land for homesteads on merely nominal terms, there will be for many years to come a very great demand for mechanical labour at very high prices. The settlement of the North-West will have the further effect of improving the labour markets for mechanics in the older Provinces. Already large amounts of goods manufactured in the older Provinces find their markets in the North-West, and these will be increased when the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed. The extent of this prospective traffic will probably tax the railroad to its fullest capacity, as well in removing the wheat crops from the western plains and the stock from the ranches, near the Rocky Mountains, for the markets of the old world, as in carrying back the necessary return supplies. With the completion of the Pacific Railway an immigrant may go from Liverpool to Winnipeg in twelve or thirteen days, and in two or three more to the Rocky Mountains. The settlement of the Canadian North-West, besides furnishing homes for millions of the redundant population of the United Kingdom and Europe, will settle the question of the supply of breadstuffs for the mother country by making it entirely independent of foreigners.*

*NOTE.—In support of the preceding remarks it is as well to quote the following extracts from the letter of a distinguished American, Hon. Horatio Seymour, late Governor of the State of New York:—"I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that if England, in order to have fair trade and protect home industries, shall impose a tariff tax of ten or twenty cents per bushel upon American wheat and other grains, allowing Canadian wheat and other products to enter her ports free, she can bankrupt the farmers of our north-west. She can by a like discrimination as to beef, pork, butter, cheese and other farm products, cripple, if not ruin, our farmers all over the country, because it is too apparent to need argument that, with our vast railroad system and the agricultural lands developed by it, our own people cannot consume what our farmers produce. * * * * *

I saw thousands and thousands of acres of wheat, clearing 40 bushels to the acre, weighing 63 and 65 pounds to the bushel, and was assured by undoubted authority that, on Peace River, 1,200 miles north-west of where I was, wheat could be produced in immense quantities equal to the best I saw in Winnipeg, while great herds of cattle were being fed without cost on as fine grassy land as the world affords. In short, between our north-western line of 45 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes (General Cass' fighting point) there is a country owned by England with greater grain and stock-growing capacity than all the lands on the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean combined. The land laws of Canada are now as liberal as ours as to the homestead, pre-emption and free claims. People are crowding there rapidly and towns are springing up as if by magic. Their great railway will reach the Pacific

A large migration is now taking place from the older Provinces of Canada to Manitoba and the North-West and this makes it easy for newly arrived immigrants to obtain farms in the older settled districts. It happens in many cases that the Canadians are better adapted for the particular roughness of pioneer life than the newly arrived, who, in the older Provinces, would find more nearly the conditions of life which they had left behind them.

I have caused a further particular enquiry to be made into the alleged exodus of Canadians to the United States and the result of this has established that the publications which have been made by the authorities of the United States have been very grossly exaggerated. In this connection I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Department, as well as to those of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Kingsmill hereunto appended. I am led to believe that the re-publication of these erroneous, so-called statistics of immigration from Canada into the United States, in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe, has had a prejudicial effect against Canada among the emigrating classes in those countries.

During the last summer I caused to be invited four Agricultural Delegates from Germany, and one from Switzerland, to visit the Dominion and report upon its resources in the same way as the delegates invited in the two previous years from the United Kingdom.

The delegates from Germany were: Dr. Wiedershiem, a Professor of Agriculture at the Imperial College of Hohenheim, Wurtemberg; and Messrs. Schreiner, Glock and Eberhard, and Mr. Hauswirth from Switzerland. These gentlemen found that the Dominion offers a favourable field for the settlement of their fellow-countrymen, and have reported accordingly.

The claims of Canada as a field for British immigration have of late been brought more prominently before the emigrating classes in the United Kingdom, and in this connection it may not be improper to remark that the recent visit of Your Excellency to the North-West, reports of which have been widely circulated by means of the Press, have produced a very favourable impression and have had a very marked effect: to these may be added the widespread publication of the "Reports of the Tenant Farmers' Delegates" of 1879-80, which have been received with confidence by the class of farmers. The immigrants who have arrived, as reported by the Agents, are of a very superior class, a result which is undoubtedly in a large measure owing to the nature of the representations to which I have referred.

It is proper to observe in this connection that the able services rendered by Sir A. T. Galt, the High Commissioner for Canada at London, have been in the highest

at the grand harbour of Puget Sound before our Northern Pacific will, and it will be extended eastward promptly to Montreal. The distance to Liverpool will be 600 miles shorter than any American line can get the wheat of Dakota there."

degree useful to the Dominion. The journey he undertook last autumn to the North-West Territory has enabled him to speak from personal observation of the resources of that great country, and the utmost confidence has been everywhere accorded as well to his spoken as written utterances.

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

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Miss Bilborough.....				132	97
Acton Reformatory, Essex.....	2				
Miss Macpherson.....	127	79	101	128	98
Mr. Middlemore.....	87	89	60	44	61
Miss Rye.....	99	42	94	33	117
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobart.....					39
Children's Home, London.....	26				35
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool.....					
Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool.....					
T. S. Fletcher, Dublin.....				28	37
South Dublin Union.....					
Rev. Mr. Stevenson.....			28	22	44
Catholic Emigration Committee.....	19				
Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol.....				11	
Mrs. Birt.....	70	54	61	144	70
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow.....		84	134		
Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamil- ton.....		36			
Sisters of Mercy, Loughrea.....				10	
Mulligan Union.....				39	
Ballyshanan Union.....				14	
Old Castle Union.....				7	9
Cardinal Manning, Dublin.....				51	88
Miss Kennedy, Dublin.....				9	
Carrick Shannon Union.....					8
Boys' Agricultural School, London.....					6
Friends' Mission, Dublin.....					6
Mr. Meredith, London.....					12
Totals.....	430	384	478	672	727

It may again be remarked that the whole of the immigrants who enter Canada by sea now come by steamers, the greatly superior speed of these, and the comfort and good condition in which they bring immigrants, having driven sailing vessels completely out of the field, as respects this transport. The average time of the mail steamers from Liverpool was $9\frac{3}{4}$ days, and from Londonderry, $8\frac{3}{4}$ days; that of the Dominion Line from Liverpool, $11\frac{1}{2}$ days; that of the Temperleys, from London to Quebec, $16\frac{1}{2}$ days; and that of the Glasgow steamers, $11\frac{1}{2}$ days; Beaver Line from Liverpool, 11 days; and Ross' London Line, $14\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Assisted passages were granted during the year at the rate of £5 stg. for every class of labourers and mechanics, and £4 for female domestic servants.

The Agents of the Department in the United Kingdom in 1881, were the same as last year, viz. :—High Commissioner for Canada, Sir A. T. Galt; Mr. John Dyke, Liverpool; Mr. J. W. Down, Bristol; Mr. Thomas Grahame, Glasgow; Mr. Charles Foy, Belfast; Mr. Thomas Connolly, Dublin.

On the European Continent, Dr. Otto Hahn, of Wurtemberg, is acting as Agent in Germany.

The annual Reports of the British Agents will be found in the Appendices, and contain valuable information on immigration matters and the trade in Canadian cattle and produce.

Mr. Stafford, the Agent at Quebec, gives the usual tables of occupations, destination and other information in detailed form, and his Report shows a large increase in the number of immigrants arrived through that port.

Mr. Daley, the Montreal Agent, reports the introduction of a large amount of capital, very few indigent immigrants, and the year's proceedings satisfactory.

Mr. Wills, the Agent at Ottawa, reports a great improvement in trade and business in his district, greatly facilitating his disposal of immigrants. He reports a number of Germans as settling in his district. He also mentions arrivals from the United States which do not come under his notice. This remark is applicable to other agencies besides, as many who arrive do not report themselves at all.

Mr. Macpherson, the Agent at Kingston, furnishes very complete tables, showing the operations of his Agency for the season, and reports the immigration as 60 per cent over the previous years. He further reports the supply of agricultural labourers very short of the demand. The manufacturing interests in his district are, he states, in a most flourishing condition.

Mr. Donaldson, the Agent at Toronto, reports ready employment obtained for all seeking it. More capitalists also arrived than in former years, and he mentions the fact of ten parties alone possessing a capital of £70,000 sterling.

Mr. Smith, the Agent at Hamilton, reports the immigrants in his district as of a desirable class and superior to the general arrivals of previous years, and for the most part possessed of means ranging from \$100 to \$1,500, and in some instances from \$5,000 to \$10,000. He reports the great improvement in all branches of manufacture in his district, which with the good crops and a general activity has caused new works to be opened, shops, factories and mills being taxed to their utmost capacity. His tabulated statements give a synopsis of his operations. He also gives interesting details respecting live stock.

Mr. Clay, the Agent at Halifax, reports the immigrants equal to those of former years. He reports also that most of those who arrived were engaged for employment before leaving the old country.

Mr. Smyth, the Agent at London, Ont., gives a tabulated synopsis of his operations, and reports the demand for agricultural labourers greater than the supply. The immigrants were principally of a good thrifty class.

Mr. Grahame, the Agent at Duluth, reports his operations in promoting immigration into Manitoba from the Western States. He says the visit of the tenant farmers had much to do in increasing the European immigration, and looks forward to the reports of the German delegates for good results. His tables of commerce and trade will be found very useful.

Mr. Tetu, Agent at Emerson, reports the influx into Manitoba as exceeding any previous year. The importation of thoroughbred stock is largely increasing. He reports very high wages, and general prosperity.

Mr. Hespeler, Agent at Winnipeg, reports the number of immigrants who came under his notice at the immigrant sheds, and an approximate number of arrivals at Winnipeg in addition. He states that the flow of immigration has followed the progressing railroad lines, and that settlements spring up almost as fast as the rails are laid. Many of the immigrants were possessed of considerable means.

Mr. Lalime, Agent at Worcester, Mass., reports forwarding 206 persons from the Eastern States to colonize in Manitoba, and that they were only a prelude to a larger number, whom he hopes to move next year.

Mr. Shantz, gives a synopsis of the products raised by the Mennonites in the Pembina Settlement.

Mr. Gardner, Agent at St. John, N.B., reports on the immigrants arriving in that Province, and gives a detailed statement of the resources of the country, its trade, commerce, products, and welfare generally.

Mr. Trutch, of British Columbia, furnishes an approximate statement of arrivals into British Columbia in 1881.

The demand from abroad, as well as from our own Provinces, for printed matter and maps, has been unusually large, but has been promptly met.

The Department received by mail during the year 4,333 letters, asking for pamphlets, maps and general information respecting Manitoba and the North-West. In every case these were supplied, and when special information was asked these applications were responded to, in addition to a very large number of others made either personally or in letters pertaining to other subjects. Every Agency also was furnished with a large supply of maps and pamphlets for distribution.

A supply of map leaflets was forwarded from the Department to every Post-master in the Dominion with a request that he would give them all publicity possible, and a large number was also placed in circulation in the United States.

The results of the year's operation of the Department, as respects Immigration, may thus be summarized:—

Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the Customs).....	47,991
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained.....	\$4,188,925 00
Total actual cost of immigration, including all establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the United States, and all immigration propagandism.....	\$206,180 81
<i>Per capita</i> cost of 32,587 settlers, (not including the arrivals reported through the Customs)	\$6 32

By the same comparison, the *per capita* cost of settlers for the five previous years were as follows:—

1875.....	19,243 settlers,	\$14 00	✓
1876.....	14,490 do	19 60	
1877.....	15,323 do	12 00	
1878.....	18,372 do	9 63	
1879.....	30,717 do	5 74	
1880.....	27,544 do	6 59	
1881.....	32,587 do	6 32	

The total amounts spent for transport of immigrants, separately abstracted from the accounts of the Agencies, as given in the preceding table of expenditure of Immigration, are as follows, from 1871 to 1881, inclusive:—

1871.....	\$21,112 31
1872.....	33,873 55
1873.....	60,620 31
1874.....	61,629 02
1875.....	61,738 87
1876.....	60,572 68
1877.....	29,669 62
1878.....	31,204 88
1879.....	68,009 17
1880.....	53,064 80
1881.....	56,887 18

TABLE exhibiting the Total Expenditure of the Department, by Calendar Years,

	1874.	1875.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
IMMIGRATION.		
Quebec Agency.....	57,768 73	48,743 59
Montreal do	9,032 94	13,412 99
Sherbrooke do	1,375 31	1,141 41
Ottawa do	2,553 19	3,971 27
Kingston do	1,530 78	1,837 92
Toronto do	3,456 37	2,923 42
Hamilton do	1,631 00	1,721 59
London, Ont., do	1,442 59	1,700 47
Halifax, N.S., do	1,920 79	1,738 72
St. John, N.B., do	1,132 05	1,114 46
Miramichi.....	233 00	Discontinued.
North-West Agencies :—		
Winnipeg	2,638 35	3,568 04
Icelandic Settlement.....		
Dufferin (now Emerson).....		
Special Agents with Immigrants on Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railroads.....		
Portland Agency (closed).....		
Chicago do do		
Detroit do		
St. Paul do		
Worcester do		
Duluth do		
Colonization Road, Icelandic Settlement.....		
Icelandic Loan (for provisions and other supplies), advanced on mort- gage security under Dominion Lands Act, to be refunded.....		
Canadian Colonization		
Special Inspection of Children brought out by Miss Rye.....		
Mennonite Expenses.....	22,485 86	46,234 37
General Immigration Contingencies, including Commissions and Immi- gration Publications.....	66,943 38	67,026 43
British Agencies' Salaries and Expenditures.....	82,135 11	109,988 95
	256,279 45	305,123 63
* Less—Amount of Refunds for Transport, &c.....	5,185 70	8,430 72
Paid in 1879 but belonging to 1878.....		
Total Immigration Expenditure.....	251,120 75	296,692 91
Vote of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for encouragement of Immi- gration.....		
QUARANTINE.		
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	12,901 74	12,353 22
Halifax do	3,748 91	3,403 25
St. John, N.B., do	2,915 34	2,916 15
Inspecting Physicians, Quebec.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
Pictou Quarantine.....	286 28	732 25
Miramichi do	891 47	1,093 39
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	245 89	803 70
Public Health (including Cattle Quarantines).....	6,302 83	1,628 13
Tracadie Lazaretto		
Total.....	30,292 46	25,530 09

* These items simply include the Refunds received by this Department.

for the Service of Immigration and Quarantine, from 1874 to 1881, inclusive.

1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
23,432 99	18,947 29	26,472 02	54,947 42	55,790 51	9,038 59
16,277 56	8,312 61	9,707 47	7,696 15	7,106 84	8,140 56
829 76	626 63	519 12			
4,848 23	3,554 44	2,878 10	2,732 25	2,965 24	2,883 51
2,540 02	2,180 88	2,104 70	2,014 58	2,122 61	2,153 44
6,825 33	4,981 08	5,805 26	3,504 71	3,185 38	3,865 45
1,511 24	1,754 41	1,896 53	1,834 36	2,037 90	2,061 02
2,394 36	1,346 23	1,492 72	1,564 18	1,587 98	1,358 62
1,429 52	1,670 88	19,515 13	119,833 98	2,159 70	2,326 91
1,071 82	1,141 99	1,440 00	1,000 00	1,313 40	1,142 32
5,398 88	1,667 88	52,846 93	3,253 38	2,889 73	2,811 45
*26,165 12	2,255 00	3,788 04	2,088 57	1,200 00	1,200 00
3,157 98	3,527 69	2,281 37	2,305 45	2,753 22	2,315 73
1,128 00	1,128 00	1,504 55	2,707 91	3,809 68	3,454 34
703 18	†2,876 58				
1,839 08	900 00			400 00	801 65
2,664 00	2,074 04	2,712 35	460 00		
3,147 18	3,282 01	3,099 07	2,164 37	1,441 00	
	886 81	2,893 52	4,737 20	3,056 56	2,608 16
5,000 00				5,066 34	4,974 39
	30,717 40	14,601 10			
3,713 50	9,062 00	934 67	2,124 75	2,712 84	4,068 57
2,592 00					
20,719 00	3,496 60	6,015 87	641 73	117 00	
67,933 54	18,311 70	34,582 50	53,978 08	80,500 40	**129,401 47
80,173 08	64,282 02	49,122 33	29,177 92	23,636 23	22,247 01
285,495 07	188,984 25	186,210 35	198,766 97	205,852 56	206,853 19
1,429 15	5,311 49	9,165 82	13,622 11	24,319 89	673 38
		177,044 53	185,144 86		
		8,801 70	8,801 70		
284,065 92	183,672 76	185,846 23	176,343 16	181,532 67	206,180 81
				||10,000 00	
11,750 89	11,763 56	10,845 56	9,865 03	8,654 44	8,488 97
3,195 83	3,183 58	2,948 04	2,537 37	3,712 30	2,766 00
2,053 58	2,505 08	2,512 05	1,979 32	1,313 40	1,906 15
2,399 93	2,679 90	2,733 42	1,524 96	1,095 25	954 97
706 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	1,100 65	731 00
Discontinued.					
899 09	808 51	836 22	805 00	915 85	849 23
4,474 16	20,111 01	7,318 65	3,197 69	16,765 23	17,166 99
				656 50	2,893 13
25,473 51	41,752 64	27,893 94	20,609 37	34,213 62	36,700 44

* This includes Icelandic Advances to be repaid.

† Transport included.

‡ Including I.C.R.R. transport. § Nine months only. || To recoup Immigration Expenditure in N.B.

** Inland Transport is charged in this item, and not to Quebec Agency, as formerly.

The very utmost exertions have been made to keep down the expenses connected with immigration to the lowest point. It is, however, to be observed that with respect to two points,—that is, the transport of immigrants from Quebec to Ontario, and furnishing them with meals in certain cases—there has been increase of expenditure. This has arisen from the action of the Ontario Government in withdrawing from the relations which had existed between this Department and that Government since 1872, under which the Province paid a proportion of two-thirds of the transport, and furnished meals in certain cases. I found that whatever might be the question of policy as between the Dominion Government and Ontario, it was necessary, in view of the very general advertising of promises, and in order to keep good faith with the immigrants, to meet these charges in many cases. The combined result has been increase of expenditure to this Department, and diminution of the number of much needed settlers in the Province of Ontario,—the latter particularly as the Province of Quebec did continue within the agreement to which I have referred, to pay a portion of the inland transport of immigrants; and still I hope, in view of the great and increasing demand, the Government of Ontario will see its way clear to refund the advances which I found it necessary to make on its behalf; and also to continue within the arrangement. Notwithstanding, however, the increases of expenditure in the items referred to, the *per capita* cost on the whole immigration of the year, is less than the preceding year.

VII.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The Census of 1880–81 was taken under the authority of the “Census and Statistics Act” assented to on the 15th May, 1879 (42nd Victoria, Chapter 21.)

The returns of population are a statement of facts as they existed on the 4th day of April, the day appointed by the Governor-General’s proclamation, bearing date the 2nd December, 1880, as the day in reference to which the information was to be procured.

The Census of 1871 embraced only the four Provinces originally constituting the Dominion—Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; that of 1881 embraces, in addition, the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, together with the North-West Territories, included in which are Prince Rupert’s Land, the Arctic Zone, and such portion of Labrador as is not attached to the Province of Newfoundland.

The whole was divided into 192 Census districts corresponding with the Parliamentary Electoral districts wherever such were established, and these districts were subdivided into sub-districts, which as a rule were made to correspond with the municipal and parochial local divisions, and for greater convenience of enumeration these were again in some instances re-divided into two or more divisions as the extent of area or comparatively large population might require.

Fourteen chief officers were appointed to superintend and instruct the Commissioners, viz:—four for each of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one each for those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, and one for the Territories.

These gentlemen having been instructed in all details, and each having a certain group of districts assigned to him, forthwith proceeded to impart to the respective Commissioners, the information and instructions they had previously received. The Commissioners in like manner instructed the enumerators under their immediate control, thus insuring uniformity of action, completeness and accuracy in enumeration.

All Census employees acted under oath, and were most strictly ordered to avoid either omission or exaggeration, and were instructed that absolute accuracy was the first and chief consideration.

A manual of instructions for the guidance of all employees was distributed, as was also a set of specimen schedules, with practical examples to serve as guides for the enumerators in their field operations.

A series of eight blank schedules was adopted, each being devoted to a particular class, viz. :—

The first, nominal return of the living.

The second, return of deaths.

The third, real estate, public institutions and industrial establishments.

The fourth, occupied lands, field products, plants, fruits, &c.

The fifth, live stock, animal products, home-made fabrics and furs.

The sixth, products of the forest.

The seventh, shipping and fisheries.

The eighth, mineral products.

The system under which this, as well as the previous Census, was taken is that known as the *de jure*, that is, the registration of the legal or domiciled population, as being the best adapted to a federal system of government, and to countries having very extensive territory and in great part a sparse population.

The enumeration having been made upon the system laid down, the returns were then inspected by the Commissioners and certified by them to be correct; they were again revised, compared and compiled by the officers in the Department.

The compilation was pushed forward with the greatest possible vigor, and an unrevised statement of population was issued by the Department on July 29th, 1881.

The analysis and tabulation of the Census is progressing rapidly, and the first volume, for some time past in the hands of the printer, will be, it is hoped, published before the end of the approaching session of Parliament.

The expenditure, which was mainly on account of the field work, has amounted to \$333,015.30, during the calendar year 1881. The system adopted for the payment of Commissioners and enumerators was similar in principle to that in use at the last Census, and was, by Order-in-Council, based on a combination of the number of families taken and the number of miles necessarily once travelled, the total being checked by the number of days actually and effectively employed, the whole in accordance with the provision of the Census Act.

The expenditure on Census account, under the several principal headings, during the year 1881 was as follows:—

1881.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers	300 00	2,589 22
	do do Officers and Employees...	798 00	
	Printing	1,467 90	
	Miscellaneous	23 32	
February	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers	4,744 55	5,899 24
	do do Officers and Employees...	879 75	
	Stationery	139 17	
	Miscellaneous	135 77	
March	Remuneration and travelling expenses of chief officers	2,262 93	4,038 57
	do do Officers and Employees...	1,375 00	
	Stationery	177 26	
	Miscellaneous	223 38	
April	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers	1,955 73	3,731 83
	do do Officers and Employees...	1,133 25	
	Printing	369 51	
	Stationery	193 40	
	Miscellaneous	79 94	
May.....	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers	4,499 36	9,437 31
	do do Officers and Employees...	1,815 25	
	Printing	2,973 99	
	Stationery	21 61	
June	Miscellaneous	127 10	91,557 03
	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers	150 00	
	do do Commissioners and Enumerators	88,550 34	
	do do Officers and Employees	2,451 90	
	Printing	269 26	
	Stationery	85 74	
July	Miscellaneous	49 79	132,521 27
	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers	1,862 50	
	do do Commissioners and Enumerators	127,755 80	
	do do Officers and Employees	2,867 50	
	Printing	3 75	
August.....	Miscellaneous	31 72	47,744 57
	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers	208 75	
	do do Commissioners and Enumerators	44,568 20	
	do do Officers and Employees	2,903 00	
	Miscellaneous	64 62	

Expenditure on Census account—*Concluded.*

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
September...	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers	234 00	
	do do Commissioners and Enumerators	984 59	
	do do Officers and Employees	3,051 50	
	Stationery	29 36	
	Miscellaneous	92 84	4,392 29
October	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers	268 50	
	do do Commissioners and Enumerators	7,577 48	
	do do Officers and Employees	3,270 75	
	Printing	22 50	
	Stationery	82 15	
	Miscellaneous	20 71	11,242 09
November...	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers.....	1,220 93	
	do do Commissioners and Enumerators	9,723 92	
	do do Officers and Employees.....	3,154 50	
	Printing	54 76	
	Stationery	34 48	
	Miscellaneous.....	38 58	14,227 17
December....	Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers.....	233 50	
	do do Commissioners and Enumerators	1,989 13	
	do do Officers and Employees.....	3,380 75	
	Miscellaneous.....	31 33	5,634 71
	Total		333,015 30

RECAPITULATION.

		\$ cts.
Remuneration and travelling expenses of Chief Officers.....		17,940 75
do do Commissioners and Enumerators.....		281,149 46
do do Officers and Employees.....		27,081 15
Printing.....		5,161 67
Stationery.....		763 17
Miscellaneous.....		919 10
Grand Total.....		333,015 30

The Criminal Statistics Returns for the past year will appear in a Supplementary Appendix to the present volume.

The whole respectfully submitted,

J. H. POPE,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1881.

REPORT ON ALLEGED EXODUS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, 29th December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you the following results of a further examination, undertaken at your request, into the alleged extent of the Emigration of Canadians to the United States, and particularly on our Western frontier, at Port Huron.

I obtained a copy of a printed statement, issued by the United States Collector of Customs, at Port Huron, for the year ending 30th June, 1881, in which the number of Immigrants said to have entered the United States from Canada at that point during the fiscal year, was 111,170.

This statement of numbers I subsequently found was not alone issued by the Collector of Customs, at Port Huron, but published officially by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, at Washington, over the signature of Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Junr., Chief of the Bureau.

Before entering upon a particular examination of the figures of the Port Huron Collector, it is better to give a statement of the alleged total Emigration from Canada into the United States, as published in the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, for the four quarters of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881. It is as follows:—

“ Statement showing the number of Immigrants, by nationality, arrived in the United States, during the year ending 30th June, 1881 :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Quebec and Ontario	62,033	40,889	102,922
Manitoba.....	674	405	1,079
Nova Scotia	7,977	6,460	14,437
New Brunswick	2,837	1,497	4,334
Prince Edward Island	617	916	1,533
British Columbia	640	138	778
Newfoundland.....	124	184	308
Totals.....	74,902	50,489	125,391

It thus appears that the figures furnished by the Port Huron Customs Collector, form the great bulk of the alleged emigration from Canada, for if we subtract 111,170 from the above total, we have only a remainder of 14,221 for all the other ports along the whole of the United States frontier, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

I find it important for the purpose of this enquiry, further to take from the quarterly Reports of the Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, some of the details with which this alleged immigration from Canada into the United States at Port Huron, is stated. These purport to give, in addition to the gross numbers, the age and sex of the Immigrants, and, further, the numbers of both males and females, within three periods of life:—

“ Number, age and sex of Immigrants arrived in the United States at Huron, Michigan, during the three months ended 30th September, 1880 :—

Total Males.....	27,204
Total Females.....	16,775
Total Immigrants of both Sexes.....	<u>43,979</u>
These are again sub-divided:—	
Under 15 years—	
Males.....	4,274
Females.....	4,183
Total.....	<u>8,457</u>
15 years and under 40—	
Males.....	21,661
Females.....	11,798
Total.....	<u>33,459</u>
40 years and upwards—	
Males.....	1,269
Females.....	794
Total.....	<u>2,063</u>
Total for quarter.....	<u>43,979</u>

For the three months ended 31st December, 1880, the following figures are given:—

Total Males.....	18,341
Total Females.....	10,760
Total.....	<u>29,101</u>
Under 15 years of age—	
Males.....	2,377
Females.....	2,256
Total.....	<u>4,633</u>

15 years and under 40—	
Males.....	14,954
Females.....	7,830
Total.....	<u>22,784</u>
40 years and upwards—	
Males.....	1,010
Females.....	674
Total.....	<u>1,684</u>
Total for quarter.....	<u>29,101</u>
During the three months ended 31st March, 1881—	
Total Males.....	5,310
Total Females.....	3,641
Total.....	<u>8,951</u>
Under 15 years—	
Males.....	867
Females.....	847
Total.....	<u>1,714</u>
15 and under 40—	
Males.....	4,108
Females.....	2,568
Total.....	<u>6,676</u>
40 years and upwards—	
Males.....	335
Females.....	226
Total.....	<u>561</u>
Total for quarter.....	<u>8,951</u>
During the three months ended 30th June, 1881—	
Total Males.....	16,265
Total Females.....	12,874
Total.....	<u>29,139</u>
Under 15 years—	
Males.....	3,045
Females.....	2,998
Total.....	<u>6,043</u>
15 years and under 40—	
Males.....	12,387
Females.....	9,350
Total.....	<u>21,737</u>

40 years and upwards—

Males	833
Females	526

Total..... 1,359

Total for quarter..... 29,139”

Recapitulating for the four quarters we have :

September quarter.....	43,979
December “	29,101
March “	8,951
June “	29,139

Total for fiscal year at Port Huron 111,170

This total of immigration, as taken from the four quarters of the fiscal year in the Report of the Chief of the Bureau, exactly coincides with the figures for the year furnished by the Port Huron Customs Collector.

It is further indicated in Mr. Nimmo's reports that all the immigrants were aliens, not one of them coming under the head of Returned Citizens of the United States.

In Mr. Nimmo's Bulletin of “Immigration during the month of June, 1881, and “during the year ended 30th June, 1881,” I find the following item in small type:—
Note—A part of the immigration into the United States from the Dominion of Canada consisted of immigrants from Europe who came by steamer to Montreal and thence reached the lake ports of the United States by railroad.” But Mr. Nimmo does not say what “part,” nor does he give any figures. And it is to be observed there is no reference whatever to anything of this kind in the published volumes of his final reports. In the text of this Bulletin, too, he gives the total immigration from the Dominion of Canada for the 12 months ended 30th June, 1881, as 118,664. But in his published final reports he gives this as I have above stated, at 125,391, for the same 12 months; and both are precise figures, it will be noticed, down to units. Without, however, at all dwelling on this little eccentricity, I will say I have thought it proper to assume that the final reports contain the figures Mr. Nimmo desires to give to the world.

The first remark to be made with respect to these detailed statements of statistics is, that it is indubitable, they could not be obtained with accuracy, nor at all obtained, in the absence of some regular registration and forms of questions asked. And with respect to these points I have to state that I visited Port Huron twice—once in August last, and once in November last—in pursuance of this enquiry. I crossed the river as an ordinary passenger with the usual Grand Trunk express trains, on which there were migrants from Canada to Manitoba; and I watched, with

carefulness, the proceedings. No questions of any kind were asked of me, either with respect to my age, or my intention to enter the United States, as an emigrant or a traveller simply; and none were asked of any of the migrants to Manitoba or any other persons on these trains. In fact, neither I nor any of the passengers that my careful watching enabled me to discover, were subjected to any of the proceedings necessary to obtain the information published by Mr. Nimmo, and both the trains were ordinarily well filled with passengers. There might have been emigrants from Canada for the United States on the cars, but I could not ascertain the fact except by questioning the passengers, which I did not consider expedient, nor did I feel, being simply a passenger, I was authorized to do. Our luggage was simply opened and examined, under a shed on the United States side of the river, in the same way as is common at other Custom Houses, and nothing further was done. I took pains to enquire of the railway officials if the proceedings I witnessed were usual, and I was informed that nothing more was ever done.

For further and more detailed reports of the proceedings at this point between the months of January and April, 1881, I refer you to those of Mr. G. R. Kingsmill,* an officer who was placed at that point by you for the express purpose of watching and reporting such proceedings. His evidence is quite positive, and to the effect that during the four months he was on the spot, there was not even a pretence made of any asking of questions, nor any counting nor taking down of figures visible to him.

I did not think it advisable to ask any questions of the United States officials in the face of the kind of feeling that prevails after the exposure of last year, for the reason that I had no authority to do so. It is known there was an investigation ordered by an officer from Washington, and that it took place; but his report has not been published.

There remains the unquestioned fact published in my Report of last year, as respects the proceedings on the trains, of the statement made to me at an interview, by the U. S. Customs Officer, who had the duty confided to him of making up these so-called statistics, that "questions were not asked, because it would be an impossibility to ask them and record the answers within the time afforded; that twenty men could not do this on some days." "That when he looked in the door of a car he saw, at a glance, what it contained and the numbers it contained, and that he could tell whether the passengers were immigrants or not; that he made up the figures after he had done examining the train." "That he could not ask the questions required by the Government, but had to arrive at the information as best he could." I notice that the details of the "occupations" of the immigrants are not this year given by the Chief of the Bureau. But why strain at a point of this

kind? When all those details of age and sex are given, when it is determined that all the immigrants are aliens, that none of them are United States citizens returning from abroad, and when all the Provinces from which it is alleged they came are stated; and all this without a single question being asked. It is even doubtful if every car door is opened by the officer who makes up the figures, or, in his own words, "arrives at the information" in the best way he can.

There is, however, an easy and positive means of applying a test of criticism to the figures to which the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has lent his official sanction. The great bulk of all the travel both east and west at the point of Port Huron is by the Grand Trunk Railway. There is a branch of the Great Western Railway at Sarnia, but this is not much used for the conveyance of through passengers, as these, for the most part, take the main line; and there is a ferry between the points of Sarnia and Port Huron, by which, as stated in my report last year, a few immigrants may pass with teams; but the only considerable movement possible is by the railways. And, fortunately for the purposes of this enquiry, the total numbers of passengers going east and west at this point are facts of exact official record.

The total numbers of passengers, that is, of individuals, the half tickets being counted of all kinds, crossing at this point from East to West, by the Grand Trunk Railway, for the twelve months ended June 30th, were as follow:—

Passengers having purchased tickets in Canada to points in Canada, <i>via</i> United States	5,658
Passengers from Canada to United States.....	53,641
Do from United States to Canada N.W.....	173
Do from United States to United States.....	25,046
Total going West.....	84,518

This total includes all travellers for business and for pleasure, immigrants from Europe using Canadian Steamships and Railways to go to the Western States, migrants from the older Provinces of Canada to the Canadian North-West, and all passengers and migrants between the Eastern United States and the Western.

The corresponding figures for the same period by the Sarnia Branch of the Great Western Railway, were as follow:—

From Canada to Western points in the United States.....	1,345
From Eastern United States points to Western United States	57
Total	1,402

Making a Grand Total of all passengers going West by all
Railways at this point..... 85,920

This claim of Immigration, at Port Huron, as stated by the United States Customs' Collector, and officially published to the world on the authority of the Treasury Department at Washington, by the Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, is therefore 29.38 per cent. more than the total travel at that point. It is equivalent to the feat of exaggerating, by nearly 30 per cent., all the passengers who enter France at the ports of Calais and Boulogne, and then claiming the result as Immigration into that country from England.

It is thus established that such a claim is both impossible and absurd. But this view will become more striking, when we more closely examine the figures.

The item of 53,641 of passengers who obtained tickets in Canada for points in the Western United States, includes 14,624 immigrants from Europe who obtained tickets at Quebec, and 491 immigrants from Europe who obtained tickets at Halifax for points west of Port Huron, in the Western United States, and were therefore simply passengers from Europe (largely from Scandinavia) using Canadian routes. These must be deducted.

The deductions therefore are :

Passengers from Europe <i>via</i> Quebec.....	14,624
Immigrants at Halifax, obtaining tickets for points West of Port Huron.....	491
Passengers and migrants from Eastern Canada to North- West Canada.....	5,658
From Eastern United States to North-West Canada.....	173
From Eastern United States to Western United States....	25,046
	45,992

Taking these deductions from the Grand Total of all passengers going West, *via* Port Huron, namely, 85,920, we have a total of all passengers, of all sorts, from points in Canada to points in the Western United States, of 39,928, or in other words, a little more than one-third of the number of the immigrants claimed to have entered the United States at Port Huron.

These facts relate simply to the West-bound passengers. But the grotesqueness of the pretension will become still more apparent when the East-bound are taken into consideration. Taking first the Grand Trunk Railway, there passed :—

From North-West Canada to Eastern Canada <i>via</i> United States.....	917
From North-West Canada to United States.....	253
From Western United States to Canada.....	34,267
From Western United States to Eastern United States....	20,835
Total, Grand Trunk passengers going East.....	56,307

Brought forward by Grand Trunk.....	56,307
By the Sarnia Branch, Great Western Railway:—	
From Western United States to Canada.....	681
From Western United States to Eastern United States.....	18
Total by both Railways going East.....	<u>57,006</u>

The true emigration is, of course, the difference between the East-bound and West-bound passengers. It therefore follows from the preceding figures that the Western United States made a gain by the Grand Trunk Railway of 4,211 from the Eastern United States, the West-bound passengers having been 25,046, while the East-bound were 20,835; and the Western United States a gain of 39 by the Sarnia Branch of the Great Western Railway, the West-bound passengers having been 57 and the East-bound 18.

The difference of numbers between passengers going from Canada to the Western United States and those coming from the Western States to Canada is 19,374, the total West-bound passengers of this class being 53,641, and the East-bound 34,267. But from this difference there must be taken the 14,624 European immigrants who obtained tickets at Quebec after landing from the steamships; and the immigrants at Halifax who obtained tickets to points west of Port Huron, 491; making a net total difference of 4,259, against the Port Huron claim of 111,170.

And even this difference of 4,259, must be held to include all those immigrants who are alleged to have taken advantage of the special assisted rates of passage between the United Kingdom and Canada, and after remaining for a while went on to the Western States. Also all those immigrants from beyond the sea who have landed at Portland and Boston and entered Canada *via* Montreal and Ogdensburg, proceeding afterwards to the Western States; the numbers of which, I believe, are considerable. There is not, in fact, any evidence of any Canadian emigration of any significance at the point of Port Huron to the United States.

It is noticeable that the claim of 111,170 immigrants at the point of Port Huron is largely in excess of that of the previous year, viz., 94,375, notwithstanding the fact that the self-evident impossibility of those large figures had been clearly proved, and the proofs furnished to Mr. Nimmo, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

If the statistics published on the authority of Mr. Nimmo could be supposed to be well founded, an exodus from Canada of 125,391 in one year, would imply in a decenniad, on a moderate estimate of natural increase, at the ages given by Mr. Nimmo, a loss of population of about a million and a half. This would very nearly wipe out all the population in the great Province of Ontario, and more than

wipe out the whole of that of the Province of Quebec, supposing, for the sake of measuring the alleged exodus with the known numbers of people living in these provinces, such comparison is made. It is known to everybody that no depopulation in Canada is taking place; but on the contrary, the figures of the census prove that the increase within the last decenniad has been 18 per cent.; and this considerable increase is over and above all the emigration that has taken place from the Dominion within the period. We have thus, by another test, based upon well established facts, a further proof of the grossly absurd exaggeration of the so-called statistics, published by the Chief of the Washington Bureau.

The United States Census Returns for 1880, of place of birth, have not yet been published in an available form; but by the United States Census, for the decenniad ended in 1870, the proportion of persons of Canadian birth were 12 per 1,000 of the population; while, on the other hand, the persons of United States birth in Canada by the census of 1871 were a fraction over 18 per 1,000 of the population. The following is a comparison of the differences in the years named in Canada, the figures being the numbers of persons of United States birth per 1000 in the population of the Provinces named:—

	1871.	1881.
Ontario.....	26.7	23.6
Quebec.....	12.3	14.3
New Brunswick.....	14.3	15.9
Nova Scotia.....	5.8	6.6

After the preceding analysis of 111,170, of Mr. Nimmo's figures, out of the alleged emigration from Canada of 125,391, any further examination of the little remainder of 14,221 for all the other ports on the long Canadian frontier has certainly diminished interest. The clear statement, however, in Mr. George Johnson's Report,* of an investigation made at your request, shows that the alleged exodus from Nova Scotia has been very weak, although Mr. Nimmo makes a claim of 14,437. It is beyond question that no satisfactory proof can be adduced in support of these comparatively large figures; and it is impossible to read Mr. Johnson's Report without feeling that they are of the same unsupported texture as the large Port Huron figures.

As respects the Province of New Brunswick, some figures given by Mr. S. Gardner, the Immigration Agent at St. John,† show the nature of the movement between the Eastern States and that port. They do not exhibit any sign of exodus, nor even considerable emigration.

It is, however, to be remarked, as respects the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that a considerable portion of the alleged emigration from those Provinces, as claimed by Mr. Nimmo, is at the point of Port Huron, and that has been proved to be utterly fallacious.

* See Appendix No. 40.

† See Appendix No. 44.

I have not the figures of emigration and immigration between the Province of Quebec and the New England States, but these are, I believe, considerable both ways; and also that there is a movement of the nature of that described by Mr. Kingsmill in his report, between the lumber woods of Michigan and other points in the west and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

It is a fact of precise and ascertained record in connection with entries of immigrants' effects at the Custom Houses along the frontier, during the year 1881, that 15,404 persons immigrated to Canada from the United States. Of these 9,821 were returned Canadians and 1,963 United States citizens. Undoubtedly there were very large numbers of others, of mechanics and workingmen, who passed no free entries with their "settlers' effects," and, therefore, there is no record of them. As between two parts of a continent in the position of Canada and the United States, with a very long frontier, there must always be a considerable flux and reflux of population, in accordance with the relative activity of trade or industries in one or other country, or the attractions of newly opened lands; but this is a movement altogether different in its nature from that of a depopulating exodus of the kind stated in the grossly erroneous figures of the return of Mr. Nimmo.

There is a particular and very great injustice done to what may be called the Immigration interests of Canada by the constant publication and re-publication of these figures in the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe. Mr. Nimmo publishes monthly bulletins which are widely communicated to the press, and these give, month by month, the cumulative numbers. They are constantly telegraphed to and published in the *London Times*; and, in fact, all over America and Europe, under the authority of the Treasury Department of the United States, from figures furnished to editors and newspaper correspondents by the Washington Bureau of Statistics. The argument which is drawn from them and presented to the emigrating classes is, that if Canada is a place from which people flee in a depopulating exodus, it cannot be a good place for emigrants from the Old World to go to. The unfairness and injustice of these proceedings lie in the fact that these published statements fall to pieces under any test that may be applied to them, and yet they are persistently reiterated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

To the Honourable J. H. POPE,

Minister of Agriculture.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT ON PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

(DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST.)

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the state of the Archives under my charge, and the progress that has been made in the collection of the papers bearing on the history of the Provinces of British North America, now forming the Dominion of Canada.

The experience gained during the nine years that have elapsed since the formation of this branch of the Department, and the recent investigation which I was instructed to make in Europe, induce me to ask permission to enter more fully than has hitherto been done into the consideration of the questions relating to the collection, arrangement and safe-keeping of the records of the Dominion. Such a consideration must necessarily be of some length, but I shall endeavour to condense the information into as brief space as is consistent with perfect clearness.

The history of the Dominion of Canada, as an organized confederation, only dates from the 1st July, 1867, when the foundation was laid for the consolidation under one government of all British North America. It is, therefore, evident, that so far as regards the Dominion, its record as a Dominion can only relate to its current history since the 1st of July, 1867. It is equally evident, that to understand the political position of the Dominion, the history of the various Provinces and Territories of which it is composed, and the progress of events which has led to the present constitution of Canada, the records of the past must be made accessible to the historian, and placed in as complete a state as possible at his disposal.

There are, then, two branches of the subject to which attention may be directed : 1. The past history of the Provinces of British North America now forming the Dominion of Canada; and 2, its current records since the 1st July, 1867.

The tenour of the instructions I had the honour to receive for my guidance on leaving for Europe, directed me to ascertain, as fully as possible, the nature, number, and, generally speaking, the historical character of manuscripts to be found in the public repositories, and next, to investigate, so far as the time at my disposal would permit, the means taken to collect, arrange, preserve, and render accessible to the public the records therein contained. In the Act creating the Public Record Office in London (1 and 2 Vic., Cap. 94), to which I shall afterwards refer, the word "Records" is defined to mean: "All rolls, records, writs, books, proceedings, decrees, wills, warrants, accounts, papers and documents whatsoever of a public nature belonging to Her Majesty, or then deposited in any of the offices or places of custody before mentioned." This definition was, however, very widely extended, as I shall show hereafter.

As a matter of convenience, I shall take the second branch of the inquiry first, by tracing the steps which have led to the formation of one great Public Record Office. It will be seen how closely the facts bear on the preservation of our current records, and how great an opportunity exists at this early stage of our history to profit by the mistakes of older nations. The second branch will naturally come under consideration, in discussing the first, without any formal division.

In giving the result of my investigations, it will, I think, be better to throw the whole into a condensed statement, rather than to occupy space by constant reference to the particular public office from which I obtained the information.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

In 1800, in consequence of representations made, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed 'to inquire into the state of the public records of the Kingdom, and of such other public instruments, rolls, books and papers as they shall think proper, and to report to the House the nature and condition thereof, together with what they shall think fit to be done for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same.'

The Committee divided their report into three parts: 1. Measures of former times; 2. Their own proceedings; and 3. Further measures recommended.

1. It appears from the report that the greater part of the public records had been preserved then (1800) for more than 700 years, that is now (1881) about 800 years, though many had been lost or destroyed during the reigns of Stephen, John, and Henry III, a period of 137 years (1135 to 1272) between which dates these reigns were included and the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, known in history as the Wars of the Roses (1455 to 1461.)

By the Act 46 Edward III. (1473), the public records were considered as the people's evidence, and it was ordained that they should be accessible to all the King's subjects.

In Elizabeth's Reign (1559 to 1603) an inquiry was instituted concerning the records of Parliament.

James VI. I. (1617) projected a State Paper Office, and an office for a general remembrancer for all matters of record. A Commission was issued by Charles I, for searching after all records belonging to the Crown. The Civil Wars, ending in the setting up of the Commonwealth, broke down the provision for the safety of the public records, and Charles II, after his restoration, took some steps to remedy this state of things, but nothing effectual was done till the time of Queen Anne (1702 to 1714) when as one result of the investigation, *Rymer's Fœdera*, was published, a compilation of State papers and records, chiefly relating to the foreign transactions of the country. Then an inquiry was instituted regarding the domestic records connected with the internal laws and government, which was prosecuted without intermission through the reigns of Anne and George I, to the beginning of George II (1727.)

Examinations seem to have been made concurrently by Lords and Commons, the former having made a report of their proceedings between 1703 and 1728; but in 1731, in consequence of a fire at the Cottonian Library, the House of Commons set on foot a more extensive and effectual inquiry, and its Committee reported in 1732 that, under their directions, some of the principal record offices had compiled a table of the records of the Kingdom, digested in a regular series of time, distinguishing the repositories in which the several records were contained, and adding: "that they had laid the foundation for a very necessary and noble work, which must be of singular advantage to particular persons; an honour to the nation; and bring to light many valuable remains of antiquity which, for want of an easy and proper access to them, had long been concealed from public notice."

Thus far, adding, however, the dates, I have followed the report; but from other sources it would be easy to trace from the middle of the thirteenth century (about 1250) down to the present day the steps taken to preserve the records. The object, however, of this part of the report is, to show by the one instance of Great Britain, the importance attached to such documents, since every European nation has been, and is now, engaged in the same task, and it may be necessary to bring this strongly and clearly before those who are so deeply engaged in making the all important history of the foundation and building up of the Dominion, that they are apt to think lightly of the task of having that history recorded, or the records preserved from being scattered and destroyed. The details of the work done, which I propose giving, will be found, I believe, to be not merely an interesting historical study, but to be of essential service as a guide to proceedings of a similar kind here, should such be determined upon.

2. (a) The Committee of 1800 had the powers held by previous committees extended, so as to include in their investigations the state of the Maritime and Ecclesiastical Courts, the Cathedral and University Libraries, the collections constituting the British Museum, and the public repositories in Scotland. A list was accordingly prepared of all public repositories, whether the papers in them had been previously examined or not. These are given in detail, but I have thought it better to give simply the classification so as to show the extent of the inquiries made by this Committee.

The repositories were thus classified: General Repositories, Houses of Parliament, Offices of State, Courts of Justice, Cathedrals and Universities, Inns of Court, and Public Libraries. A similar list was prepared for Scotland.

(b) Searching inquiries were instituted, a series of questions being sent to each repository. These required information as to its contents; the state of the building as to security and accommodation; the degree in which its catalogues, calendars and indexes were complete; the number, duties and remuneration of the officers belonging to it; distinguishing between those repositories which were open of right to all His Majesty's subjects and those only established for the safe custody of matters belonging to some particular branch of Government, or some peculiar institution. The inquiry did not extend to the nature and condition of public documents and papers immediately connected with the current business of any of the great offices of Government, in matters of revenue or war, and the Committee forbore to inquire into the existence of public documents in private collections.

The Committee reporting in 1732 had received eighteen returns to inquiries. In 1800 the returns are stated in the report to have been between 300 and 400. I find the numbers on examination to have been :—

For England	254
“ Scotland	49
Special reports	8

311

These latter were most valuable, being obtained from persons eminent for skill and experience, giving an explanation of the modes it would be most advisable to adopt for writing and preserving the public records, books and papers in all offices and repositories, besides information concerning the structure and distribution of the buildings intended for their preservation.

(c) A personal examination was also made of the principal repositories in London; the state of the buildings and the care of the documents contained in them, the result of which is given in detail, chiefly of local interest, although most important in its consequences and in the power it gave the Committee to deal with matters of which they had obtained a personal knowledge.

3. The same remark as to the local value of parts of the report applies to a large proportion of the section, entitled: “Further Measures Recommended.” The preparation of complete calendars and indexes is, however, considered as most important. There is one recommendation made that is liable to misconstruction if the system of paying the officers at that time is not borne in mind, and as the system is not referred to in the report, but taken for granted as existing, the recommendation might form a very bad precedent here. The Committee recommended, that calendars and indexes, “the private property of the officers, should be purchased for the public use and appropriated to the office.” It must be remembered that, down to a comparatively recent date, the officers were paid by fees; some altogether, others in addition to a *small fixed salary*; that these calendars and indexes were prepared for their own use, in their own time, to guide them in searches for which they were paid by fees, and that it was not only better for themselves, but was of great benefit to the public, that they should be able at once to give the information required. The only reference I find in the report to this system is in the article referring to the “Establishment and Duties of Office,” in which it is recommended that if an officer has no salary, but is paid altogether by

fees, he should be paid in part by salary and in part by fees, to be regulated by a moderate and fixed scale, the meaning of which, as we know from the frequent complaints recorded, was that the fees were arbitrary, uncertain, and depending very much on the amount that it was thought could be extorted.

A similar report was made respecting the records in Scotland, but much less detailed.

A new Commission was issued in May, 1806. The records of Ireland were examined by some of the sub-commissioners named, who reported to the Lord-Lieutenant, and a separate Commission for Ireland was issued in 1810. Subsequent Commissions were issued in June, 1817, in June, 1821, in April, 1825, and in March, 1831. Reports which had been submitted annually, had ceased from 1819, so that the proceedings during several years cannot well be ascertained.

It was on the final report of the last named Committee, made in 1837, that the Public Records Act was passed, under which they are now managed. During the thirty-seven years over which these Commissions had extended, their attention, it is stated, was directed more particularly to printing the records, and very little was done for their care and future preservation. It appears also, that their expenses exceeded the Parliamentary votes. In fact, the Report of the Special Committee on this Commission in 1836, with the evidence adduced, shows a want of supervision and a gross state of neglect of the most ordinary checks on expenditure, that would be simply incredible, were it not so clearly proved. The Report of 1837, called forth apparently by the strictures of this Committee, gives the steps taken to carry out the objects of the Commission.

Questions more minute than those of 1800 had been sent to three classes:—

I. To the keepers of Public Records.

II. To persons having the custody of papers of the nature of records, or of other historical writings.

III. To town clerks or other officers of municipal corporations. A list of the different classes sending returns will, I think, be useful.

If the questions were sent to Scotland, there is no mention made of the fact in the report or returns.

General Repositories.....	7
Houses of Parliament.....	2
Offices of State.....	8
(Privy Council sent no return.)	
Courts of Justice.....	17
(No return, 4.)	
Exchequer.....	29
Circuits.....	6
Great Sessions of Wales.....	12
Counties Palatine.....	7
Cinque Ports.....	2
Stannary Courts.....	2
Clerks of the Peace.....	31
(No returns, 23.)	
Maritime Courts.....	0
Ecclesiastical Courts.....	9
(No returns, 9.)	
County Registries.....	4
Cathedrals.....	12
(No returns, 15.)	
Universities:	
Oxford.....	9
(No returns, 15.)	
Cambridge.....	1
Inns of Court.....	3
(No return, 1.)	

Libraries	12
Municipal Corporations of England and Wales.....	118
Total	291

A glance at this list will show very clearly the nature of the investigation, and the wide field it covered. The greater part of the information regarding the state of the public repositories is of only local interest, but the summary of the inquiries on this head may be quoted as a useful warning against the dangers to be avoided in Canada. The Commissioners say: "The buildings are inconvenient in point of situation—ill-adapted to the purposes to which they are applied—some of them crowded to an excess which renders the use of the records extremely difficult, and none of them provided with sufficient accommodation for that purpose; that some of them are exposed to risk of fire, and others to certain destruction by damp; and that there are large masses of records in depositories which are avowedly only temporary, and for which, sooner or later, some permanent place of deposit must be provided."

How this state of things had come to exist is clearly shown:—

1. Buildings had been used not erected for the purpose, and it was difficult, if not impossible, to adapt them "to purposes so peculiar in their nature as storing the national records, and affording suitable apartments for transacting the business relating to them."

2. The rapid increase of some of the most valuable and important documents "has occasioned such a demand for the utmost possible economy of space, that the records are placed in situations where the access to them is difficult, and from which even the light of the sun is excluded." The practice of placing them in vaults, and underground recesses, at once damp and dark, is condemned, and the danger from fire is called attention to, in the most emphatic manner.

Much of the report is taken up with questions concerning the publication of calendars, indexes and the documents themselves, and the important subject of improvements in the preservation and management of the records. The Commissioners say on this point: "The introduction of a system of uniform management appears to us, we confess, hopeless in the present state of the records and offices; and we see in the necessity for the adoption of some such general system of management, an additional and very urgent reason for the adoption of a plan which we now beg to submit to Your Majesty."

That plan was substantially the one now in existence. The report was presented to William IV on the 7th February, 1837. He having died in June following, the matter was taken up in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, and on the 14th August, 1838 the Act (1 and 2 Vic. cap. 94) for keeping safely the public records was assented to.

The Act being easily accessible, I shall merely state that the preamble sets out that public records being in the keeping of several persons, and being kept in unfit buildings, it is expedient to establish one Record Office and a better custody, and to allow of the free use of the records, so far as stands with their safety and integrity, and with the public policy of the realm; and that the records in a large number of offices, courts and other places (of which a list is given; power being taken by the 2nd section to include other offices) are to be under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls for the time being. 3rd provides for the transfer of accumulating records in the places named to the custody of the Master of the Rolls. The other clauses relate to the establishment, maintenance and management of the office; the appointment of Deputy and Assistant Keepers, &c. The interpretation clause I have already given.

As the title "Keeper of Records" frequently occurs, it may be, perhaps, not unnecessary to notice a mis-apprehension that seems to exist with regard to it. It does not designate a clerk in charge of the record room of a Department to keep clean and see that the papers are accessible, a duty very satisfactorily discharged in several of the Departments at Ottawa by an intelligent messenger. On the contrary, it designates one of the most honourable and responsible offices in

the State—the title being Master or Keeper of the Rolls or Records—the occupant of the office taking the precedence of all the legal dignitaries but two, the order being: 1. The Lord Chancellor; 2. The Lord Chief Justice of England; 3. The Master of the Rolls. The office, I may add, has been filled, to take only the latest Keepers of Records, by Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cottenham, Lord Langdale, Lord Romilly, and the present keeper, Sir George Jessel. The deputy keepers are always men of distinguished ability, and the qualifications and attainments of many of the assistant keepers are little, if at all, inferior.

The absolute necessity of such an Act as that just referred to was evident, and as there is a risk in the course of years of our own records getting into the same condition, I beg to ask your attention to the statements.

The records of the Queen's Remembrancer, it was discovered, were stuffed into 600 sacks in a most filthy state, and to disinter a document, known to exist somewhere in these heaps, was a work of the most disgusting nature. The report of the Committee of the House of Commons of 1836 gives the evidence of Mr. Henry Cole, as to the state of the sheds in the King's mews, containing these records. He says: "In these sheds 4,136 cubic feet of national records were deposited in the most neglected condition. Besides the accumulated dust of centuries, all, when these operations commenced, were found to be very damp. Some were in a state of inseparable adhesion to the stone walls. There were numerous fragments which had only just escaped entire consumption by vermin, and many were in the last stage of putrefaction. Decay and damp had rendered a large quantity so fragile as hardly to admit of being touched; others, particularly those in the form of rolls, were so coagulated together that they could not be unrolled. Six or seven perfect skeletons of rats were found imbedded, and bones of these vermin were generally distributed throughout the mass; and, besides furnishing a charnel house for the dead, during the first removal of these national records, a dog was employed in hunting the live rats which were thus disturbed from their nests." The extract, though long, is only one of very many that might easily be brought forward, and I give it as a striking illustration of the danger to which I have alluded.

The only exception to the "shocking state" of the documents, is in the case of Scotland, of the Record Office of which the Committee spoke in these terms: "Collected together in one central, ample, commodious and safe building in Edinburgh, placed under the custody of most competent and responsible keepers, they appear to be kept in a state of perfect arrangement, and ample information as to their contents supplied by full calendars and indexes."

This was the general condition of affairs which the newly constituted office had to face, and Mr Thomas, in the introduction to his valuable Handbook to the Public Records, published thirty years ago, gives a very clear account of the steps taken to get the work done, but I think it unnecessary to do more than refer to the Handbook.

It was not till 1850 that the foundation of the present Record Office was laid. It stands between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane, on the old garden belonging to the Rolls' House. The description and plans, kindly furnished me by Mr. John Edwards, the Secretary, show that the most anxious care has been taken to assure its safety from fire, and from any conceivable accidents; the building being not only fireproof throughout, but being also furnished with complete fire apparatus internally and externally; men on guard in the building day and night, besides the police on service, constantly patrolling the building. The duties of all the officers and men are minutely specified.

In prosecuting inquiries as to the manner in which the Records, State papers, &c., were transferred from the Courts of Law, and the various Government offices (Colonial, War, &c.), to the custody of the Keeper of the Records, Mr. William Hardy, the Deputy Keeper, furnished me with a memorandum from the late deputy-keeper, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, approved by the Master of the Rolls, and addressed to the Treasury, on the subject of the accumulations of records. The memorandum, dated the 20th November, 1875, shows that in spite of the great size of the building, its capacity

was already overtaxed. A great part of this was due to accumulations of large masses of legal and Governmental documents "wholly useless for legal, historical * * or official purposes, and of no possible interest to any one." The Repository, it was stated, was already filled to overflowing, and, unless some steps were taken to relieve the office of useless and cumbersome documents, it would get into a state of embarrassment from which it could not easily be extricated. A Committee was, therefore, suggested to consist of three; two being professional gentlemen, and the third, an officer of the Department. A list of nearly 100,000 packages, boxes and volumes of the papers to be dealt with is given in detail, besides many thousands only mentioned without specific numbers.

As a consequence of the memorandum, an Act amending the Public Record Office Act of 1838, was assented to on 14th August, 1877 (40 and 41 Vic., cap 55.) Being a public Act and easily accessible, I would only remark that its provisions show with what jealous care the permission to destroy any legal or State paper has been fenced about, to prevent the slightest risk of improper influences being used to secure the destruction of a document which it might be inconvenient to preserve.

According to the Act, the documents in Courts of Record are to be delivered to the custody of the Master of the Rolls on his warrant, the papers to be "of the age of twenty years from the making thereof," and no documents of this kind can be kept in the custody of the Court longer than that time, except on a certificate from the Chief Judge of the Court of which they are the records.

The State papers, on the other hand, are sent at uncertain intervals on the judgment of the Chiefs of the Departments, as accumulations arise. These are delivered in large collections, and, neither in the case of the Court Records, nor of the State papers, was there any previous weeding. All came to the Repository, from the most important document to the most useless fragment. It has been the practice, when a weeding out of useless papers is to take place, to have it conducted by an officer of the Department to which the papers belong, and one of the Record officers. It is from the indiscriminate system of transfer that has arisen much of the inconvenience complained of.

As a palliative in the case of the Court Records, only such are now received as are certified by the Chief Judge of each Court to be suitable for permanent safe-keeping; the others, of temporary value only, are left in the custody of the Court.

With respect to the Departments of State, I understand that the Treasury has suggested a system which is calculated to remedy the present state of affairs. It is not improbable that reports on the subject from the Departments may be prepared and may become available during the next session of the Imperial Parliament. Such reports would be of great value should any central system of keeping the records and State papers be adopted in Canada.

The State papers deposited in the Record Office come down to the following dates:—

- Treasury to 1851.
- Home Office to 1840.
- Foreign Office to 1835.
- Colonial Office to 1849.
- War Office to 1856.
- Admiralty Office to 1839.
- Board of Trade to 1830.
- Audit Office to 1840.

The regulations as to the dates to which they may be examined are for:—

- Treasury to 1759.
- Home Office to 1769.
- Foreign Office to 1760, or to 1802 on previous application.
- Colonial Office to the end of George II (1760).
- War Office to end of George III (1820), with discretion to withhold any of the papers.
- Admiralty letter books, &c., to end of 1800.

Audit Office to 1760.

Board of Trade to the end of George III (1820).

These regulations, so far as the Public Record Office is concerned, are inflexible, but in most cases an official application will obtain a relaxation of the rules. By the intervention of Lord Kimberly I obtained permission to inspect documents of later dates than those specified in the regulations, and no difficulty would be experienced in this respect so long as granting the permission did not contravene either public or private interests.

The duties of the office are not confined to receiving and guarding the public records that may be deposited for safe keeping. In addition to these duties, searches are constantly carried on elsewhere for papers of historical value to be transcribed and placed in the Repository for the use of the public.

The following table, which I have compiled from the annual parliamentary returns, will show how closely analogous are these searches to those on which we are now engaged, and the corresponding expenses. These are altogether apart from the ordinary expenses of the office, the work having been carried on by gentlemen specially appointed for the purpose.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
1. Forming abstracts of State papers, including editing and transcripts on the Continent.....	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,564	1,627	1,727	1,727	1,727	1,630	1,480	1,480	1,280
2. Investigation of documents in the Archives of Simancas and editing.....	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	400	400	400	400
3. Investigation of documents in the Archives of Venice, editing and transcripts.....	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
*4. Transcript of MSS. in the Bodleian Library.....	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
*5. Editing the Carew MSS. in the Lambeth Library.....	397	397	397	.....	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
6. Publication of documents connected with the History of England.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
7. Syllabus of Rymer's Fœdera.....	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6,157	5,741	5,741	5,394	5,857	5,957	5,957	5,957	5,710	5,560	5,560	5,360

* In and after the year 1874 the work done under 4 and 5 was changed, and the investigation of Irish papers taken up. These two titles are from that date:

4. Calendaring Irish papers of the reign of James I. and Charles I., including the Philadelphia manuscripts.

5. Calendar of instruments and entries in the Public Record Office relating to Ireland, from the earliest period to the end of Henry II.

The work done under the first head includes: editing the State papers of the Commonwealth; editing the papers, foreign and domestic (Henry VIII.), many of which are scattered in various places at home and abroad; transcripts from Paris; transcripts from Rome. The other titles explain themselves, but I may state that of the Spanish State papers at Simancas, the colonial documents were removed to Seville in 1829. The papers known as the Philadelphia MSS. formerly belonged to an office of State in Dublin. They were taken to America and returned to the British nation by the Library Company of Philadelphia in 1867.

I had an opportunity of examining very minutely the working of the system, in its details, for receiving and preparing for public use the records and State papers in the Repository, the Deputy Keeper having placed me in the hands of Mr. Kingston, who devoted a very considerable time to explaining and illustrating every step in the process, his explanations being always full and lucid. The greater part of the

information thus acquired I have preserved in a separate form, as it is unsuitable for this report, but of the most essential consequence in conducting the office work relating to the Archives. Specimens of the result of the calendaring may be seen in the volumes of Abstracts of State papers relating to the Colonies deposited among the Archives. With respect to other calendars, I ask your permission to make some remarks, the value of the documents referred to being comparatively little understood here.

The publication of the rolls of the Exchequer, or rolls of the Pipe (*Magnum Rotulum Scacarii vel Magnum Rotulum Pipæ*) shows the great value attached to even such apparently dry and sapless material as the accounts of the Court of Exchequer. The rolls of 31 Henry I, edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F. S. A., afford an evidence of the diligence used in identifying and the use made of such documents; the importance of this, in a historical point of view, being best shown in the editor's words: "These rolls * * * contain accompts of the King's revenue year by year as they were made up, with the King's officers appointed to that service, by the sheriffs of the counties who acted as the King's bailiffs and by other ministers and debtors of the Crown, and since payments by the King were also often made through the hands of the sheriffs and other ministers in the different counties, we obtain through these accompts a view of no inconsiderable portion of the royal expenditure in a long tract of time, by which a clear and valuable light is thrown on many subjects, and sometimes on the most important public transactions of the realm." (Preface, page i.)

The identifying the date of this special roll engaged the attention of some of the most learned antiquaries, as it stood alone, none preceding it, and the next following it after a long interval. It is the only evidence of transactions to which these rolls refer of so early a date as 1131.

In the introduction to the rolls and records of the King's Justiciars or Justices (*Rotuli Curie Regis*) Sir Francis Palgrave, a former Deputy Keeper of Records, gives a most interesting series of historical sketches, all drawn from the seemingly bald pleas on the rolls of the Justices. I make one quotation: "In the history of the English constitution, our legal records are amongst the most important elements. The law restrained the Sovereign before he was controlled by his Great Council. And the most important functions antiently exercised by the High Court of Parliament, arose from the dispensation of justice exercised in ordinary cases by the Judges to whom the King delegated his authority and power.

"But the interest of these legal records is not local, or peculiarly appertaining unto this our country. They are the property not merely of England, but of the English people, wheresoever settled or dispersed. We have here the germ and foundation of the laws obtaining in those States, which, rising beyond the ocean, seem appointed to preserve the language and institutions of England beneath other skies, when the empire of the parent Commonwealth shall have passed away like a dream." (Introduction Vol. I., page 3.)

I have referred to these volumes as illustrations of the use made of the records; the work of editing and printing is going on yearly, for which, as will be seen by the table of expenditure given above, the sum of £2,000 sterling is annually voted.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

Hitherto, as may be seen, the only papers dealt with are those of a public character—Court records or State papers. But in 1869, it was resolved to extend inquiries in other directions for documents bearing on the history of the country in all its relations. The title "Records," already extended since the passing of the Act of 1838, was still further widened in its meaning. The Commission issued in 1869 to constitute the *Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, authorizing them to search (with the consent of the possessors) for papers in private repositories, will show this clearly. After naming the members, at the head of whom was Lord Romilly, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records, the Commission proceeds: "It has been represented unto us that there are belonging to many institutions and private families various

collections of manuscripts and papers of general public interest, a knowledge of which would be of great utility in the illustration of history, constitutional law, science and general literature, and that in some cases these papers are liable to be lost or obliterated; and, whereas, we are informed that many of the possessors of such manuscripts would be willing to give access to them and permit their contents to be made public, provided that nothing of a private character, or relating to the title of existing owners, should be divulged * * * there would be considerable public advantage in its being generally known where such papers and manuscripts are deposited, and that the contents of those which tend to the elucidation of history and the illustration of constitutional law, science and literature should be published, we * * * nominate * * * you * * * Our Commissioners to make inquiry as to the places in which such papers and manuscripts are deposited. * * * authorize you to call in the aid and co-operation of all possessors of manuscripts and papers, inviting them to assist you in furthering the object of this Commission, and to give them full assurance that no information is sought except such as relates to public affairs, and that no knowledge or information which may be obtained from their collections shall be promulgated without their full license or consent."

I have quoted thus largely from the Commission, as the instructions may help to define the scope of inquiries which may hereafter be made in Canada.

It is impossible to condense the reports into any reasonable limits, so as to give even the faintest idea of the nature of the documents discovered and made available. In the first report it is stated that the Commission had been fully appreciated and favourably received; that many collections, the existence of which was unknown, had been brought to light; that 180 persons and heads of institutions had expressed their willingness either to co-operate with the Commissioners or to request their aid in making known the contents of their collections, so that only a preliminary examination could be made. Two Inspectors were at first appointed, but other two were found necessary, and a long list is given of the collections examined by them, as well as by officers of the Public Record Office, whose services were called in to assist.

The second report contains lists of the collections examined subsequent to the first, the reports being contained in the appendix. The remarks on two volumes of manuscripts relating to Ireland, I take the liberty of quoting, as they support very strongly the view taken as to the points to which part of the inquiries in Canada may be directed: "Neither volume can be said to have much direct bearing on the political or religious history of the period. The interest of both is almost exclusively social and economical, and the information they supply as to the character of the people, the tenure of land, the mode of agriculture, the industrial and economical relations of the country, and in general its entire social condition is such as will be sought for in vain in the printed sources of the history of Ireland during the 18th century. The letters appear to be well deserving of publication." (Second Report, xxi.)

So closely do the following remarks bear on the state of things in Canada, that I extract the paragraph from the conclusion of the same report: "Your Commissioners are inclined to think that a continuation of their efforts may be the means of preventing those casualties to which valuable collections of MSS. are liable from various causes—casualties arising not unfrequently from changes in families, from removal of MSS., and from ignorance of the localities to which they have been transferred. * * * To those who are engaged in biographical, historical or political researches, no greater boon can be offered than well authenticated information, where materials which are indispensable for the due prosecution of their inquiries are preserved." (Idem xxi.)

Since the Commissioners have begun their inquiries 500 collections have been examined. The first year the cost of the Commission was £1,000, every subsequent year the sum of £1,700 has been expended in these searches and examinations.

HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

The examination of the mode of keeping the records in Scotland was so strongly urged, that, although I had no specific instructions to that effect, I thought it better to delay my return for a few days with that object, rather than leave the report incomplete. Mr. Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Records in London, furnished me with a letter of introduction to Mr. William Fraser, Deputy Keeper for Scotland, under whose guidance, and with the help of Mr. Stair Agnew, Deputy Clerk Register, and Registrar General for Scotland, as well as of the gentlemen at the head of the various branches, I had an opportunity of obtaining a satisfactory view of the system in its practical working. The remarks already quoted from the Committee of 1836 do no more than justice to the admirable regularity to be found in the administration of this most important department of State. In the Register Office are concentrated the records of the great interests of the Scottish people, divided into twenty-three branches—legal, historical, landed, commercial (including bankruptcy), vital statistics, &c. There is one great advantage possessed by Scotland over England in respect to many of these branches, arising from the fact that the system was begun at a much earlier period in the former than in the latter Kingdom, and carried on continuously, and that although in times of war or tumult the records were repeatedly taken to the Castle of Edinburgh for safe keeping, they were transferred in an orderly manner and taken back to their usual repositories in such condition that a short time only was necessary for their restoration to their former state. In the narrative of the steps taken with respect to the English Records, it will be seen that in 1617, James VI. projected a State Paper Office and an office for a general remembrancer for all matters of record in England. Long before that, the Parliament of Scotland had made provision for the same thing, although imperfectly, and in that year (1617) what was only a project in England became a fact in Scotland, the present system being then established, supplemented by Acts passed in 1693 and 1696 by the Scottish Parliament.

Under our Constitution, with the particular distribution of powers between the Federal and Provincial authorities, not to speak of the differences in the laws affecting, for instance, land, there must be a great dissimilarity in many respects between the objects of the work of a Public Record Office in Canada and in Scotland. But, apart from the details, the system by which efficiency, expedition, and confidence in the correctness of the records can be secured, is worthy of being studied. Should it be determined to create a Public Record Office in Canada, this is one essential point to which attention should be directed. In conducting the operation of such an office, the question of system is not so much with respect to the particular records to be preserved, as to the best mode of doing so, and of rendering them accessible.

Till, recently, the registers of Scotland had been from a remote period, committed to the charge of the Lord Clerk Register, or as he is styled in the earlier statutes, the Clerk of the Register. He was one of the great officers of the State, like the Keeper of the Records in England, and up to the union of the Kingdoms had, in virtue of his office, a seat and vote in the Scottish Parliament. He was the Superintendent and legal custodian of all the registers, with very large powers. He was presiding Clerk of the Privy Council, of the Court of Session and Court of Exchequer, and of every Commission issued by the Crown or Parliament—the records of all which were in his charge and keeping, and since the Union the election of representative Peers of Scotland takes place under his presidency as returning officer. There were other important duties, and the patronage of various offices in the Court of Session, the Register House and several Departments throughout the country was in his hands. These powers, however, have been greatly restricted by the operation of subsequent statutes.

A Deputy Clerk Register was appointed in the year 1806. He was highly qualified for the office, and, in co-operation with successive Lord Clerk Registers, many valuable improvements in the mode of keeping the registers were introduced by him during his long tenure of office. His successor, Mr. Pitt Dundas, C.B., also held

for many years the offices of Deputy Clerk Register and Registrar-General of births, &c. These conjoined offices are now held by Mr. Stair Agnew.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records has the immediate custody and arrangement of all the registers permanently deposited in the General Register House; the superintendence of all searches, besides other duties. The office is now held by Mr. William Fraser, whose valuable domestic histories of the old families of Scotland, and their connection with public events in that kingdom, chiefly founded on the private muniments of families, are well known.

The method of keeping the records, with the indexes, catalogues, &c., is of too technical a nature for this report, but I may be permitted to cite, as an instance of the manner of giving publicity to the results of public inquiries, the index to the deaths in the Registrar-General's Department. In this annual index the name of every man, woman and child dying during the year can be found at once, all being arranged in alphabetical order, with ages attached and references for complete information as to the deceased. I was assured by Mr. David Winter, the clerk in charge, that there were not five names omitted in a year, the omissions being those of persons whose bodies could not be identified. Printed reports regarding the registers, dating from 1807 to 1868, by the Deputy Clerk Register, besides Parliamentary papers on the same subject, I have deposited among the Archives, and the other information I have obtained will be useful for conducting the office work.

The information I obtained in Paris is such as will be of service in the work of the office. Having taken advantage of the delay caused by waiting for the Colonial Office to put me in communication with the other Departments, so as to occupy time which would otherwise have been wasted, I did not feel justified in spending many days there, and, so far as I could ascertain during my stay, the expenses for collecting and preserving the Archives are not kept separate, being included in the expenditure of the different Departments and public libraries.

The collection of papers in the Department at Ottawa is valuable, including, as it does, the original military correspondence of the officers in command in Canada for a hundred years, during a great part of which time the civil and military rule was, to some extent, in the same hands; the Haldimand and Bouquet papers, immediately prior, and subsequent to the revolutionary war; miscellaneous manuscripts, and a considerable collection of printed documents and volumes. But although the collection is valuable, it is fragmentary, as there is no complete series relating to any single period. As an instance, there is a most valuable collection of original letters relating to military affairs during the war of 1812-15, from Sir Gordon Drummond, Sir Isaac Brock, Generals Proctor, Sheaffe, Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, and other commanding officers; but there are few letters from De Rottenburg, and but a scrap or two from De Salaberry, whose operations on the Chateauguay are scarcely noticed, Sir George Prevost's reports being altogether wanting. In the Haldimand collection there are tantalizing references to the negotiations with Vermont during the revolutionary war, but the most important correspondence is not amongst the papers. In the volume improperly entitled: "Correspondence with General Haldimand after his appointment as Governor of Quebec," there is a valuable series of letters from Dr. Mabane, Mr. Jenkyn Williams, Attorney-General, and others. The correspondence was in reality after Haldimand had ceased to be Governor. He was then in London, lost in the undistinguished crowd of that great city, harrassed by law suits instituted by men whom he had imprisoned on suspicion of maintaining treasonable correspondence; was haunting levees, gossiping at clubs, and losing guineas nightly at *ecarté*. The letters from his Quebec correspondents at this time are unreserved, full of gossip, and laying bare the personal piques, political aims, and jealousies of Lord Dorchester's advisers and friends. But the correspondence and

views of Mr. Chief Justice Smith, Attorney-General Monk, and their associates, are necessary to complete the history, and to enable a judgment to be formed of the true state of affairs, and the motives that led to the encouragement of what was called by the Opposition "an American settlement," a policy meant, apparently, to assist the suffering United Empire Loyalists.

I have given these two instances as examples of the necessity, should the collection of such documents be considered desirable, of having the work conducted on a proper system. The papers relating to the Colonies are not the only sources from which to draw in the Public Record Office. There are many in the Domestic series, amongst the Treasury documents and in those relating to Foreign affairs. These would all require to be examined carefully; the search necessarily would occupy a considerable time and most conscientious labour, which, it is almost unnecessary to say, would be facilitated in every possible way by the officers of the State Departments and of the Record Office. Without a thorough report as to the documents, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a proper determination on the subject.

As to the current history of the Dominion, the question is one of the greatest interest. No difficulty can be experienced in collecting the public documents, such as the Journals of Parliament, Sessional Papers, and other similar material, and I have taken steps to secure for the Archives complete files from the date of Confederation, these being now in the Repository. The same remark applies to the State papers in the different Departments of the Government, they being preserved and accessible in the respective record rooms. But there is a class of papers which it would be of the utmost possible importance to obtain and preserve, not for immediate but for future reference.

There must be, in the hands of those who have occupied positions of a public nature, either as responsible advisers of the Crown, or as representative men in various capacities, correspondence which would be of immense service in a historical point of view, but which there is every probability will be destroyed, or lost in the course of time. Here, where the children of the men of to-day are, politically speaking, the nobodies of to-morrow, or else who have moved away to other localities than those in which their fathers were known, it is impossible to preserve such papers, as has been done with old family records in Great Britain. There the researches of the commission on historical documents have unearthed papers, letters, charters &c., dating back to the sixth and seventh centuries, which throw a flood of light on the early history of the country. Here, it is well known, valuable collections have been destroyed by the care of the tidy house-keeper getting rid of them as rubbish. I venture to suggest that, could they be obtained from leading men, or their representatives, such collections, the contents of which it might be at the present moment improper to make public, might be packed up in air-tight boxes, marked with the names of the depositors, and sealed up for a certain length of time, to remain in safe keeping in the vaults appropriated for the custody of the Archives. By this means they would be kept in safety, and available at the time when, without breach of propriety, their contents could be used by the historian.

I would further crave permission to suggest for consideration, whether it might not be desirable to obtain the more active co-operation of Parliament, in the work of collecting and preserving the Court records, State papers, and public and private documents, by asking for the appointment of a joint Committee of both Houses to take up the whole subject. I venture upon this suggestion with great diffidence, but with the conviction that, by this means, there will be created a greater and more general interest in the question of the preservation of documents to form the foundation of authentic history.

With respect to the preservation of the Court records, pending any determination as to the establishment of a Public Record Office, which must of necessity be sooner or later established, I would beg to quote the following provisions in an Act relating to Ireland, which will apply to all our Courts, whether of federal or local

jurisdiction. The Act is 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 107 (1844): "To regulate and reduce the expenses of the offices attached to the Superior Courts of Law in Ireland."

Section 30 directs: "The Chief Judge in each of the Courts, on opening the Courts on the first day of term, to examine the state of the records, that they are duly and regularly kept and preserved, so as to be safe, dry, sound and legible, and in such order and arrangement, and with such means of reference to the same, that all persons having occasion to inspect the same shall have easy access thereto."

MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

In all the public offices the papers which refer to Canada and the other colonies, are classed under the head of America, and usually there are included with these the records of the West Indies. The want of any record of the papers which had been examined on previous occasions, and then found to contain no information useful for the Archives of the Dominion, has necessitated on the part of each investigator the task of searching through the whole series. I have, therefore, thought it desirable, and in fact necessary, to place on record the titles, with such distinctive numbers as shall at once identify them—not only of the papers that may be drawn upon, but also of those apparently containing information which have proved barren.

This will obviate the necessity on future occasions of expending work on documents which have been already examined, and, I believe, will save not only much time, but a large expense for searches. I have gone very carefully over all the manuscripts to be found in the British Museum, and have tried, I think successfully, to bring down the list to the date at which I concluded my examination there. This, with the time at my disposal, has not been possible with respect to the other depositories. That, indeed, would be the work of years, instead of days or weeks. The fact that between the publication of the first and second volume of the Colonial series of State papers, a period of twenty years has elapsed, is sufficient proof of this statement, and an evidence of the importance attached by the British Government to the work of preserving, arranging and collecting the Archives. The two volumes, containing abstracts of papers from the year 1574 to 1668, prepared under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, I have purchased for the Archives at Ottawa. They give very full information as to the contents of the papers included between these dates; many are given almost in full, and, in all, the substance of the papers is so clearly stated in more or less of detail, that no difficulty can be felt as to their bearing. So much is this the case, that, with very few (if any) exceptions, the expense of copying these earlier documents may be rendered unnecessary, as everything relating to that period, essential to the historian (so far as that depends on these papers), will probably be found contained in these volumes in a useful form.

All the earlier collections are full of papers relating almost exclusively to the New England Provinces, which now form part of the United States; but in these there are references, and in some cases details, of the proceedings of the French in Canada, so that it is difficult to draw the line at all times between what should be copied for our archives and what should be rejected, as detached extracts often give only an imperfect and, not unfrequently, an erroneous view of the proceedings referred to.

It has been my endeavour to select first and chiefly such papers as shall cast a direct light on the past history of the Provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada; then those which have a collateral bearing. Although Newfoundland has not entered into the Confederation, there are very important documents relating to her history: to fishery claims and disputes; to the rights granted to the French, and to other important questions that affect all British North America. I respectfully suggest, therefore, that the Archives at Ottawa would be imperfect were these left out. They have a direct practical interest in relation to our position, and should, I believe, be collected along with the papers referring in a more immediate manner to the Dominion of Canada.

I think it right to add, that I have not trusted to the catalogues for information. They are most valuable as finger-posts, which is all they are intended for, but it would be as wise for the traveller to sit down believing he had reached his journey's end, because the road was pointed out to him, as for the investigator to be satisfied with an index. There is not a paper mentioned in the following list that I have not examined carefully, in many cases repeatedly, and the remarks and recommendations I have made in this report are the result of careful and painstaking and personal investigation.

The following is an account of the papers examined in the British Museum with their distinctive numbers and titles.

Papers Relating to the West Indies, America, Etc.—Concessions, Add: 14,034. chiefly from the Company of Nouvelle France, of lands and privileges to various persons. Arrêt dated 6th March, 1645, approving of the transfer of the fur trade of Nouvelle France by the company to the inhabitants. (Folio 29.)

Different edicts of the King. Representations concerning Acadia. Order from Louis XIII to regulate the limits of the Governments of Nouvelle France, &c., addressed to M. Daunay Charnesay, dated St. Germain en Laye, 10th February, 1638. (Folio 34.)

Concessions of the Magdalen Islands to Sieur Doublet in 1663. (Folio 66.)

Capitulation of Port Royal in 1654.

Concessions of Cromwell in 1656, to de la Tours, Temple and Crown.

These papers, which begin at folio 24 and end at folio 91 b, will be afterwards referred to.

Report of the proposed invasion of the Susquehanna region by Canadians, 7th May, 1758. (Folio 178.)

Warrant to pay Woodford, contractor at Annapolis, for supplying provisions to New England recruits, 1749. (Folio 202.)

Report on claims of Richard Gridley for grant of the Magdalen Islands. (Folio 211.)

Memorial of Lord Albemarle, Admiral Keppel and others, for grant of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island.) (Folio 213.)

Report as to the Quebec Constitution (1765) by the Lords on Trade and Plantations. (Folio 221.)

Memorial of the Loyalists in Cape Breton, 1785. (Folio 369.)

• Answer to the same, by Governor Desbarres, and additional papers. (Folio 372.)

Letter on the same, by Governor Desbarres, to Lord Sydney, 1785. (Folio 384.)

Papers Relating to Canada.—Petition of the new subjects and of the British merchants of Montreal and other parts of the Province; also of London Merchants, interested in and trading to Canada, setting out at length the complaints against General Murray (there is no date, but we know that from other sources); the petition covers nine large pages.

There are also the papers in two appeal cases, one on a suit brought by Francis Noble Knipe and John LeQuesne, of Quebec, against Deputy Quartermaster-General Christie, the latter of whom is the appellant; and another, an appeal by Elzear Levy, of Montreal, against Daniel Robertson, Robert Burton, executor of the late Sir Ralph Burton, and the military authorities, whose names and offices are set out at length.

Add. 15,491. These two appeals, of no particular interest in themselves, show, in the clearest light, the manner in which the military authority was exercised immediately after the conquest, and the resistance offered to it by the old subjects, that is, the British settlers. The cases cover 19 pages.

Oh. Brief, B. *Brief*—An authority to the Bishops and Clergy of England, Wales, IV. 8. and the town of Berwick-on-Tweed—to collect money throughout these territories for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire which took place in Montreal.

The brief is dated in the sixth year of George III. (1766), and is on parchment.

Add: 24,323. *Letters of Sir Wm. Johnson, Sir John Johnson and Colonel Guy Johnson.*—The earlier letters refer chiefly to money matters, and to a certain Roberts, an ex-officer in the Indian Department. An account is given of Klock, a German, referred to in the Haldimand papers as having carried off two Indians by stealth to London to make money of them. Some further details of this occurrence are given and his character described, but the information is not of sufficient importance to justify its being copied. Colonel Guy Johnson writes in September, 1778, on his way to Quebec, which he did not reach, and from Halifax in February, 1779, but the letters contain nothing of any consequence.

A letter dated from Montreal, 8th November, 1780 (folio 36), may be copied, as it gives an account of an expedition to the revolted provinces in fuller detail than any we have. Two pages of this letter (to the bottom of 36b) would be sufficient.

Add: 24,322. *Letters and Papers Relating to American Affairs.*—Warrant to Major Henry Caldwell for £500, as a reward for bringing news of the retreat of the rebel forces from before Quebec on the 6th May, 1776. (Folio 24.)

Letter to the Earl of Shelburne, apparently from Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, dated 12th November, 1784. (Folio 88.)

Notice affixed to the walls after Haldimand's departure from Quebec, speaking of himself and his rule in the most bitter terms.

There is no date, but that is undoubtedly 1784. (Folio 93.)

There are also letters from Colonel St. Leger (folio 94); Mongolfier (folio 104); James McGill (folio 106); Joseph Brant (folio 110), and one from E. Bridgeman in 1790, relative to raising of troops (folio 131.)

The papers I have here mentioned should, I think, be copied, and the one from Colonel Guy Johnson in Add. 24,323, Folio 36, could be put with this collection.

Add: 8,075.

Puisaye Papers, 1799.—Count Joseph de Puisaye's name fills a notable space in the revolutionary history of France. Born in 1754 and educated for the Church, he joined the army and was a colonel of the well known Cent Suisses, the Royal Guard. A member of the Constituent Assembly, he became disgusted with the excesses of the Jacobins, took command under Wimpfen as the Chief of the Staff in the expedition against them, and on its defeat raised a formidable body of Chouans, obtained assistance from the British Government towards its support, and was regarded as the head of the Royalist movement. In 1797, when the hopes of that party were extinguished, he made arrangements with the British Government for a grant in Upper Canada on which to settle French Royalists, but, after the peace of Amiens, he returned to England, where his life was embittered by controversy. The correspondence in this volume relates to the proposed settlement, and includes letters

from the Duke of Kent, the Bishop of Quebec, the British Ministry, intending settlers and officials. There is a part of Puisaye's correspondence already in the Archives amongst the military collection, and these papers will make that collection more valuable. The papers extend to about 230 pages letter size. The whole of the Puisaye collection fills 117 volumes. Add: 8,076.

Territoires du Roy de France, du Roy d'Angleterre en Amerique. Add: 24,982.
(No date.)

A report sent to the Minister of Marine of France, relating to the West India Islands. There are, in addition, a translation of part of the travels of Purchas, astronomical tables, &c. It is a curious old book, with rare maps, but not suitable for the Archives; evidently written about the beginning of the 18th century.

Miscellaneous Papers Relating to America.—Only one paper in this collection referring to Canada and its trade, and that is of very little value. Add: 22,680.

Papers of Lord Halifax.—Proposal to settle a colony of Scotchmen in Canada, Nova Scotia and Acadia, showing the advantages of the scheme for trade and defence. There is no date; it is probably 1707 (folio 92 to 94). Egerton, 929.

Memorial showing that the French possessions on the River of Canada doe originally and of right belong to the Crown of Great Britain, and for other important reasons ought to be restored to the said Crown on a Treaty of Peace, dated 1709, with a letter from the author of the proposal, J. Dummer. The memorial gives some interesting details, and would well repay the cost of copying. (Folios 119 to 122.)

Rear Admiral Warren's opinion as to the number of troops and ships necessary to defend and settle Nova Scotia, and his proposals for the same, 1746-47. (Folios 168 to 172.)

The Cæsar Papers.—The only document in this collection relating to Colonial affairs is a letter dated 15th December, 1622, containing a proposal for bringing the Indians into subjection, without destroying them, by Thomas Martin. The letter refers more especially to the Indians in Virginia, and generally to those in the now Southern States. It would not repay copying. Add: 12,496.

Papers Relating to New England.—These refer almost entirely to Boston; a few to Virginia, and some to the Leeward Islands. They are not dated, but appear from internal evidence to have been written about 1675. None of them need be copied. Add: 28,089.

Papers from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.—To the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Vernon, February 17th, 1698-99. Lansdown, 849.

1. Copy of letter from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations about the encroachments of the French upon the eastern parts of New England, by sea and land, dated 29th December, 1698.

This is an important report with respect to French encroachments on the provinces south of Quebec, with a plan for settlements, industries that may be prosecuted, &c.

Although the report mainly relates to New York, it should, I conceive, be copied, as it bears directly and clearly on the French occupation of Canada and their external relations. (The letter extends to 29 pages, about 70 folios.)

2. Extract of a letter from Stoughton, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts Bay, relating to the encroachments of the French upon the English territories by land and the right of fishery by sea, 24th October, 1698. (Folio 24.)

Langdown,
849.

3. Copy of a letter from Mons. de Villebon, French Governor of Nova Scotia, to Mr. Stoughton, His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts Bay, relating to the pretensions of the French to the sole right of fishing, &c., in those parts, 5th September, 1698.

This letter (folio 47) gives the boundaries between the French and English territories.

4. Copy of the affidavit of John Swasy and Wm. Jeggles, relating to the pretensions of the French to the sole right of fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia.

The affidavit gives an account of attacks by the French on fishermen off Nova Scotia. (Folio 49.)

5. Copy of Mr. Crown's memorial concerning the English title to Penobscot and other lands adjacent in America, 4th January, 1697-98.

The Memorial (7 pages) begins at folio 51.

6. Copy of Mr. Nelson's memorial relating to his title to Nova Scotia, as nephew to Sir Thomas Temple, deceased, 13th April, 1697. (Folio 55.)

7. Copy of Mr. Nelson's memorial relating to Nova Scotia and parts adjacent, 13th April, 1697. (Folio 57.)

8. Extract of a memorial from Mr. Nelson relating to the country westward of the River St. Croix, annexed to the Government of New York, 2nd July, 1697. (Folio 59.)

9. Copy of Mr. Nelson's memorial relating to the fishery on the coast of Nova Scotia, and other things proper to be had in consideration in treating with the French Commissioners, pursuant to the treaty of Riswick, dated 2nd November, 1697. The paper itself bears no date, but that I have given is endorsed on it. (Folio 61.)

10. Copy of Mr. Nelson's letter from Paris, relating to the designs of the French for extending their boundaries on the eastern parts of New England, 2-12 December, 1697. (Folio 67.)

11. Copy of Mr. Nelson's letter from Boston, in New England, relating to the French pretensions to the sole right of fishing upon the coast of Acadia, 4th November, 1698. (Folio 65.)

These letters, memorials and representations by Mr. Nelson, although all on the same subject, present it from different points, and bear on the Stirling claims subsequently referred to. The whole of his papers, six in number, cover only 16 pages, the folio at which each begins being given above.

12. Extract of a letter from Mr. Randolph relating to the encroachments of the French upon the English plantations, and the necessity of putting some stop thereunto by a fixed regulation of the boundaries. Dated at New York the 16th of May, 1698. (Folio 69.) This paper covers only one page.

13. Copy of a memorial drawn by the Commissioners for trade and plantations in July, 1697, relating to the frontier of New York and His Majesty's right to the sovereignty over the Five Nations bordering thereupon.

This paper, whose title is given as part of the enclosures from the Commissioners, is not in the collection.

14. Copy of the depositions of William Teller about the right of the Crown of England to the sovereignty over the Five Nations of Indians. New York, 6th July, 1698. (Folio 71.)

Besides the subject mentioned in the title, the deposition contains statements as to the steps taken by the French in Canada to

assert their claims on, and as to their dealings with the Indians. Lansdown, 849.
The deposition covers two pages.

15. Copy of a memorial presented to the Earl of Bellomont, by Colonel Bayard, relating to the right of the Crown of England to the sovereignty over the Five Nations of Indians. New York, 6th July, 1698. (Folio 73.)

The memorial contains an account of the Treaties with the Indians, and other information. It covers two pages.

In addition to these papers, numbered according to a list prefixed to them, there is a letter from the Earl of Bellomont (folio 78) covering an address from the inhabitants of the city and county of Albany (folio 80), and a report from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations (folios 84-86). These papers represent the inability of the people of the province of New York to bear the cost of the proposed fortifications, and give information of the projects of the French in Canada to invade and take the country. Lord Bellomont's letter and the enclosures cover about ten pages.

In addition, are reports from the Sachems of the Five Nations that they are being slaughtered by Indians in alliance with the French, dated 30th June, 1700 (folio 88). An extract of a letter from the Earl of Bellomont (folio 90), dated 31st July, 1700, reporting the mission of Mons. de Merricourt, Father Brenyat, a Jesuit, and others, to the Onandagas.

These two papers cover four pages.

The whole of these papers relate directly to the history of Canada under French rule, and show clearly the relations at that period between Canada and its neighbours to the south, as viewed by the latter. They are very important fragments, which it would, I think, be unwise to neglect.

Reports on state of the American Colonies.—Report by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to the King, with state of His Majesty's colonies and plantations on the continent of North America, September, 1721. King's, 205.

This report includes Nova Scotia, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, New York, Jersey, Pennsylvania, besides Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. The Spanish possessions in Florida are also referred to. A detailed account of the commerce completes this part of the report. In another part, under the head "Mississippi" is an account of the claims of the French, which is of great interest. The report on the Indian alliance gives their numbers. The report closes with "Considerations for securing, improving and enlarging Your Majesty's dominions in America."

The whole would amount to about 340 folios, all of which should be copied, as the documents nearly all relate directly to the history of our present Provinces and also to Canada and its projects under French rule.

Address by Sir William Keith to the King on the present state of the Colonies in America, with respect to the interest of Great Britain.

The chief value of this document is the clear evidence it presents as to the state of feeling with respect to the uses of the colonies for the benefit of traders and adventurers in the mother country, and the record it gives of the advice which led to their revolt. The address would be about 63 folios.

General James Murray's report on Quebec, 1762.

In the Haldimand collection the report itself is given, but none of the papers which accompanied it. They are given here in full

- King's 205.** and would complete the report already in the Archives. They are:
1. The King's arrest on the 15th March, 1732, directing the settling of the lands granted already within a certain time limited, on pain of forfeiture.
 2. Tariff of duties on Imports and Exports.
 3. List of the Revenue Officers in Canada, in the year 1758, with their salaries.
 4. Ordonance current for 1l. 10s. (about 7½d. sterling.)
 5. Extract of a letter to Governor Murray, giving some account of the Indian trade in the upper country.
 6. Number of souls in the Government of Quebec in 1761.
 7. Quantity of furs exported in 1754, with the Quebec prices of the several species.
 8. Quantity of furs exported in 1755, with the Quebec prices of the several species.
 9. Imports and Exports in 1754.

The report on Three Rivers for 1762, by Sir Ralph Burton. Although bearing a general resemblance to that for 1763 in the Haldimand collection, this differs from it in several respects, and with the accompanying tables should be copied. The report and tables in this collection are all for 1762.

I would beg to make the same recommendation with regard to the report on the Government of Montreal by General Gage, with its accompanying tables.

Two reports on Nova Scotia by Charles Morris, Chief Surveyor, dated in 1762 and 1764. They are almost entirely topographical.

Report on Newfoundland by Governor Hugh Palliser in 1764, full of details of French proceedings; fishery encroachments from New England, &c. The report, with relative documents, extends from folio 658 to folio 702, but there are many blank spaces.

- Add: 8,949-50** *Captain Jonathan Carver's travels* from May, 1766, to the end of 1767. The work is more curious than important. Captain Carver travelled from Detroit to Michillimackinak, Thunder Bay, &c., and through part of the North-West Territories, having been as far west as 108° longitude. He also visited the Mississippi.

The two numbers refer to only one work, which is in duplicate.

Journal of J. L., Quebec, merchant, from London to Boston, Rhode Island, New York, Albany, Mohawk River, Fort Stanwix, Fort Oswego, Erie, Detroit, and back by the St. Lawrence to Montreal, the time occupied being about five months and a half, in 1768. The journal, written from day to day, is, with very rare exceptions in some of the entries, destitute of the slightest interest to any human being, except, perhaps, to the author in his life time.

- Add: 15,483.** *List of Councils in America* and of persons recommended for appointment from 1703 to 1711.

- Add: 15,484.** *Description of ports from New England to Florida*.—In neither of these collections is there any thing to be extracted of interest to the Dominion.

- Add: 15,485.** *Table of trade, imports, exports, &c.*, from 5th January, 1768, to 4th January, 1769.

These include returns from Newfoundland, Canada, Nova Scotia, New England, the Provinces (now the States) to the southward, as far as Florida, the returns for each being given in detail, besides those for the Bahamas and the West Indies. In these latter the imports from the different colonies are specified, quantities and values being given.

The tables are very complete, showing the comparative trade of the different provinces at that date. The information is most valuable to the commercial historian. I think there should be little hesitation felt as to the propriety of their being copied. The different kinds of produce exported, of goods imported, &c, are, I may add, very minutely given. Add: 15,435.

Encroachments on the King's prerogative by the Legislature of Massachusetts. These papers, extending from 1720 to 1723, are very important to the writer on American history, from their bearing on the strained relations that prevailed so long between the New England Colonies, more especially Massachusetts, and the mother country. Add: 15,436.

The evidence of the impatience of all restraint, even the slightest, on the part of the Legislature and people of Massachusetts is to be met with in almost all the papers referring to that Colony. But as the papers now in question do not in any direct sense affect Canada, I cannot recommend that they be added to our Archives.

Relates entirely to boundary disputes between Provinces, now States of the American Union, and of no special interest to Canada. Add: 15,437.

Disputes between the Kennebec Company and the New Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies, as to the extent of the boundaries, the privileges, &c., conferred by the Kennebec grant. The whole of the territory covered by the original grant, over which the disputes waged, lies between 40° and 48° latitude. Add: 15,438.

I have read the whole of the papers very carefully, which contain the cases drawn up for the parties to the dispute, copies of grants, Indian deeds and other documents. They are very voluminous, but the want of a map, and the consequent absence of an intelligible description of the contested boundaries, disappointed me in my expectations of obtaining light on the question as to the boundaries settled by the Ashburton Treaty. The question of copying this volume I would leave for future consideration.

Papers relating to New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, etc., are confined to the affairs of the States named. Add: 15,439.

The Mitchell Papers.—Sir Andrew Mitchell was Ambassador to the Court of Prussia from 1755 to 1770. His despatches, correspondence and other papers fill 69 bulky volumes. They contain frequent references to events taking place in British North America, besides numerous indications of important information regarding the affairs of what is now Canada. Add: 6,804 to 6,872.

Having found by experience that in such searches nothing can be taken for granted, I examined all the numerous entries with the same result in all but one, they being, with that exception, mere intimations of the event spoken of having taken place, the Gazettes forwarded, not preserved, being referred to for particulars, the time was not, however, I believe, wasted, as it sets at rest the question of the Mitchell papers being at any future period examined for information.

In this volume, being the one I have spoken of as forming the exception to the rest, are given the propositions and counter-propositions of the French and British Governments in 1755, regarding the limits of Acadia, Canada, territories on the Ohio and disputed islands. The documents are short and widely written, the respective claims being in parallel columns. They begin at folio 97 and end at folio 104. Add: 6,865.

Francis Place, America.—These three volumes contain a collection of odds and ends, gatherings from all sources, correspondence, or to 27,858, Add: 27,856.

Add: 27,856
to 27,858.

rather answers to requests for information, which had been addressed to men in various parts of the world. Evidently Mr. Place had in view the writing and publication of an exhaustive history of North America, Greenland, Iceland, and other northern countries, but the collection of the notes seems to have exhausted him. This gentleman, so far as I could ascertain, was a writer for periodicals and of pamphlets, chiefly on subjects of ephemeral interest, and is described in the catalogue as a "Political Reformer," to distinguish him from Dr. Francis Place.

There is a short letter from Mr. Robert Gourlay, whose name was well known in Upper Canada some years ago, which I give here. The letter was written in London:—

" 13 CLIFTON STREET, 26th May, 1822.

" DEAR SIR,—I have only now an opportunity of replying to your note of the 11th inst., having been out of town for twelve days.

" Upper Canada was settled almost entirely from the United States, till the late American war. When that war broke out some of the settlers returned into the States, but otherwise there never was any emigration from Canada to that country.

" The emigration from the United States into Lower Canada has not been great. The soil there is good, but the climate is too cold to be inviting.

" I shall endeavour to procure for you an unfolded map and call with it, first opportunity.

" Yours truly,

" ROBERT GOURLAY.

" F. PLACE, Esq."

The map which, in the collection, immediately precedes this letter, is, no doubt, the one referred to. It is entitled "Map of Upper Canada engraved for the Statistical Account," has side plans of the harbours of Kingston and York, and at the foot "sketch of principal course of the Grand Commercial Canal of St. Lawrence with its junctions." For the main canal there are three routes shown: The most northern from about Point Fortune opposite Carillon, I imagine, for no name is given; the middle from a point on the Lake of Two Mountains; the southern from Isle Perrot, taking a straight course on the north bank of the St. Lawrence to a point in the Township of Matilda, where it joins the other two branches in a common channel, the middle having previously made a junction on the town line, as shown on the map, of Roxborough and Cornwall, the common terminus of all being Johnstown, below Prescott. There is besides an intricate system of feeders, or subsidiary branch canals shown. The map was published by Longmans, in 1821. I tried, unsuccessfully, to obtain a copy of the work of which the map is a part, but could find no trace of it at Messrs. Longmans, or other publishers. I felt sure, however, that it must be the "Statistical Account of Upper Canada," a copy of which is in the Parliamentary Library, a fact of which I have satisfied myself since my return. The work is there, in two volumes, containing the map I have described.

These are the only two Canadian documents in the three large volumes of any interest.

Francis Place, Canada.—Papers relating to the Earl of Selkirk's ADD.: 27.559. colony.

The title is a misnomer. The papers consist of two letters, one from John D. De Lacey, dated from Makisucki, 9th December, 1801, addressed to "His Excellency William Augustus Bowles, Director General of the Muscogee Nation," with details of a scheme of trade for the Indian country, and the other from Bowles, dated from the same place on the 11th, three days later, but without address, recommending the scheme proposed by De Lacey. Bowles was a native of Maryland; had been in the British army, but was dismissed; joined the Creeks and married one of them; was with them as leader whilst they acted as allies of the British during the Revolutionary War. After the taking of Pensacola by the Spaniards in 1781, he followed various employment, but subsequently, having again joined the Indians, his attacks became so disastrous to the Spaniards that they offered a reward for his head, and his proceedings, as well as the title he assumed of Governor of the Muscogee Indians, were disowned by the British Government. He was twice taken by the Spaniards, and it was in his interval of freedom (as he died in the Moro in 1804) that these letters were written. De Lacey's proposals show an intimate knowledge of the country, contain very full lists of the Indian towns, with the number of the warriors, &c., calculations of the profit to be derived from the trade, and a large amount of information. I do not, in the meantime at least, recommend that this correspondence be copied, as it cannot be held as strictly within the scope of the present collection of Archives.

The other papers in the volume stand, I conceive, on a different footing. They all relate to the grant of Nova Scotia and Canada to Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling.

I may be pardoned if I give a brief sketch of the history of this grant and of the proceedings taken by a claimant under its provisions, as a reason for the recommendation I make regarding these papers, and others relating to the case.

In 1621, King James the sixth of Scotland, and first of England, transferred by charter or deed of gift, the whole of Nova Scotia, with the full powers of an almost absolute Sovereign, to Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, afterwards Earl of Stirling. The King died before the deed could be ratified by the Parliament of Scotland, and in 1625, Charles I., by a charter of Novodamus, renewed the gift, adding in 1628 another, the powers in the latter extending over Canada. These deeds were ratified by the Parliament of Scotland in 1633. Sir William had, in the meantime, attempted to colonize, but unsuccessfully, although the bait of the hereditary title of baronet of Nova Scotia was held out to those undertaking to settle the country on certain terms, each baronet to receive 16,000 acres of land to constitute his barony. Charles ceded the country to France in 1652 in accordance with instructions sent to his ambassador in 1631, quoted in speaking of the Harleian 1760. Sir William being impoverished had sold his rights to M. de la Tour in 1650. Cromwell recovered the Province, to be again surrendered to the French, this time by Charles II., and again it was finally taken by the British.

In 1761, a claim to the titles was set up by an American Alexander, but rejected, and other claims are shown in the manuscripts in the Museum.

In 1815, Alexander Humphrys began to lay the foundation for establishing his claims to the titles, possessions and all the privileges granted by the original charters, but it was not until 1831 that his

Add: 27,859. plans were fully matured. He had, however, in the meantime assumed the title of Earl of Stirling, had voted at the election of representative peers for Scotland, and taken part in other public affairs. In 1831, he took the ostensibly legal proceedings to have himself put in possession of the territories in question, and in 1838, sent a protest to the Government and Parliament against the appointment of Lord Durham to Canada. In 1839, he was tried for forgery, the papers he had produced in support of his claims were pronounced by the jury to be fraudulent, but there being a doubt whether he himself was guilty of either forging or uttering them, the verdict, allowed by the Scotch law, of "not proven" was rendered.

Papers relating to the Stirling claims are to be found scattered through various works, but in a fragmentary condition, and most of them inaccessible to students of history in Canada who desire to consult them. A number of the manuscripts in the British Museum, bearing directly on the subject, have never been published, besides others which throw light on the case, although not specially referring to it, but to the general history of the country. I would suggest, for your sanction, that all such papers be brought together into one collection, taking care that no duplicates or abridgments of the same documents be copied.

Apart altogether from the Stirling case, although having an important relation to it, the historical papers I have referred to should be found in our Archives, and by the course I propose, I venture to say that their value would be increased.

The papers in this volume are: Petition of the Right Honourable the Earl of Stirling (the claimant) to the House of Commons. No date (1831.)

His address to the public authorities, the land settlers, inhabitants and all others whom it may concern, in the Anglo-Scottish colony of Nova Scotia, including New Brunswick, and in the Lordship and Territory of Canada, which sets forth his claims and the steps he had taken to vindicate them. London, 28th October, 1831.

Copy of the Earl of Stirling's claim and protest, sent in to His Majesty's Ministers, ending with a protest against any grant, &c., being made to any one in the provinces without his consent. Dated 22nd October, 1831 (There are two copies in the volume of each of the two preceding documents.)

Copies and translations of the Royal Charters (confirmed in Parliament) by which the territories of Nova Scotia and Canada, with the islands and seas adjacent, and the dignities of His Majesty's Hereditary Lieutenant-General, High Admiral, Justice General &c., were granted in 1621, 1625 and 1628, to the Right Honourable Sir William Alexander, Knight (afterwards Earl of Stirling, &c.), Privy Councillor and Secretary of State for Scotland.

The charters are introduced by some prefatory observations of Mr. T. C. Banks, who styled himself Sir, on the strength of the title of Baronet of Nova Scotia, bestowed on him by the claimant. The preface is dated 5th September, 1831.

The charters (in Latin) are:—

Charter in favour of Sir William Alexander, Knight, of the Lordship and Barony of Nova Scotia, in America, dated at Windsor, 10th December, 1621. (James VI. I.)

Charter of Novodamus, in favour of Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, Knight, of the Lands, Lordship and Barony of Nova Scotia, in America. Dated at Otlands, 12th July, 1625. (Charles I.)

These are translated into English, and a note explains that the difference in style of the translations arose from the fact that one (that of James) was translated by a gentleman in London, and the other, as well as the charter of Canada in 1628, was translated by a professional gentleman in Scotland. Add: 27,859.

The remaining charter is entitled a charter in favour of Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, Knight, of the Lordship of Canada, &c. It is dated Whythall (Whitehall) 2nd February, 1628-29, with an English translation, which in this case precedes the Latin copy.

I succeeded in obtaining copies of the reports of the trial of Humphrys or Alexander, for forgery (one by Swinton and one by Turnbull), together with the narrative by the claimant himself. They contain all the documents to be found in Place's collection except the petition to the House of Commons, the one first mentioned in this list.

What I propose to add to these papers I now subjoin:—

Add: 14,034.

On this volume (14,034) I have already reported in full, but there is a part of the documents in it which, from internal evidence, I feel convinced were collected with a view to meet the claims of the Temple and Crown families, who were setting up pretensions founded on titles derived from Sir William Alexander, the original grantee. These include all the papers from folios 24 to 91*b*, being the arrêts, instructions, concessions, and orders relative to the Territories of Nova Scotia, Canada, &c., Cromwell's concession to de la Tour, Thomas Temple and William Crown, dated 9th August, 1656, in which the limits and boundaries are very minutely stated. In another document (the title of the English Crown to Nova Scotia) there is a narrative given of Sir William Alexander's conveyance to de la Tour in 1630, besides other documents which need not be more particularly specified. The concessions made by Frontenac in 1676, and by Duchesneau, the intendant, of the same date, are valuable evidences as to the claims then made and enforced.

I think that Richard Gridley's claim to the Magdalen Islands (folio 211) and the memorial of Lord Albemarle, Admiral Keppel and others for St. John's Island, the old name of Prince Edward Island, may very properly be added to this proposed collection.

Proposals of Samuel Waldo, of Boston, N. w. England, to settle Nova Scotia. The writer of this proposal was in all probability the Samuel Waldo born in Boston in 1696, who was present at the siege of Louisbourg, and died in 1759: described as an accomplished, active and enterprising man and a distinguished officer.

In the proposal Waldo traces his right to the lands downwards from the first grant to Sir William Alexander in 1621, through the different changes of owners by sale and otherwise, to 1730, when it was acquired by him from Nelson, heir of Sir Thomas Temple. The paper is undated (folio 1) and extends over four large pages very widely written.

There are in this collection a copy of the grant by Sir William Alexander to de la Tour in 1630, to which reference is made in 14,034; the copy in folios 311 to 313, and of de la Tour to Thomas Temple and William Crown in 1650 (folios 313*b* to 319); claims by the French for the restitution of Annapolis through their ambassador (folios 319 to 323*b*), and remonstrances against such a step by British subjects there. (Folios 324 to 328*b*.) Egerton, 2,395.

At folio 426 is a very brief but striking report of the state of society in 1665 on the Kennebec River, on the lands included within the charter to Sir Thomas Temple, of the territory of Nova Scotia.

Egerton,
2,396.

From the account it seems to have been a complete Alsatia, in which, among other peculiarities, the custom of polyandry flourished.

The pretensions of the Honourable George Kirke formed the subject of several meetings of the King in Council in 1661, and the steps taken at the meetings with the resolutions passed are contained in four widely written pages. (Folios 340, 341b.)

In 1667, directions (contained in three small pages) were given for marking out the limits of Acadia, in order for its restitution to the French (folios 451 to 454), the date being shown by a minute of the meeting of the Privy Council, contained on a slip of paper having the names of those who were present.

There are also some papers relating to Newfoundland in this collection. They form part of the evidence of the reckless manner in which grants of territories of immense and unknown extent were made for the glory of God and the advancement of trade—chiefly the latter.

Mrs. Kirke brought forward the claims of her deceased husband. But there is no date to the paper.

In 1660, Mr. Kirke had also laid claim to Newfoundland: his claim being contested (folios 258 to 266), and in 1661, Lord Baltimore pressed his claims to be put in possession of the same, stating his case with respect to Avalon, giving a detailed history of the grant made to him, with a narrative of the quarrels between him, the Duke of Hamilton and others, for possession. (Folios 308 to 310.)

Sloane, 170.

By a charter, dated in the 11st year of the reign of James I in England and his 56th in Scotland as James VI (that is, in 1624), a grant had been made of Avalon to Sir George Calvert, by a charter which might be inserted here.

Egerton,
2,395.

In 1666, the people of Newfoundland made representations as to their condition, addressed to the Honourable George Kirke Esq., Commissioner of the Lords Proprietors of Newfoundland, asking him to accept the office of Governor. These are contained on a single page. (Folio 447.)

Lastly, in this collection of documents relating to Newfoundland, is an account of its settlement, dated 1676, covering about seven pages. (Folio 560.)

The other documents contained in the volume are :

At folio 199, a bitter remonstrance against the encroachments by Massachusetts on the rights of proprietors of lands outside of the limits of that colony. With these we are not concerned, but, as in the evidence of the impatience of control by the Crown, already spoken of, it is remarkable the number of complaints, scattered through the purely American papers, against what is described as the grasping and tyrannical course followed by Massachusetts towards its weaker neighbours.

A proposal addressed to the King, but without date, by Louis le Page de l'Omesnil, to take possession of the whole of North America, gives an interesting account of his discoveries from the source of the St. Lawrence in Canada to the Michichipsi (Mississippi.) and of the means by which he would secure possession of the whole country. One of these, I may notice, was to take possession of the Isle à Cou-dres, below Quebec, to fortify and garrison it, so that no assistance could reach France by way of the St. Lawrence. The date of the paper can, I think, be attributed with certainty to 1667, as among the Colonial papers in the Record Office is one from Louis le Page, Sieur de l'Omesnil to the King, asking for an examination by the Council of a memorial and maps he had prepared. There can be no

doubt that this is the memorial in question. The maps are mentioned in it, but are not to be found in this collection. The letter to the King (Charles II) sufficiently describes this memorial to leave no doubt of its identity (folios 672 to 676.) The letter in the Record Office calling attention to the memorial, is in volume XXI, Colonial Papers, 172, 173, the second paper being an English translation of the original. Egerton,
2,395.

The papers relating to Newfoundland, besides those already mentioned are not very numerous.

State of the Colony of Newfoundland, 1744.—The accounts of the fishing trade go back to 1615, which is a short summary, the numbers of ships, men, tons, guns, boats, stages and quantity of fish being also given for 1677. The tables are placed together for the sake of comparison. Add: 13,972.

Reports of French ships (number, &c.) fishing on the coasts in 1676.

The census for 1677 gives complete details of the number of inhabitants in each harbour and settlement.

There is a map of the Gulf and Islands of Newfoundland, &c., which merely gives the sea coast, and could be traced and colored at a very trifling expense. The whole collection is only 54 large pages, most of it being very widely written.

Copies of statistical and political papers from 1667 to 1727.

Egerton, 921.

Among these is a report on the state of trade of Newfoundland, 1705 to 1706 (including for purposes of comparison 1698 to 1704), showing the fisheries, number of vessels trading, and other commercial information. Besides the tables, there are remarks on the relations existing between the French and English, with a statement of the hindrances and annoyances the French give to trade. A list of the chief harbours in Newfoundland is given, with their distances from each other. The report covers eleven large pages. (Folio 3 to end of folio 8.)

I may notice this volume, as it comes here in numerical order, merely to note that it contains nothing of interest to any part of British North America. Egerton, 922.

The letters and papers of John Carey.—John Carey was a merchant in Bristol. His collection includes papers on the gravest political and social questions, cures for human ailments; how to treat a horse for sore eyes, and a number of original and selected Bacchanalian and convivial songs. The papers in this volume of his collection referring to Newfoundland, consist of letters and other documents in a dispute between the Newfoundland merchants of Bristol, and the Customs authorities, as to the construction of an Act of Parliament, providing for differential duties on oil imported in British ships under certain regulations as to fishing, &c. They are evidences of the revenue system of those days (1636), but would not, I think, repay the expense of copying. The correspondence begins at folio 23. Add: 5,540.

Papers relating to Newfoundland and the expedition for the protection of the Fisheries from the French, 1696-7. Add: 15,492.

These papers include:

Reports of the Lords of Trade on the proposed expedition to take Newfoundland from the French (2 papers).

Proposal read to the King in Council at Kingston.

Letters from the Transport Office, as to the sailing of the ships, and remarks as to provisions.

Add: 15,492. Letter from the Admiralty, with list of ships and state of preparations.

Letters from Transport Office, with list of ships hired, &c. (two letters), and another on the same subject six days later.

Letter from the Admiralty, regarding the ships and their capacity for carrying men.

The whole of the papers are contained in 22 pages.

Add: 15,493. *Some facts collected and observations made on the Fisheries and Government of Newfoundland*, showing the many advantages which will arise to this kingdom by colonizing that Island. By Dr. Gardner, late of Boston, New England.

The paper is not dated, but from internal evidence it must have been written in 1784. It was in all probability written by Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, a Refugee Loyalist, who, in the evacuation of Boston, left behind him his immense fortune and all his landed property, which was confiscated, taking with him as his whole possession less than two thousand dollars. In 1785, he returned to Newport, Rhode Island, where he died the following year. Before the revolutionary war he was not only very wealthy, but was most liberal in employing his wealth in industrial and benevolent enterprises.

The paper contains 67 small pages very widely written, and is full of information.

Add: 22,584. *Whitburn's Discourse of Canada*.—A small volume not of much value at first sight, but which, from its relation to the history of colonization, is deserving of some notice.

The name of Whitburne (Whitbourne on his printed works and the papers referring to him) has escaped the notice of biographers, as it is not to be found in any of the collections I have had access to. Although his proposals were submitted to and reported on favourably by the Lords of Council, in a report dated the last day of June, 1621, a report adopted by the King in Council, and an order passed on the 12th April, 1622, that letters should be written to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, recommending collections to be taken up throughout all the parishes of their respective Provinces, for the benefit of Whitburn, and for the circulation of his proposals to colonize Newfoundland, no reference is made to these official proceedings in either the Colonial or Domestic series of State papers of these dates. Whitburn was a shipmaster and owner in the Newfoundland trade, for many years, and in consequence of his experience and abilities, was, in 1615, sent out by the Admiralty to keep order and rectify abuses among the fishermen and others there.

Anspach, in his "History of Newfoundland," published in 1819, refers briefly to Whitburne and Sir Richard Bonnycastle, in "Newfoundland in 1822," draws largely on him for information, and says that the importance of his "Discourse" is manifest, as taking the lead of all the treatises on Newfoundland.

The manuscript, written in the peculiar hand of the period, is imperfect, but it is undoubtedly the preface and rough draft of what has been expanded into the first edition of the "Discourse and Discovery of Newfoundland" published in 1620. Singularly enough the bibliographers have lost sight of this edition, which is only mentioned, so far as I can see, in two works chiefly designed as guides to the trade, namely, *Lowndes' Bibliographer's Guide*, by Bohn, in which it is stated to have been sold for £3 8s. 0d., the work being of a size that might originally have sold for about a shilling; and in *Graesse's Trésor de Livres Rare et Précieux*, in which a copy is

mentioned as sold at £4 4s. There are three editions, the one of 1620 and reproductions in 1622 and 1623, with additions to each of the latter of letters from Captain Gwynne, the Governor, and others, with the names of settlers, &c. There is, besides, a "Loving Invitation" published in 1622, which, besides being published separately, is bound in with the later editions; a pamphlet published in Dublin in 1623, dedicated to Lord Falkland by T. C., the compiler of the text, and, at the end, the conditions propounded by Lord Falkland to such as would join the Plantation completes the bibliography of this subject. Add: 22,564.

A document on Newfoundland fishing at folio 41, in the papers of the *Hill Family* is of no importance. Add: 5,489.

Papers relating to America, 1698 to 1705.

Add: 9,747.

The papers in this volume relating to Newfoundland are of two classes, military and ecclesiastical.

The military are:—

Commission to Captain Graydon, to be Commander-in-Chief of the convoys, and to take command of the garrison during his presence in Newfoundland, dated 16th March, 1700-1. (Folio 23.)

Commission to John Powell (27th February, 1700-1) to be Captain, and another (of 1st March) directing him to take the chief command during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, of the convoys. (Folio 30b, and 31.)

Commission to two lieutenants. (Folio 31.)

These commissions are simply to "Our Company of Foot in Newfoundland," without number or other description.

Allowance to John Thurston, as Agent for the Military Accounts in Newfoundland, by the Queen in Council, 1702. (Folio 40.)

The other papers pertain to the Church, the last document being of a mixed character, a calculation, namely, of how much could be raised for the clergy by taxing the soldiery.

Petition of planters of Newfoundland for clergy, 30th August, 1699. (Folio 27.)

Commission, 27th March, 1701 to John Jackson, clerk, to be chaplain. (Folio 30.)

Deduction proposed for the pay of a company of soldiers, towards the maintenance of a minister of religion who was also to be chaplain. (Folios 32 to 37.)

This formidable array of folios would amount to about eighteen lines, being the calculations at various rates.

A very small volume, containing a vocabulary of the language of the Newfoundland Indians, with a narrative of the Indian woman, Mary Marsh (Waunathoake), from whom it was obtained, would form an interesting addition to the Newfoundland papers, should it be decided to copy them. Add: 19,350.

The volumes of papers in the Museum relating exclusively to Nova Scotia are not numerous. Of those mixed up with other collections, and of those bearing on the Stirling claims, I have already spoken.

Before giving details of the Brown collection, the most complete here on the subject, the other papers may be noticed.

General Description of the Province of Nova Scotia.—The title given by the writer himself (Colonel Morse, R. E.) is:— "A general description of the Province of Nova Scotia, and a report of the present state of the defences, with observations leading to the further growth and security of the colony, done by Lieutenant-Colonel Morse, Royal Engineers, in America, upon a tour of the King's, 208, 09.

King's, 208,
209.

Province in the autumn of the year 1783, and the summer of 1784, under the orders and instructions of Sir Guy Carleton, General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, given at Headquarters at New York, the 28th day of July, 1783."

Colonel Morse's own words best describe the nature of the report. He says: "the geographical situation being known, as well as the late political revolutions which have so much increased the consequence of the Province, I shall confine myself to a mere local description of the coasts, harbours, rivers, nature of the country, soil and produce, climate, extent and contents, number of inhabitants, and present defences."

I need scarcely remark, that by Nova Scotia is also meant New Brunswick, the two Provinces being one till 1784.

The report touches on the boundary question; the proper situation for a canal between Baie Verte and the Bay of Fundy; returns of the population generally, and of the disbanded soldiers and loyalists, specifically and in detail, showing of these two classes of settlers the number of men, women and children, and the different parts of the Province in which they were settling; descriptions of all the defensive works then in existence, plans for their extension and for opening communications throughout the country, with tables of arms, ammunition, barrack accommodation, &c. The report extends to 78 pages of about 225 words in each, besides the tables, four in number.

The second volume contains plans, preceded by a large chart (engraved) of the coast of Nova Scotia, New England, New York, Jersey, the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John, Anticosti, Sable, &c., and soundings thereof, published for the use of the navy of Great Britain, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Jos. F. W. DesBarres, Esq., MDCCLXXVIII.

The plans are:

1. Chart of Port Roseway Harbour; shows the town of Shelbourne.
2. A plan of the peninsula upon which the town of Halifax is situated, showing the harbour, the naval yard, and the several works constructed for their defence: scale 800 feet to an inch.
3. Plan of the work on the Citadel Hill, 100 feet to an inch.
4. Plan of Fort Needham, 50 feet to an inch.
5. Plan of Fort Massey, 50 feet to an inch.
6. Plan of George's Island, 10 feet to an inch.
7. Plan of the Eastern Battery, 50 feet to an inch.
8. Plan of the Naval Yard at Halifax, 60 feet to an inch.
9. Plan of the River Annapolis, surveyed in 1733, and amended in 1753, 1 mile to an inch.
10. Plan of the Fort at Annapolis Royal in June, 1763, with the projected design for altering and repairing it, and showing how far the foundation of the new design is executed, 100 feet to an inch.
11. Plan of the Fort at Cumberland, 60 feet to an inch.
12. Plan of the Fort at Windsor, 40 feet to an inch.
13. Plan of St. John's Harbour, 1,650 feet to an inch.

In order to complete the information regarding these two volumes, I ascertained that the plans could be traced and coloured as in the original for £16, or, if left uncoloured, for £12. The engraved map would cost from £5 to £6 besides. I made inquiry at Messrs. Wild, publishers of maps, Charing Cross, who have a large collection of maps of North America, as to the probability of obtaining a copy

of this engraved map. These gentlemen were to examine their stock, but, so far, I have not heard from them. King's 208,
209.

Orders, &c., Relating to Annapolis Royal.—1711. Repairs of fortifications; apprehensions of deserters; levying recruits. (Folio 1-2.) Sloane, 3,607.

Chaplains and Surgeons pay. (Folio 2b.)
Governor Vetch's scheme for raising a garrison to resist Indian attacks. (Folio 3.)

Account of attack by Indians. (Folio 3.)

Council of war :

New England asked for reinforcements. (Folio 4.)

Account of what has been, and what must be done for the security of Annapolis Royal. (Folio 4b.)

Letters from Governor Vetch, on his way to New England to take command of troops against Canada, and to General Hill, respecting the garrison. (Folio 5b.)

Letters as to the difficulties respecting pilots for the navigation of the St. Lawrence; Vetch expects to take Quebec easily. (Folio 6.)

Instructions to Sir Charles Holby, Deputy-Governor of Annapolis Royal. (Folio 7.)

Letter of General Hill for arms, &c, for extra troops raised for the Quebec expedition. (Folio 7b.)

Letters from Boston, with suggestions as to the garrison.

Letters to Lieutenant-Governor Cawfield, Annapolis Royal, as to the care of the garrison. (Folio 7b.)

Journal of the unsuccessful attempt on Quebec, in July, 1711, with letters on the same subject to Lord Dartmouth and others (folio 8b.)

1712. Correspondence generally regarding Annapolis; its distressed state for want of provisions, complaints of the want of attention shown by Lord Dartmouth; urgent appeals to the Governor in Council, and memorials by troops for supplies to the garrison. (Folios 12 to 36.)

1713. Representations to the French Commander respecting prisoners held by him. (Folio 37.)

There are about eighty pages altogether.

The journal, with accompanying documents, by Sir Hovenden Walker, giving "a full account of the late expedition to Canada," published in 1720, is in the Parliamentary Library. The documents in this collection and in the printed volumes are entirely different, none of Colonel Vetch's letters or the journal being noticed by Sir Hovenden Walker.

The *Brown Collection* is contained in eight large volumes, two of which are notes of, apparently, a proposed history of Nova Scotia, written very closely and full of erasures, corrections, additions and interlineations. It does not appear that the work was ever written, far less published. All the printed productions of Dr. Andrew Brown, I could find trace of are two sermons preached at Halifax, one on St. Andrew's Day, 1790, before the North British Society, printed by John Howe, Halifax, in 1791, and a pamphlet on Family History. The two volumes of notes may be allowed to pass without further comment. The other six volumes may be divided into two categories:—1. Copies (in some cases originals) of correspondence and official records; 2. Memoranda or notes, contributed by leading men in the province as aids to Dr. Brown in the work of getting up his proposed history. The value of the latter depends almost entirely on the opportunities the writers had of being personally acquainted with the events and subjects of which they treat, on their ability to describe them, and on their

Add: 19,069
to 19,076.

Add: 19,069
to 19,076.

fairness and impartiality in writing on topics regarding which their interests, prejudices or prepossessions, may have had more or less influence on their judgments.

Before giving an account of the contents of the volumes, I would refer to the fact that the Government of Nova Scotia possesses a most valuable collection of original documents relating to the same period as that to which Dr. Brown's collection refers. A selection from the documents in their possession was published by that Government in 1869, the subjects and dates being as follow:—

Acadian French.....	1714--1755
Acadian French, (removal).....	1755--1768
French encroachments.....	1749--1754
War in North America.....	1754--1761
Settlement of Halifax.....	1749--1756
Representative Assembly, Nova Scotia....	1755--1761

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. T. B. Akins for the careful and judicious manner in which he has made the selections, but they are of necessity, only fragmentary, and what detracts from the value of the work for reference by historical investigators is that the French documents are given in translation and not in the original. This, with the objects the Legislature had in view, was no doubt unavoidable, but it added much to the labour of the editor, though contributing greatly to the ease and comfort of the general reader. It is scarcely necessary, however, to point out that no one who desires to consult records for the purposes of study will ever be satisfied with the secondary evidence of translations, unless the original are inaccessible.

I may remark, further, that from the quotations given in the published volume, which I have carefully compared with the manuscript in this collection, it seems to be beyond doubt that, generally speaking, despatches on the same subject were written to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations and to the Secretary of War; that there were subjects common to both which were given in each of the counterpart despatches, with slight verbal alterations, whilst those that came under the control of the one only were confined to the one despatch; that Mr. Akins has drawn on the one, whilst usually, the other, and so far as I can see the fuller despatch, is to be found in the present collection. The numbers prefixed to the sub-titles in the present list are those in the volume, and, as will be seen, do not follow in any consecutive order. I have in some cases used the descriptive title given under these numbers, but have not trusted to them as a substitute for examination, the details of the contents being invariably given from actual perusal.

Add: 19,069.

Papers Relating to Nova Scotia, 1710-1747 — Mascarene.—1. Articles of the surrender of Port Royal (Annapolis) between David Auger de Subercasse and General Nicholson, in French and English, 1710. (4 pages.)

5. Orders, paroles, &c., by Major Paul Mascarene, whilst commandant at Canso.

In these the conduct and vices of the soldiery and inhabitants are indicated, and from them a very complete picture of Canso may be drawn—1735-'36. (32 pages.)

9. Letters, orders, &c. of Major Mascarene, Governor of Nova Scotia.

Account of escape of prisoners, detail of the life in the Fort; Add: 19,069.
ships employed in running between Annapolis and Louisbourg, 1745-'46-'48. (52 pages.)

34. Memorial of the people of Halifax to the Home Government for redress of grievances and for a government, refers to the mission of their agent, Paris (see 19,071.) Also a petition from King's County, 1757. (8 pages.)

19. Representation of the relative state of the French and English in Nova Scotia, transmitted by Surveyor Morris to General Shirley on his leaving for England, 1750-'51. (5 pages.)

60. Letters from De la Rochette (in French) dated 18th March (no year), addressed to Anthony Kashing, Langland Coffee House, St. Martin's Lane, pointing out the orders that have been given to have lists made and signed of all Acadians desiring to return to France. (1 page.)

2. Memorial of Captain Paul Mascarene; account of occurrences at Annapolis Royal; instructions by Colonel Vetch to Mascarene, 1710 to 1713-'14. (60 pages.) Add: 19,070.

3. Letter-book of Major Mascarene at Annapolis containing all his letters and despatches to the Board of Ordnance. These, says the writer of the sub-titles, with the journals, furnish a history of the defence, repairs &c. of the Fort, and of the Indian wars and other affairs of the Province 1719 to 1725. (68 pages.)

11. Extracts of Minutes of Council of Nova Scotia and information respecting the Acadians, from January 1745-'46 to 1746-'47.

12. Extracts from Minutes of Council of Nova Scotia from 30th June to September 1746.

First intelligence of the destination of the Brest fleet; preparations for its reception; the arrangements to receive intelligence from the Bay of Fundy. (20 pages.)

13. The measures taken with respect to the French fleet; letters to Governor Shirley; exultation at its retreat; account of assistance from New England and projected expedition; proceedings against fugitive and delinquent Acadians; appearance of the Acadian Deputies from the Minas district, 1746-'47. (17 pages.)

4. Journals of Paul Mascarene, kept regularly from day to day, Add: 19,071.
from 1720 to 1725, containing all the letters, instructions, &c., addressed to and by the Honourable Richard Phillips, Governor of Nova Scotia, giving the state of defences of Annapolis Royal, Placentia and Canso. There seems to have been great difficulty experienced by the Governor and Engineers in getting means to have the fortifications put in order, as if the Board of Ordnance were not clear as to the use of defending territory that not improbably would be handed back to the French. There is a somewhat acrimonious correspondence with Lieutenant John Washington, 1720 to 1725. (67 pages.)

6. Private letter-book and journal of Major Paul Mascarene, then Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia. These letters are chiefly private, but there are many hints given as to the course of public affairs, 1742 to 1753. (56 pages.)

7. Minutes and other proceedings of the Council of Nova Scotia, with a conference (given in full) between Mascarene, as Commander-in-Chief, and four delegates from the River St. John Indians; Capt. Home's memorial relative to Canso, and the Council's proceedings on it; letters respecting the murder of a ship's crew by Indians, &c., 1744. (20 pages.)

Add: 19,071. 8. Council minutes of Annapolis Royal; an absurdly trifling affair relating to the distribution of the effects of a deceased bombardier, 1744.

10. Papers concerning the Acadians.

Governor Shirley's representation to procure succours to dislodge De Ramsay, 9th September, 1746.

Despatch to Governor Shirley from Townshend and Knowles, 11th September, 1746; first tidings of the French fleet. Governor Shirley's letter to Governor Wentworth, 25th October, 1746. Do., do., 4th November, 1746. Letters of Otho Hamilton and of Mascarene to Governor Cornwallis, 1749. Do., do., 1749 to 1751. Repairs to Annapolis, Governor Philips to Mascarene, 1720-'21.

(The whole of the above papers cover 26 pages.)

15. President Mascarene to Captain Askew, to Howe, to Morris, &c. The first letter to Askew refers to the hard fate of the Acadians during the war, in having their boats and craft burned to prevent them from being used by the enemy; new orders on the same subject to Charles Morris, and directions to him to perfect the plans and draughts of the Basin of Minas and Bay of Fundy, &c.

Letters to René Le Blanc, deputy from Grand Pré, 1748-'49. (26 pages.)

The cares of State did not prevent Governor Mascarene from indulging in literary pursuits—as he was writing a play—of which a specimen is given, and also a critique on Denis' review of Addison's "Cato," which need not be disinterred from the collection.

20. General notes concerning Acadians and Nova Scotia.

Letters from Mascarene and Lieutenant John Washington, Annapolis Royal, 15th August, 1726.

Enumeration of Acadian families resident in Nova Scotia, as given to the Secretary's office in 1771, (with names of settlement and numbers). The memorandum is dated 1793, the memorandum as to the population of 1771 is dated in 1790. These are simply memoranda, and, with the notes by Judge Morris respecting the number, employments, &c, of the French inhabitants, have no official character.

21. Quit rents paid by the Acadians in the various districts for 1743, 1752, 1753. (1 page.)

25. Memoir of Le Comte De Raymond, 1753, concerning his services. (4 pages.)

26. Quit rents paid by the Acadians in 1754-'55. (About 4 pages.)

30. Letter containing orders to Lieutenant Pernette to deliver the written instructions to the commanding officers relative to the deportation of the Acadians, dated Secretary's Office, 28th August, 1755. (A short letter.)

35. Petition of Ferdinand John Paris, appointed by a committee of freeholders in Halifax, to represent the grievances of the province (see paper 34, in volume 19,069), dated 4th February, 1758, also the letters to Paris (unsigned), dated 15th March and 2nd April, 1757, on the same subject. (22 large and 10 small pages.)

37. Treaty of peace and friendship, concluded at Halifax by Sir Charles Lawrence, Governor, &c, for Nova Scotia, with Paul Laurent, Chief of the La Have Indians, March, 1760. (15 pages.)

39. Description of the several towns in this province, the lands comprehended within and bordering on said towns. The compiler of the collection says that this description of Nova Scotia was drawn up by order of the Honorable Jonathan Belcher, President of the Council, &c., but the title I have given above is all that is on the

paper itself, there being neither date nor signature. The date is Add: 19,071. said to be 1762-'3. (28 pages.)

40. Three letters (in French) from Jacques Robin, and translation by Governor Wilmot of another. The letters are dated from London, in May and June, 1763, and from Halifax in July, 1764. They refer to the settlement of the country.

41. Petition by the Acadians on the River St. John, to Governor Montague Wilmot, and condemnatory remarks by him. (3 pages).

There is no date on either document. On the latter is endorsed: 31st January, 1764.

43. State and condition of Nova Scotia, with returns of families settled in Horton, Cornwallis, Falmouth and New Port, in King's County, giving the numbers in each family and township, and a tabulated statement of the cattle, grain and roots raised in 1763. (12 pages).

44. Petition from the inhabitants of King's County and Windsor, with memorial, praying that the Acadians may be allowed to remain, 23rd March, 1765. (About 2 pages).

45. Statement, without signature, dated Halifax, N.S., 18th April, 1769, of the circumstances of the Protestant Dissenters in Nova Scotia, and petition from the Royalists of the Church of Scotland in Shelburne.

47-48. Copies of papers on defences, stated to be those of Nova Scotia. The papers, however, relate entirely to the defences of New York, Staten Island and Rhode Island, together with a private note, 1779. (15 pages).

49. Sketch of Nova Scotia, drawn up by Judge Deschamps in 1782. (10 pages).

54. Account of the Acadians and their traditions, by Rev. Hugh Graham, written in 1791. (15 pages).

55. The Acadians and their removal, an account drawn up by Mr. Brook Watson, in 1791. (7 pages).

56. Notes from tradition and memory of the Acadian removal, by Mr. Fraser, of Miramichi, drawn up in 1815. (7 pages).

58. Account of the Acadians and of the Indian tribes of Nova Scotia, by Moses de le Dernier, no date. (8 pages).

The sketches and notes from 49 are not official, but were prepared as a help to Dr. Brown for his history, and written by men who were, to a great extent, engaged in the occurrences, and familiar with the lives of the people they describe.

61. Copy of the Oath of Fidelity, and a note signed "Wm. Shaw," dated 28th November, 1764, stating that the French have declined to take the oath proposed, although fully sensible of the distress in which their refusal will involve them. (2 pages.)

This is a small sized volume.

14. Judge Morris' account of the Acadians, drawn up in 1753, as Add: 19,072, stated by Dr. Brown, for there is neither date nor signature on the paper itself. It relates to events prior to the settlement of Halifax. A note at the end, dated in 1791, apparently in the handwriting of Dr. Brown, says that the statements in this paper were used as an argument to enforce and a reason to justify the removal of the Acadians. (8 pages.)

17. Extracts from the record of the Whitehall State papers and of the Council of Nova Scotia concerning Acadia and the Acadians and the German settlement of Lunenburg. These extend from Governor Cornwallis (1750) to the departure of Governor Hopson (1753), and thence to 1762. (20 small pages.)

Add: 19,072.

22. Governor Lawrence's letters to the Board of Trade concerning the French inhabitants, with account of their position, habits, &c.; two letters, dated 5th December, 1753, and 4th August, 1754. (16 pages.)

29. Governor Lawrence's returns of troops and forts, &c., in Nova Scotia. Letters to the Board of Trade, without date, stated to be 25th September, 1754, and remarks on the state of the Isthmus of Chignecto, also without date, about 1755. (4 pages.)

31. Judge Morris' remarks concerning the removal of the Acadians.

To this has been added, in Dr. Brown's handwriting: "The difficulties to be apprehended and the means of surmounting them." The paper is dated, summer, 1775. (15 small pages.)

In a note at the end it is stated that the report was drawn up for the Council, on a reference to Judge Morris, and that it was found among the Council files.

32. Paper drawn up by the same on the causes of the war of 1756. (6 pages.)

33. Letter by the colonists concerning the state of the Provinces, intended to raise the people of England. There is no date beyond a query, 1757.

There seems every reason to believe, from an examination and comparison of the contents of the letter, that it was forwarded to Mr. Paris, the agent for the memorialists, in which case the conjectural date would be correct. (See Vol. 19069, No. 34, memorial dated 1757, and 19071; No. 35, the petition of Paris). The present paper fills 16 pages.

The rest of the volume is taken up with the draught of part of Dr. Brown's proposed history.

Add: 19,073.

16. Commission to Governor Cornwallis by George III, 1749. (13 pages).

I have given the title in the collection, which is apt to mislead. George III did not come to the throne till 1760, and the Commission itself bears that it was granted by George II.

18. Instructions of Governor Cornwallis to Major Lawrence on his going to Chignecto, 1750. (1 small page.)

23. Anthony Casteel's Journal whilst prisoner with the Indians in May and June, 1753. To the journal is prefixed a letter from Surveyor Morris to Mr. Cornwallis, London. (The whole makes 16½ pages.)

There is a condensed account of Casteel's deposition contained in the Nova Scotian Archives, under the head of "The most remarkable circumstances of this deposition transmitted to the Board of Trade." The journal, however, enters into the most minute details, the important bearing of it being the light it throws on the relations between the French and the Indians.

24. Correspondence (in French) between Pychon (Tyrel) and the British officers regarding the movements of the French in Canada. Captain Hussey's opinion of Pychon is added in English; 1753 to 1755. (15 pages.)

27. This and 28 contain papers relating to the deportation of the Acadians, the substance of the greater part of which has been published by the Government of Nova Scotia in the volume of Archives to which I have already referred. All the papers in this volume might, I am persuaded, be obtained at Halifax in full. Here there are simply extracts. I give, however, its contents as a matter of record.

36. Chief Justice Belcher's first despatch as President of the Council, 1760. Add: 19,073.

Memorial of Alexander McNeil as to the status of settlers, addressed to the Lords of Trade.

38. Instructions to Chief Justice Belcher, as President of the Council, 1761.

42. Despatch by Governor Montague Wilmot, 10th December, 1763.

46. Extraits des lettres écrites par le Lieutenant de Diemar à S. E. Monsieur le Lieutenant-General Murray, pendant le temps qu'il fut envoyé pour des intelligences en France, 1777.

These letters are those of a shrewd observer. They refer to the negotiations of Franklin in Paris; to the part taken by Beaumarchais in furnishing vessels for the Americans; to the King's unwillingness to go to war, and his displeasure at Lafayette, and to the favour shown to the warlike party by the Queen under the inspiration of the Duke de Choiseuil. The conditions of the finances, the probabilities for and against war, and the state of public feeling in France, are very intelligently stated.

50 and 51. Documents relative to the appointment of the Bishop (Anglican) of Nova Scotia, 1787. These contain a view of the relative powers of the Crown and of the Church, the means to be used by the Assembly to provide for the support of the Clergy of the Church of England, &c.

52. Letters and memorabilia concerning the Acadians by Judge Deschamps.

The letters are mere notes promising or apologising for not giving information. A copy of the oath prescribed for the Acadians when General Philips was Governor of Annapolis, with a printed article from a magazine, with the title "The case of the Acadians stated," being an answer to the account given by the Abbé Raynal. The notes are dated in 1789 and 1790.

53. Notes of Mr. Gray on the Acadians, with a notice of the country, &c.

The paper is exactly such as it is described to be—a few notes to assist Dr. Brown in his projected work; the historical information contained in it being all obtainable elsewhere.

57. Observations on the progress of agriculture in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with notes of Acadian manners and customs, in support of a project of Mr. Moses de la Dernier for raising a fund to defray the expense of introducing labourers into the colony.

Simply an emigration pamphlet, prepared for publication to promote the settlement of the Province, but with a sketch of the manners and customs of the Acadians, and calculations of the amount required by the settler. (No date.)

59. Original letter from Père Manach.

The writer is well known in Acadian history. The letter, which is dated at Paris, from the Séminaire des Missions Étrangères, 4th March, 1763, is almost altogether on private affairs, but Father Manach declares in it that he has done nothing to render him suspected, and speaks of the proper way to get letters forwarded.

It is called by the arranger of these papers, "a precious original letter," which it is, no doubt, in the eyes of a collector; but its value consists in the fact of its being original, and not from the nature of its contents.

62. Is a copy of the charter of 1621 to Sir William Alexander. I have spoken elsewhere in this report of the whole of the papers connected with the claims founded on this charter.

Add: 19,074. *Meteorological observations in Halifax, Nova Scotia.* The records are by two different persons. The first gives a consecutive account of his observations from the 1st January, 1776, to the 31st December, 1777; then, from 1st January, 1786, to 31st August, 1787, with the winds twice a day, thermometrical readings twice, a clear account of the state of the weather daily, and occasionally notes of remarkable occurrences. The other begins on 1st June, 1793, continuing to the end of November, 1794. Thermometrical readings, the direction of the wind and the state of the weather, are given four times daily: at 8 a.m., and at 1, 5 and 10 p.m. The records in both cases are methodically kept.

Add: 19,075-19,076. The two volumes containing the rough draught of Dr. Brown's proposed history, to which I have already referred.

Add: 30,372. *Abstract of the Commissions and Instructions* formerly, and at this time, given to the Governors of His Majesty's plantations in America, and references to the books and papers showing the alterations that have been made therein, as also observations on the most remarkable occurrences in each Government, especially before the establishment of this office in 1696. The date prefixed is MDCCXL. There are abstracts of commissions (original page 24) and abstracts of instructions (page 25) for Nova Scotia; the same for Newfoundland (pages 26 to 29), and observations on the plantations in general (pages 30 and 31.) The Commissions are dated from 1719 to 1742, and there are abstracts and notes going back to 1621 and a list of the Lords of Plantations from the date of the creation of the office in 1696.

The collection in 58 pages—many containing only a few lines—gives a complete history of the measures taken to conduct and regulate the government of the "plantations" from the earliest date. The abstracts, references to acts, regulations and minutes were evidently compiled as an office guide for preparing the commissions and instructions for the various Governors on their appointment to the colonies, and also as a help in deciding questions referred to the decision of the Lords for Trade and Plantation. They are now valuable from a historical point of view.

Add: 6,273. *Miscellaneous tracts.*

Memorial by Colonel Robert Quarrie, 16th June, 1703.

The memorial is addressed to "The Right Honourable," but no name given.

Beyond a suggestion that to secure alliance and peace with the Indians, the French should be driven out of Canada, there is nothing affecting our interests. The memorial is dated from New York, and extends to 26 closely written pages.

Harleian,
1,760.

This volume is one of those classed as select, containing special valuable papers not allowed to be taken from the manuscript room. It contains only one letter bearing on our history, being the instructions of Charles I to the Ambassador in France (Sir Isaac Wake), dated in 1631. The greater part relates to negotiations respecting the Queen's portion, and as all that is of interest to Canada is summed up in a few lines, I give them here. After stating what the French envoy's powers were, Charles proceeds: "And on yours (the powers, that is) the rendering of Quebec and retyring from Port Royal, for which Philip Boulamachy will deliver you formall and solemn instruments under our hand and scale." * * * "One thing remains touching the remainder of the portion * * * and another touching the retyring of our subjects out of Canada and

those parts; that an abolition should be made of all acts published in Franco against any, particularly the three brothers Kirke employed in that occasion, in like manner as we have formerly demanded touching the Baron de la Tour and his sonne, with whom Sir William Alexander had treaty, which was found reasonable to that King's Ministers, and must still be insisted upon." Harleian,
1,760.

The letter is signed by the King's own hand at the beginning. The whole letter occupies four closely written pages.

For convenience of reference, I give the consecutive numbers of the volumes in which are documents relating to British North America, with the title of the collection. In the account contained in this report I have not followed the numerical order of the documents, but have tried to group together, as nearly as possible, those relating to the same subjects, whilst refraining (by not too closely adhering to the principle) from breaking up the contents of the volumes into fragments. For this reason I have put no distinctive headings. These are very serviceable where the nature of the report admits of their use, but in the present instance they would have been a useless restraint. The "Sloane" (for reasons there stated) will not be found in the general list, but I give the reference here, as it is useful.

Sloane, 170, 3,607.

King's, 205, 208, 209.

Lansdowne, 849.

Egerton, 921, 922, 929, 2,395.

Harleian, 1,760.

Additional, 5,849, 5,510, 6,273, 6,804 to 6,872, 8,075, 8,949, 8,950, 9,747, 12,496, 13,972, 14,034, 15,483 to 15,489, 15,491 to 15,493, 19,069 to 19,076, 19,350, 22,564, 22,680, 24,322, 24,323, 24,982, 27,856 to 27,859, 28,089, 28,605, 30,372.

Church Brief, B VI 8*.

The total number of volumes of manuscript in the Museum at the date of finishing my investigation, was 47,693, contained in different collections of which the following is a list:

<i>When acquired.</i>	<i>Volumes.</i>
Cottonian, 1753.....	900
Harleian, 1753.....	7,639
Royal, 1753.....	1,950
Lansdowne, 1807.....	1,245
Hargrave, 1813.....	499
Burney, 1817.....	524
King's, 1823.....	438
Egerton, 1829.....	2,568
Arundel, 1831.....	550
Additional.....	21,380
Total.....	47,693

* These briefs were presented by Mr. John Stevenson Salt in 1829. After the repeal (8 George IV) of the Act regulating their issue (4 Anne Cap. 14) down to the date of the repeal (1828), briefs had been issued by the King to authorize collections for alms, since shortly after the Reformation. The present collections begins in 1754.

The Sloane collection acquired in 1753, now comes under the general head of Additional; it numbers 4,000 volumes. The Egerton, when acquired, consisted of 1,613 volumes; it and the Additional are the only two which have increased in number, the others being complete when acquired. The Additional consists of a large number of small collections, and it would only be in the case of an acquisition of more than usual importance, left in trust, that another distinctive collection would be specially named. The Harleian and Lansdowne collections are two instances of trust, the family trustees being joined to the trustees of the Museum in the responsibility for their safe keeping.

The slightest consideration will show, that by no possibility could the whole of the volumes in the collections named have been examined in the time during which I have been occupied, as they contain, at a fair estimate, about (in round numbers) 5,000,000 documents. It is desirable, therefore, to meet in advance any objections on this score to the statement that a list of all the documents in this institution relating to British North America, is contained in this report.

The volumes may be classed under three heads:—

1. Those which contain either information concerning, or references to, any part of British North America.

2. Those which, from their nature, may contain information of the kind desired.

3. Those which, from their character, cannot contain such information. The latter class includes a mass of papers, leaving the others more easily dealt with. Taking the first class, I examined them carefully, volume by volume, making such notes as enabled me to prepare the report. It was evident that with the second class such a course would be a waste of time. I carefully read the indexes which give a brief account of the contents of each paper in the volume, and on the slightest hint of information, obtained and examined the volume itself. It was in this way that the two short paragraphs were obtained, which are embodied in this report, of the instructions of Charles I to his ambassador, touching the absolute surrender of Canada, Port Royal, &c., to the French, the only paragraph out of 7,639 volumes. In the de Segurier and de Brienne manuscripts of 156 volumes, carried off from France in 1722 in the library of the Bishop of Coutances, Charles François de Loménie, and subsequently acquired by the British Museum, the list of subjects contained in the catalogue showed that the documents were of a very varied nature, being political, religious, military and private, but in not one was the most distant allusion made to colonies, so far as I could discover. The volume numbered 4,551 had, however, no table of contents, simply a note stating: "It is particularly interesting in this country, as it contains letters and despatches relative to the British dominions."

The papers extended from 1643 to 1657, during a great part of which period important controversies between the French and British were taking place in North America. The volume I found on examination to contain reports sent to the Court of France, from the French ambassador to London and French envoys to Scotland, respecting the struggle of Charles with the Parliament, the rise of Cromwell, the negotiations with Scotland, the views of Argyll, Montrose and other leaders, and even a translation of the Solemn League and Covenant, but no reference whatever is made to colonial affairs in any one of the 1,348 pages of the volume.

There are Spanish manuscripts in considerable number scattered through the different collections, some of which, I was informed, would be found to bear on our history. A special catalogue of these papers is in course of preparation by Don Pascual de Guyangos, two volumes of which have been published by the Trustees of the Museum. This enabled me to satisfy myself that, so far as the list yet extends, there are no papers among these manuscripts likely to throw light on our past history.

It will be seen that I have carefully refrained from cumbering the report with lists of collections examined and found barren, or of printed works consulted for the verification of facts, dates, persons, or such circumstances as might be necessary to determine the value of documents. In entering so fully as I have done into the manner of conducting the investigation, I have been actuated by the desire to show conclusively, that a complete list of all the manuscript documents relating to the history of British North America, contained in the Museum at the end of October, 1881, is contained in the report I have now the honour to present. Such a result could not have been obtained without the help of the gentlemen connected with the Museum. I must ask permission to speak particularly of the services rendered me by Mr. Kensington, with whom I was brought more immediately into contact, whose thorough knowledge of the manuscripts and unflinching anxiety to comply with what I felt were sometimes almost unreasonable demands, were a most essential help. In addition, I was, through the kindness of Mr. Richard Garnet, Superintendent, shown through the inner working departments of the Museum, so that the system might be fully explained and the plans for facilitating the work of assorting, arranging and cataloguing be understood. The information thus obtained will be of great service.

ARCHIVES AT OTTAWA.

Since the last report I have prepared an analytical index of the volumes of the Haldimand collection which were in the repository previous to my leaving for London, and indexes of the other papers are now in progress. Additions continue to be made to the collection both of printed and manuscript papers. A catalogue has been made showing all the documents now in the fire-proof vaults.

The work of copying the Haldimand and Bouquet collections of manuscripts in the British Museum has been completed since my return, and the task of comparing and verifying the transcripts is reported as being nearly finished. In the course of a short time these collections will be in the possession of the Department, and no time will be lost in having an analytical index prepared for the remaining volumes, similar to that already completed for the volumes formerly received. Before leaving London I gave instructions to have copied a volume containing the correspondence of the Count de Puisaye, relating to the proposed settlement of French loyalists in Upper Canada, and reports and relative documents respecting Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers in 1762-63, from Generals Murray, Gage and Burton, it being desirable to have these, in order to complete the information and correspondence now in the Archives, but incomplete.

The value of the collection is gradually beginning to be appreciated, and the wisdom of the decision to have complete copies of the collections selected has been fully justified, by the acknowledgments of the investigators, who have obtained valuable historical information from what must appear to many very unpromising material. It is scarcely necessary to say that every facility has been afforded to those who have applied for information and for access to the papers.

In preparing the following catalogue, I have, in the case of public documents anterior to Confederation, given the dates in detail. The object of this is to call the attention of residents of the different Provinces to the gaps that exist, which may possibly be filled up by their means. The most complete of the series is that of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, there being an almost entire fyle of the Journals from the first meeting of the Legislature in 1786, with two breaks (1834, 1835) down to 1859, the years 1860 to 1865 being wanting. Since Confederation, the Journals are wanting from 1873, inclusive. These and all Sessional Papers of all dates would be of great service. Of the Council, there are continuous journals from 1786 to 1836, but only 1845, 1871 and 1872 of a more recent date. Those of Nova Scotia and of the old Province of Canada will be found in the catalogue. Of the separate Provinces of Canada East and West (Upper and Lower Canada), and of Prince Edward Island, we have no separate records, nor of British Columbia; it would be of interest to have them as well as those of the Council of Assiniboia. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the attention of the representatives from the different Provinces might be directed to the importance of having in one collection, not only such papers as I have referred to, but all papers bearing on the history of the various portions of the Dominion. The work of collection is only in its infancy, but if properly carried out and supported by the co-operation of all who can render effectual assistance, with comparatively slight trouble, it should form the nucleus of a most valuable depository, not only of printed works, but of manuscripts, which otherwise, as I have already stated, will probably before long be destroyed.

A number of the more recent acquisitions are not yet bound. I have specified the number of the unbound papers, but as it will be advantageous to group together some of the same character into one bound volume, I have not extended the total number, since when bound, as I propose doing, the numbers would not agree with those given in the present catalogue. It will be seen, however, by referring to past reports, how large an addition has been made to the documents, bound and unbound. The catalogue, as will be seen, is divided into two parts: the one giving the manuscript, the other the printed papers.

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XV. 1817 to 1858.....	6
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XX. 1848 to 1851.....	2
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XXV. 1864 to 1867.....	1
XXVI. 1790 to 1855.....	2
XXVII. 1865 to 1870.....	1
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XXIX. 1786 to 1869. XXX. 1824 to 1861.....	1
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Coldstream Guards, 1838 to 1842. Scotch Fusiliers, 1862. 13 Hussars, 1806, 1869. 6 Dragoons, 1863. 21 Dragoons, 1846 to 1850. 24 Dragoons, 1807.....	1
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United Empire Loyalists, old list, giving names and residences of	1
Copy of petition to Lord Dorchester against the Attorney Gen- eral, 1787.....	1

Copy of introduction to observations upon the oral and written testimony adduced by Mr. Morley, in the investigation into the administration of justice in the District of Quebec, ordered on the 16th May, 1787, by the Governor and Council in consequence of an address by the Legislative Council...	1
Examination of two military prisoners taken by the French at Crown Point; no date. (French).....	1
Reflections on Canada, apparently written about the time of the conquest. (French).....	1
Letters from M. Mongolfier, Vicar-General, to the Bishop of Quebec, written from Montreal in 1775, 1776 and 1777. (French).....	1
Memoire of M. Amable Berthelot, of Quebec, on the war of 1775. (French).....	1
Notes on the events of 1837, by an anonymous insurgent, dated Prison of Montreal, 1838. (French).....	1
Notes taken at Terrebonne by F. H. Seguin, Notary, 1831, 1832. (French).....	1
Journal kept at Three Rivers, by M. Badeau, Notary, begun on the 18th May, 1775. (French).....	1
Journal kept during the siege of Fort St. John, in 1775, by M. Foucher, formerly Notary, of Montreal. (French).....	1
Registration of baptisms and funerals at Fort Pont Chartrain du' Detroit, 1703.....	1
List of officers employed at ditto from 1703 to 1744.....	1

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Correspondence with Sir Jeffery Amherst, 1758 to 1777.....	1
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Correspondence with Brigadier Burton, 1760 to 1765.....	1
“ “ Sir W. Johnson, and papers on Indian Affairs, 1759 to 1774.....	1
Correspondence with Brigadier Taylor, and others, on Indian Affairs, 1765 to 1774.....	2
Correspondence with Governors of Provinces, 1765 to 1774.....	1
Letters and accounts relating to ordnance affairs at Pensacola, 1764 to 1775.....	1
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General orders and letters relating to the garrison at Niagara, 1759 to 1774.....	1
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“ “ Major F. Hutcheson, 1766 to 1778.....	1
Papers relating to the government of Three Rivers and the iron works there, 1760 to 1767.....	2
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“ “ Lord Barrington, Secretary of War, 1764 to 1777.....	1
Correspondence of the Ministers with Generals Amherst, Gage and Carleton. 1776 to 1778.....	1
Letters from Sir Guy Carleton, 1776 to 1778.....	2
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“ “ English Ministers, 1782 to 1784.....	1
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Letters from officers of the German Legion.....	2

Journal of Colonel de la Balme, 1779.....	1
Papers relating to Pierre du Calvet and Boyer Pillon, 1776 to 1786.....	1
Papers relating to Pierre Roubaud, 1771 to 1787.....	1
Papers relating to the cases of Joseph Dospins (1778) and the cartel sloop "Sally" 1778 to 1781	1
Private diary of General Haldimand, 1786 to 1790.....	2
Memoranda relating to Hon. J. Cochrane, 1778 to 1784.....	1
Correspondence with Hon. J. Cochrane and David Gordon, 1779 to 1784.....	1
Letters of Chief Justice Peter Livius, 1777 to 1778.....	1
Correspondence with Postmaster-General Hugh Finlay, 1778 to 1784.....	2
Correspondence with Col. Cayler and others, 1781 to 1784	1
List of plans.....	1
Pocket book taken from a rebel sergeant.....	1
Surveys, &c., relative to the settlement of the Loyalists, 1782 to 1784.....	1
Correspondence with Conrad Gogy relative to the Loyalists, 1778 to 1784.....	1
Letters from Captain Sherwood and Dr. Smyth, 1777 to 1784...	2
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Warrants granted by General Haldimand for contingent and extraordinary expenses, 1773 to 1774	1
Statistics of the trade of Quebec, 1768 to 1783.....	1
Correspondence with Colonel de Tonnancour and others at Three Rivers, 1778 to 1784	1
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Return of Ordnance in Canada, 1779 to 1784.....	1
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Letters of General Gage, 1763 to 1765.....	1
Correspondence with Earl of Loudoun and Brigadier Forbes, 1757 to 1759.....	1
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Correspondence with Col. Washington, 1758.....	1
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PRINTED DOCUMENTS.

New Brunswick.

Journals of Assembly, 1786—1797, 1798—1817, 1817—1824, 1825—1830, 1830, 1831—1833, 1836, 1836—1837, 1837, 1837—1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852—1855, 1853, 1854, 1856, 1856—1857, 1857—1858, 1859, 1866 to 1872.	59
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1859.—Appendix containing report of the exploration of the country between Lake Superior and the Red River Settle- ment, and between the latter place and the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan, by S. J. Dawson, and Report on the Assini- boine and Saskatchewan exploring expedition by Henry Youle Hind, with maps, &c	1
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“ “ F. 1864.....	1
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“ Commissioner’s Reports 1871, 1872.....	2
Canadian Pacific Railway Charter (F) 1873.....	1
Lord Dufferin’s message as to oaths, 1873.....	1
“ as to prorogation of Parliament.....	1
Lord Kimberley’s despatch.....	1
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“ “ Reports 1872, 1874, 1877 to 1880...	6
“ “ Description of route, 1876.....	1
“ “ “ (Tassé).....	1
Red River Expedition of 1870, S. J. Dawson.....	1
Hudson’s Bay Company, Select Committee, British House of Commons, 1857.....	1
British Columbia (Langevin) 1872 (F. and E).....	2
Basin Verte Canal (S. Keefer) 1873.....	1
“ (Chief Engineer) 1873.....	2
Welland Canal “ 1872.....	1
Canal Enlargement “ 1876.....	1
Canal Commission, 1871.....	1
Canals, general report (Chief Engineer) 1880.....	1
Navigation of the St. Lawrence (Chief Engineer) 1874.....	1
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Record of proceedings of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.....	1
Abstracts and results of Magnetical and Meteorological observations at the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, 1841—1871...	1

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Explorations et arpentages 1858 to 1863.....	1
Patents of Canada from 1824.....	4
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Dictionnaire Genealogique (Tanguay).....	1
Les Canadiens de l'Ouest (Tassé) 2 vols in 1.....	1
Dictionnaire et grammaire de la langue des Cris (Lacombe).....	1

Dènè—Dindjié Indians and Esquimaux (Pettitot, translated by Brymner).....	1
Part of New Testament in Chippewa (Jones).....	1
Inspecteurs d'Asiles, 1859 to 1867.....	2
Ecole de Ste. Anne, 1865.....	1
Cadastrés Abregés des Seigneuries de Montréal, 1860-61.....	3
“ “ “ Québec, 1858 to 1864.....	2
“ “ “ Trois Rivières, 1861.....	1
“ “ “ de la Couronne, 1864.....	1
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“ Catalogue, London, 1862.....	1
“ Reports, Vienna, 1873.....	4
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“ Official Handbook, Paris, 1878.....	1
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Miscellaneous Returns.....	1
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Returns of chartered banks, 1865.	
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Statistics of Canada, 1863.	
Municipal returns for Upper and Lower Canada, 1863.	
Condition and prospects of Canada in 1854, from Lord Elgin's despatches.	
Return to an Address on the state of the Colonies, 1853.	
Report of votes at elections of 1854, with population.	
Returns of Sheriffs of Upper and Lower Canada, for ten years to 31st December, 1853.	
Returns of chartered banks, 1860.	
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Report on disturbances on the the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, 1877.	
Papers connected with the awarding of section 15, Canadian Pacific Railway, 1877 (F. and E.)	
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Report of Select Committee of Senate on route of Canadian Pacific Railway 1877.	
Report on Secret Service Funds, 1877 (F. and E.)	
Report on canal enlargement, 1877 (F. and E.)	
Report of Select Committee of the Senate, regarding dismissals by Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, 1877.	
Report by Committee of the House of Commons on depression, 1876 (F. and E.).....	1
Return relating to the Chaudière Railway Bridge, 1880.....	1
Return, Instructions to Hon. A. Archibald, 1871.....	1

Report of Select Committee on the boundaries between the Province of Ontario and the unorganized territories of the Dominion, 1880.....	1
Report of Civil Service Commission, 1881.....	1
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Champlain's Astrolabe (Russell)	1
Journal des Jesuites	1
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L'Abeille, 1848 to 1862.....	3
(Containing documents relating to the History of Canada, published by the Seminary of Quebec.)	
Year Book of Canada, 1867 to 1878.....	5
Dominion Board of Trade, proceedings, 1871 to 1879	9
Home and foreign trade of Montreal (Patterson), 1869 to 1871.	2
Report of state of trade between United States and British Possessions (Larned), 1871.....	1
Telegraphy with islands, &c., on the St. Lawrence.....	1
Two trade letters by W. J. Patterson, 1876.....	2
Nova Scotian Archives, 1869	1
Geology exploration, 1853 to 1856 (F).....	1
“ General Report, 1863 (F. and E.)	2
“ Maps, 1863.....	2
“ Reports, 1863 to 1879	7
“ Mineral resources, 1848 to 1868.....	1
“ Economic minerals, 1862.....	1
“ Petroleum in Gaspé (Sterry Hunt), 1865.....	1
“ Mines and minerals of New Brunswick (Bailey), 1864.....	1
“ Southern New Brunswick (Bailey), 1865.....	1
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Are Legislatures Parliaments? (Fennings Taylor)	1
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Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.....	8
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Reports of the Emigration Commissioners	5
Report of the Commissioners on the treatment of immigrants in British Guiana.....	1
Papers relative to the operations of the ballot in Australian Colonies.....	1
Public Record Office, London:—	
Rules and regulations made by the Master of the Rolls, respecting the public use of the records, &c.....	1

Regulations to be observed in making office copies.....	1
Memorandum on the subject of the destruction of useless documents, 1876	1
Amendment to Public Record Office Act of 1838, 1877.....	1
Account of the construction of the Public Record Office, and the means adopted for its security from fire.....	1
Catalogue of the Library.....	1
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Report of Parliamentary Committee on Writs Registration (Scotland) Bill, 1863.....	1
Treasury Minute regulating the various offices, 1881.....	1
Bibliographie de la Nouvelle France.....	1
Stirling Peerage :—	
Trial of Humphrys or Alexander. Swinton's Report, 1; Turnbull's, 1	2
Narrative of the claimant.....	1
State Papers (Colonial), 1574 to 1663.....	2

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1881.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, for your information, my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

The total arrivals at the Port of Quebec, in 1881, were:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Totals.
Add births at sea	3,538	26,710 1	30,248 1
Deduct deaths at sea.....	3,538 1	26,711 10	30,249 11
	3,537	26,701	30,238

The arrivals, compared with those of 1880, show an increase of 5,241 souls.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRIVALS, 1880 AND 1881.

Where From.	1881.		1880.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	2,927	15,720	3,254	21,172	5,779	.....
Ireland	42	2,443	119	2,361	.....	5
Scotland	173	2,672	164	2,697	16	.....
Total from United Kingdom...	3,142	20,835	3,537	26,230	5,795	5
Via United States, &c.....	.....	1,020	.....	471	.....	549
Cabin .....	.....	21,855	.....	26,701	5,795	549
	.....	3,142	.....	3,537	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	.....	24,997	.....	30,238	.....	.....

Showing an increase of 5,790 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of 549 *vid* United States, &c.

The total number of steamships which arrived with passengers was 126.

The average passage of the Allan Line was: Mail steamers from Liverpool, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ days; Londonderry, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$; Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ days; Dominion Line from Liverpool, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ days; Belfast, 10 days; Beaver Line from Liverpool, 11 days; Temperley's London Line, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ days; Ross London Line, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.

The number of Cabin and Steerage by each line of vessels was as follows:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line Mail steamers.....	2,686	15,838	18,524
do Glasgow steamers.....	164	2,688	2,852
do do from Liverpool.....	2	2,658	2,660
do do from Queenstown.....		237	237
Dominion Line of steamers.....	548	3,942	4,490
Beaver Line of steamers.....	87	314	401
Temperley's London steamers.....	37	331	368
Ross London steamers.....	13	213	226
Donaldson Glasgow steamers.....		9	9
Via United States, odd ships, &c.....		471	471
	3,537	26,701	30,238

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

Line.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French.	Russians.	Icelanders.	Italians.	Austrians.	Total.
Allan Line Mail Steamers from Liverpool and Londonderry.....	9,321	2,500		188	6,284	65	22	118	26		18,524
Glasgow Steamers from Glasgow.....			2,852								2,852
do do Liverpool.....	620	41		124	1,861					14	2,660
do do Queenstown.....		237									237
Dominion Line.....	2,122	805		156	1,397	10					4,490
Beaver Line.....	330	57				9				5	401
Temperley's London Line.....	368										368
Ross' London Line.....	226										226
Donaldson Line.....			9								9
Via United States.....	167	145	19	62	58	20					471
	13,154	3,785	2,880	530	9,600	104	22	118	26	19	30,238

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1881, compared with those of 1880, were as follows:—

English.....	1880. 11,059	1881. 13,154
Irish.....	3,183	3,785
Scotch.....	2,875	2,880
Germans.....	307	530
Scandinavians.....	7,402	9,600
French and Belgians.....	27	104
Swiss.....	3	
Italians.....		26
Icelanders.....	71	118
Russians.....	70	22
Austrians.....		19
	24,997	30,238

The number of single men arrived was 12,438.

The number of single women arrived was 3,094.

Table No. 2 gives the number of passengers from each port in 1880 and 1881.

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

Farmers	310
Farm Labourers and Labourers.....	13,890
Mechanics.....	330
Clerks, &c.....	12
	14,542

Table No. 3 gives the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, from 1829 to 1881 inclusive, showing a total of 1,456,080, or a yearly average of 27,662.

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted to emigrate by various societies during the year 1881:—

Date.	Vessel.	By Whom Sent.	SEXES		Children.	Infants.	Total.
			Males.	Females.			
May 2	Polynesian	Carrick Shannon Union, Co. Leitrim.....		8			8
do 8	Parisian	Old Castle Union, Co. Meath	8	1			9
do 9	Brooklyn	Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Hamilton.....	30		5	1	36
do 15	Sardinian	Miss Macpherson.....	15	8	29	2	54
do 22	Moravian	Cardinal Manning.....	3				3
do 29	Severn	Boys' Agricultural School, London.....	6				6
do 29	Sarmatian	Father Nugent, Liverpool		2			2
June 5	Circassian	Mrs. Birt	3	18	41	8	70
do 5	do	Friends Mission, Dublin.....		6			6
do 6	Buenos Ayrean.....	Mrs. Bilborough.....	2	8	70	17	97
do 19	Parisian	Mr. Middlemore, Birmingham.....	7	2	49	3	61
do 26	Sardinian	Miss Macpherson	19	3	22		44
do 26	do	Mrs. Meredith, London		4	8		12
July 3	Moravian	South Dublin Union	37				37
do 10	Sarmatian.....	Miss Rye		14	49	3	66
do 10	do	Father Nugent, Liverpool.....		3	12	3	18
do 17	Circassian	Cardinal Manning.....	25	5	11	2	43
do 23	Polynesian	Lady Hobarts, London.....	9	10	10	10	39
Aug. 14	Moravian	Cardinal Manning.....	2	2	8		12
do 21	Sarmatian	Father Nugent, Liverpool	6	2			8
do 27	Circassian.....	do do		2	4	1	7
do 28	Montreal	Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Hamilton.....	8				8
Sept. 4	Polynesian	Cardinal Manning.....	8				8
do 9	Parisian	do	9				9
do 17	Sardinian	Miss Rye.....	1	13	37		51
Nov. 6	Peruvian.....	Cardinal Manning.....	10		2	1	13
			208	111	357	51	727

The total number assisted with free transport by this office was 9,747 souls, equal to 7,801½ adults, including 1,601 souls, equal to 1,336½ adults, which arrived here, *via* Halifax, &c., during the winter season of 1880-81:—

	Souls.	Adults.
Males	4,624	4,624
Females.....	2,383	2,383
Children	1,589	794½
Infants	1,151	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,747	7,801½

Their nationalities were:—

	Souls.	Adults.
English.....	5,331	4,168½
Irish.....	2,464	2,134½
Scotch.....	1,112	841
Germans.....	419	307½
Scandinavians...	324	265
French and Belgians.....	83	72½
Austrians	14	12½
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,747	7,801½

They were forwarded to the following places:—

	Souls.	Adults.
Saguenay	25	25
Eastern Townships.....	1,208	1,088
Montreal.....	271	249½
Ottawa.....	683	594½
Central District	1,698	1,339
Toronto	5,502	4,207
West of Toronto.....	327	273
New Brunswick.....	21	15½
Nova Scotia.....	11	9
Liverpool, England.....	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,747	7,801½

The general destination of the steerage passengers, as per returns from Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows:—

	Adults.
Saguenay	25
Eastern Townships.....	1,076½
Montreal	2,409½
	<hr/>
Total Province of Quebec.....	3,511

	Adults.
Ottawa City.....	579
Ottawa District.....	185½
Kingston City.....	589
Kingston District.....	706½
Toronto	4,301½
West of Toronto.....	1,087½
	<hr/>
Total Province of Ontario.....	7,449

	Adults.	
Nova Scotia.....	15	
New Brunswick.....	21½	
Manitoba.....	710½	
British Columbia.....	4	
		751
Total adults.....		11,711
To which may be added one-third for children and infants.		3,903
Total number of souls remaining in Canada.....		15,614
	Adults.	
Eastern States.....	523½	
Western States (chiefly Scandinavians).....	8,083	
		8,606½

The total expenditure of this Agency exclusive of transport for the year ending 31st December, 1881, was as follows:—

Immigration.

Meals, provisions and assistance to immigrants...	\$1,261 00	
Agency charges.....	1,104 52	
Salaries of staff.....	4,225 00	
Repairs, supplies, &c.....	1,251 05	
Pay of Guardians, Lévis Sheds.....	1,041 25	
Local transport.....	155 77	
Total immigrations.....		\$9,038 59

Quarantine.

Inspecting Physician's salary.....	\$900 00	
Medicines, stationery, &c.....	58 97	
		958 97
Total expenditure at Agency.....		\$9,997 56

The immigrants were landed in a very healthy condition, the male portion consisted chiefly of farmers, farm labourers and navvies; the number of mechanics was less than usual, the number of female servants was over the average, but not at all sufficient to supply the demand; no difficulty would be found in placing double the number, if of the proper class and suited for general household work.

Immigrants of all classes, particularly labourers and men with families, would find it to their interest to arrive here during the months of April, May and June, when labour is most required in the rural districts. By arriving early in the season they secure several months of steady employment and are enabled from the savings of their summer's labour to secure suitable clothing and lodgings for themselves and families in winter, and wealthy farmers and men of means seeking homesteads or improved farms to purchase, can form a truer estimate of the real value of the property by an inspection whilst the crops are standing.

Many farmers and gentlemen of means arrived with the view of travelling through the older provinces to select a suitable locality for their future home; some of them have chosen the Eastern Townships, and a considerable number of others have purchased improved farms in Ontario.

Those bound for Manitoba and the North-West, were chiefly wealthy farmers and gentlemen, and young men having capital, the aggregate of which must have been very considerable.

The Scandinavian immigration to the Western States *via* the St. Lawrence route still continues, nearly all of that class who arrive here coming supplied with exchange orders for their railway fare to the west.

They prefer the St. Lawrence route on account of the great kindness and attention paid them and all other emigrants by the Allan and Dominion lines of steamers, and the special care as to comfort, safety and dispatch which all immigrants receive from the officers and staff of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The general prosperity of the farming classes in Canada, and yearly increasing area of land brought under cultivation, require each succeeding year still larger numbers of farm hands.

The steady progress and large additions to the manufacturing industries of the country, will no doubt absorb a large amount of skilled labour.

The Canadian Pacific and other railways now under construction will require large numbers of navvies and mechanics in the building line.

The prospect for the immigrants to arrive in 1882 are therefore very favourable, they are sure to obtain immediate employment at good wages.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE No. 1.—RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the Voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males and 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 1881.

WHENCE.	CLASS.	Number of Vessels.	Average Number of Days of Passage.	Tonnage.	NUMBER EMBARKED.						Total Number of Souls on Board.	DEATHS ON PASSAGE.							
					Adults,		Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.	Total Steerage.		Births.		Adults.		Children.		Total.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
England.....	Steamers.....	101	12½	194,958	3,255	11,818	4,370	2,245	1,751	997	21,181	1	.....	3	1	1	2	4	11
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	Steamers.....	*	.....	.....	119	1,021	899	181	189	71	2,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland.....	Steamers.....	25	12½	51,133	164	1,444	566	322	275	90	2,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Via United States.....	Odd Ships, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	105	38	37	32	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	126	.....	245,391	3,538	14,542	5,940	2,786	2,252	1,190	26,710	1	.....	3	1	1	2	4	11

* Steamers touching at Irish Ports are included in English steamers.

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

WHENCE.	CLASS.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL DEATHS.	TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.						GRAND TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.
		Adults.			Children.				Total.		Total Steerage.	Infants.	Cabin Passengers.		
		M.		F.	M.		F.		M.	F.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.					
England	Steamers	11	11,816	4,369	2,244	1,749	14,060	6,118	994	21,172	3,254	24,426			
	Sailing Vessels														
Ireland	Steamers		1,021	899	181	189	1,202	1,088	71	2,361	119	2,480			
	Sailing Vessels														
Scotland	Steamers		1,444	566	322	275	1,766	841	90	2,697	164	2,861			
	Sailing Vessels														
Germany	do														
Norway and Sweden	do														
Via United States	Odd Ships, &c		259	105	38	37	297	142	32	471	471	471			
Total		11	14,540	5,939	2,785	2,250	17,325	8,189	1,187	26,701	3,537	30,238			

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males	1,990
Females	1,128
Children	419
Total	3,537

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1881.

TABLE NO. 2.—STATEMENT of the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed during the seasons 1880 and 1881.

<i>England.</i>		
	1880.	1881.
Liverpool	18,287	23,832
London	360	544
Plymouth.....	.....	50
	<u>18,647</u>	<u>24,426</u>
<i>Ireland.</i>		
Londonderry	2,229	1,941
Belfast	210	302
Queenstown	46	237
	<u>2,485</u>	<u>2,480</u>
<i>Scotland.</i>		
Glasgow	2,845	2,861
Via United States, odd ships, &c.....	1,020	471
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		
	1880.	1881.
England	18,647	24,426
Ireland	2,485	2,480
Scotland	2,845	2,861
United States, odd ships, &c.....	1,020	471
	<u>24,997</u>	<u>30,238</u>

L. STAFFORD,

Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 31st December, 1881.

TABLE No. 3.—Comparative Statement of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829, until 1881, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829 to 1833.....	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834 " 1838.....	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839 " 1843.....	30,791	74,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844 " 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	2,722	.....	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.....	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872.....	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873.....	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874.....	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875.....	12,456	1,252	1,768	.....	562	16,038
1876.....	7,720	688	2,131	.....	362	10,901
1877.....	5,927	663	829	.....	324	7,743
1878.....	7,500	913	1,425	.....	457	10,295
1879.....	14,113	1,088	1,602	.....	448	17,251
1880.....	18,647	2,485	2,845	.....	1,020	24,997
1881.....	24,426	2,480	2,861	.....	471	30,238
	581,352	518,067	164,410	184,284	17,967	1,466,080

Yearly average, 27662.

L. STAFFORD,
*Agent.*GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1881.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN J. DALEY.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Twelfth Annual Report of the proceedings of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS.

Assistance has been given to four hundred and ninety-six (496) needy immigrants applying for it at this Agency, a smaller number than I have ever yet been called upon to relieve in any former year—proving that settlers of this year are themselves better provided with funds than ordinarily.

DISTRIBUTION.

The accompanying abstracts, "A" and "B," will exhibit the necessary particulars respecting the immigrants giving their sex, nationalities, destination, &c.

HEALTH.

General health has been good, and in fact no disease of any kind reported.

CAPITAL.

It has been my aim to, as nearly as possible, ascertain the amount of capital introduced into the Dominion by immigrants during the year, and I have devoted much attention to the subject. By diligent enquiry I feel justified in reporting the introduction of capital of at least two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) so far as my information goes; of this the Dominion may be assured, and of perhaps also 50 per cent. more. There is no subject on which an immigrant (especially a prudent and desirable one) is so reticent as his *purse*. He will never here over-report himself.

CLERKS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Advice to clerks given in previous reports, and confirmed by experience, should convince that class that the Dominion, if selected as a future home, should be chosen with a resolute determination to face hard work, for a few years at least. They must be prepared to handle any tool that may present itself and rely on certain success—lacking this resolution they had far better remain within the reach of family influence at home. A resolute man is welcome—an idle one an incumbrance.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

The unwary should be cautioned against the wiles of shipping agents and runners in European cities, who, too frequently, for the sake of an insignificant personal gain, will misdirect the stranger, much to his loss and vexation. Immigrants should

limit their enquiries to accredited Government agents, who may be found at all important points in Europe.

MANITOBA.

The many valuable pamphlets published under official authority have so ably handled the matter of immigration to Manitoba, that the public may be considered as in possession of all facts essential to the knowledge of the intending settler. The result of my visit to Manitoba affords me much pleasure by enabling me to confirm statements to the satisfaction of the enquirer. The class of persons added to the population this year certainly exceeds in respectability and worth any previous years' introduction, and is of a character most desirable. Letter-writers will not accomplish all that is wanted to aid immigration; crude and ill-formed notions of their own (based on inexperience and gathered on flying visits of a few hours duration) hardly place such counsellors in a position to offer their services to the uninitiated. Prosperous settlers are, therefore, strongly advised to consult Government Agents and publications specially provided for them. I have as yet failed to meet the settler dissatisfied with his change, but all speak contentedly and hopefully of the future. As a field for immigration Manitoba is acknowledged without an equal.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Although Manitoba is filling up beyond precedent, and exceeding most hopeful anticipations, yet, the same progress is perceptible in other Provinces under my more immediate ken. Farms and other real estate bring fairly remunerative prices in the Eastern Townships and in Ontario. The good workman (farmer or mechanic) finds ready employment; to servant girls Canada is, indeed, an unparalleled home. Great and encouraging incentives are being given to manufactures, and our trade in mill work is increasing; our home-made material offers fearless competition to the manufacturing establishments of Europe, and our speedy success is assured.

COURTESIES.

Honestly returning my grateful acknowledgments to the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway and Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway for their active kindness on many occasions during the past year, and ready attention at all times, and feeling sure the past year's immigration was of the best kind,

I respectfully submit the whole.

I have the honour to be, Sir, .

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1880.

Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						TOTAL.			
		M.	F.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Trades, &c.	Female Servants.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.		Eastern States.	Western States.	
9	22	15	12	27	24	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	9	9	12	8	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	27
8	35	14	22	43	39	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	22	15	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	43
12	30	19	22	42	27	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	14	14	22	15	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	42
4	52	30	25	56	39	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	24	24	25	19	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	56
12	28	23	12	40	28	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	22	1	1	12	10	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	40
18	29	18	19	47	24	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	18	1	1	19	14	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	47
11	41	22	26	52	48	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	15	15	26	24	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	52
31	19	22	15	40	39	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	4	20	20	15	18	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	50
22	19	22	16	40	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	19	19	16	24	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	41
9	11	7	13	20	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	12	13	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	20
7	13	12	7	20	12	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	3	21	21	26	13	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	20
9	49	24	26	58	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	21	21	26	13	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	58
148	348	230	215	496	389	61	19	12	1	2	12	86	142	1	215	172	324	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496	496

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1881.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the points to which 496 Persons have been Distributed, for the Year 1881.

Station.	No. of Immigrants.	Station.	No. of Immigrants.
Arnprior.....	2	Brought forward	113
Berthier	2	Ottawa.....	70½
Brockville	1	Prescott	2
Belleville	1	Peterboro'	4½
Brampton.....	1	Pembroke.....	10½
Berlin.....	2½	Papineauville.....	10
Brighton.....	1	Perth.....	6
Belœil.....	1	Port Hope.....	5
Cobourg.....	3	Quebec.....	61
Cornwall.....	5	Richmond.....	2
Coaticooke.....	8	Renfrew.....	1
Calumet.....	4	St. John's, P. Q.	4
Chatham.....	6½	St. Armand.....	4
Farnham.....	5	St. Hyacinthe.....	1
Granby.....	6	Sarnia.....	3½
Guelph.....	1	Stanbridge.....	11
Hamilton.....	13½	Sherbrooke.....	5
Hull, P. Q.....	14	Summerstown.....	2
Kingston.....	17	Stony Point.....	1
Lindsay.....	3	Smith's Falls.....	2
London.....	1½	Toronto.....	131
Lancaster.....	12	Waterloo.....	42
Mono Road.....	2	Wabashene.....	4
Napanea.....	1		
Carried forward.....	113	Total.....	496

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1881.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. J. WILLS.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Agency, showing the number of immigrants who have arrived here during the year 1881.

The total number of arrivals are as follows, viz :—

Nationalities.	European Immigrants.		Total.
	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> U. States.	
English.....	366	11	377
Irish.....	312	21	333
Scotch.....	74	14	88
Germans.....	203	189	392
French.....	22	27	49
Scandinavians.....	55	29	84
Austrians.....	19	0	19
Totals.....	1,051	291	1,342

They were disposed of in the following order, viz :—

City of Ottawa.....	303
Towns east of Toronto.....	57
County of Carleton.....	202
“ Renfrew.....	321
“ Prescott and Russell.....	70
“ Lanark.....	24
“ Ottawa.....	57
“ Pontiac.....	62
“ Argenteuil.....	177
City of Montreal.....	43
Province of Manitoba.....	25
Left for United States.....	1
Total.....	1,342

These immigrants were composed of the following classes:—Agricultural labourers, 328; common labourers, 188; female domestics, 126; brass founders, 2; boiler-makers, 1; butchers, 2; blacksmiths, 5; bricklayers, 12; bakers, 3; brush-makers, 3; bookbinders, 1; boys, 30; clerks, 61; carpenters, 22; cabinet-makers, 2; gardeners, 7; grooms, 6; lock-makers, 1; machinists, 10; stone masons, 11; moulders, 1; painters, 1; plumbers, 3; saddlers, 1; sawyers, 2; tailors, 5; watch-makers, 2; weavers, 3; wheelwrights, 1; all of whom were disposed of immediately on arrival here. From this it will be seen that although almost all trades were represented, the easy disposal of them shows a marked improvement in every line of business as compared with several previous years when it was a difficult matter to find employment for an artisan.

In addition to the above, many have reached here from the United States seeking employment, and others to join relatives, of whom I kept no account, having been notified officially that the Customs officers furnished an account of this class of persons monthly to the Department of Agriculture direct, thereby relieving me of this duty.

A large number of immigrants were assisted at this Agency during the season to places at a distance where their services were required, with free transport, and received other relief whilst in my charge.

The immigrants of 1881 were healthy and required but little medical aid. They were chiefly composed of the well-to-do classes, being possessed of sufficient means to enable them to locate upon Crown Lands in the County of Renfrew, in the vicinity of Egansville, and others in the County of Pontiac, in the township of Thorne.

Agricultural labourers, common labourers, and female domestic servants were employed at once after reaching here, and as the demand for this class of persons was in excess of the supply, there was no difficulty in disposing of them in a most satisfactory manner. Female domestic servants are always largely in demand, but the number of that class arriving here falls very far short of what I could dispose of if I only had them in sufficient numbers.

During the year, 61 clerks reached here, some of whom were fortunate enough to get employment, but a large proportion were compelled to accept of whatever position offered in the meantime, until they could secure more suitable employment. This country produces more clerks than the demand requires, and the knowledge of this fact should be so circulated as to act as a warning in preventing others from coming in the future to this Agency.

In obedience to instructions from the Department I went through my agency early in the year to ascertain the probable demand that was likely to exist for farm labourers during the season, and to make arrangements for the disposal of immigrants on their arrival. This visit also enabled me to see if the immigrants formerly disposed of by me were prospering and satisfied with their new homes. The result was most satisfactory, no complaints coming to my knowledge either from employers or employed. During my tour I circulated a large number of pamphlets, maps, &c., of Manitoba, for which I had previously ascertained there was a great demand. Many farmers' sons from this district, desirous of procuring homes of their own, now direct their attention to Manitoba in preference to the Western States, to which in by-gone years they looked as a field for their labours, and which, for want of Canadian territory, absorbed them. I propose, with the sanction of the Department, repeating my efforts in this direction in 1882.

The public works on the Grenville Canal, under Mr. James Goodwin, contractor, has furnished this fall employment to a large number of common labourers at \$1.25 per diem (without board) of ten hours work.

Over 76 German families reached here, a number of whom proceeded to join relatives and acquaintances previously located where they had selected sites for settlement purposes on the Crown Lands in the Counties of Renfrew and Pontiac. Germans, as a rule, form the most thrifty settlers arriving here. I may state that all persons of this nationality, before proceeding to their destination, were supplied by me with German pamphlets to be forwarded to their friends at home, and

my interpreter received from them the addresses of a large number of others to whom he sent similar publications in their own tongue. A number of good families came to me from Hamburg direct, sent out by Mr. Maass, brother of my interpreter, who resides in Germany.

It was entirely impossible for me to ascertain accurately the relative amounts brought out in this year, both in effects and money, by immigrants arriving. On the whole they were possessed of more means than are usually found with this class, and I think I am quite safe in stating that the approximate value may be cited at about \$35,000.

Thirty children, principally boys, from 9 years to 17 years old, were sent out to this agency by the Roman Catholic Bishop of London, England, to the care of the Bishop of Ottawa, under whose paternal care they were placed out with comfortable homes through the instrumentality of His Lordship the Bishop.

The prospects for next season are encouraging, as trade has improved and business once more revived. There is every probability of better wages and a greater demand for labour than has prevailed for many years, and I look forward with confidence to the coming season. Owing to the great improvement in the lumber trade this fall, operations in the woods are much heavier this winter than for several years past.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

By your most obedient, humble servant,

W. J. WILLS,

Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, the Annual Report of this office, with statements annexed for the year 1881, viz. :—

Statement (A) showing the number of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes during the past twelve months.

Statement (B) showing the monthly arrivals at this Agency during the year 1881, the numbers fed and distributed each month, also the number of meals furnished to destitute immigrants.

Statement (C) showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes during the twelve months ended 31st December last.

Statement (D) giving the monthly arrivals within this Agency, classified as to sexes, nationality, occupation and general destination.

The amount of capital brought into the country by the immigrants settled in my district is in number \$25,000, and the value of their effects \$30,000.

The number of settlers from the United States who have made entries at the several ports of entry within this district during the past year, and the value of their effects, is reported direct by the Customs officers to the Department.

The supply of agricultural labourers was very far short of the demand, as also of female domestic servants, in fact during the greater portion of the year I could have placed at good wages many more of all classes than I had ; but as the season advanced, say after October, the demand decreased and it became more difficult to find work. In the winter season it is almost impossible to obtain employment in my district for newly arrived immigrants.

There was one case of death at the hospital here of an immigrant during the past summer who had been working on the Napanee and Tamworth Railway, but with this exception I learned of no serious illness among the immigrants settled within my Agency, although there were a considerable number who required medical attendance, and several were placed in hospital for short terms.

As you will see by my returns the European immigration into this Agency during the past year has been over 60 per cent. above that of either 1879 or 1880, and about 175 per cent. greater than that of either 1877 or 1878.

Miss Bilborough of Marchmont House, Belleville, continues her good work having in April and June last, brought out from Scotland about 157 children, who had been trained in Mr. Quarrier's Home, Glasgow.

There has been a large quantity of minerals forwarded from this city during the past season, say 7,000 tons phosphate and 19,000 tons of iron ore. Besides which there is now lying at the mines in the township of Levant, County of Lanark, about 11,000 tons of iron ore awaiting shipment. From the Madoc and Marmora mines, in the County of Hastings, a very large quantity of iron ore has been obtained, also a considerable quantity of gold, but I am not at present prepared to state the quantities.

The manufacturing interests within my district are in a most flourishing condition. The Kingston Locomotive Works now employ about 350 men ; an extensive cotton mill has been built in this city during the past year, the machinery for which is nearly all in place and expected to be in operation next month, and will give work to about 200 operatives.

The Kingston Charcoal and Iron Company which was organized but a few months since is now engaged in the construction of works at Sharbot Lake, Township of Oso, for the manufacture of charcoal, having in view ultimately the establishing of smelting works in which the charcoal produced will be utilized. These works are on the principle known as the "Mathieu Patent," which consists of the carbonization of wood in retorts by which means the volatile matters are saved and various valuable by-products obtained which will find a ready market. There is another new branch of manufacture in Napanee, viz.: the manufacture of window glass which was only started a few weeks since.

There will be a large number of labourers wanted in my district during the coming season for the construction of railways, and in developing mines. As also a largely increased number of farm labourers and female domestic servants.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,

Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1881, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country From.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1,033	12	1,045	1,045		930	515
Ireland	503	3	506	504	2		
Scotland	546	2	548	545			
Germany	3		3	3			
Norway and Sweden	39	4	43	39	4		
Switzerland							
France and Belgium	16		16	16			
America		35	35	35			
Other countries							
	2,140	56	2,196	2,187	6	930	515

REMARKS—Three from Scotland went to Manitoba.

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, 1881.

Months.	Via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.	Number of Meals Furnished
January	10	1	11	2	11	3
February	17	.....	17	1	7	1
March	18	.....	18	8	4	19
April	145	.....	145	104	72	179
May	405	39	444	174	94	284
June	560	1	561	165	99	259
July	322	1	323	141	52	213
August	137	5	142	97	54	199
September	264	4	268	125	46	257
October	142	.....	142	65	32	99
November	83	2	85	29	22	58
December	37	3	40	19	22	56
	2,140	56	2,196	930	515	1,607

ARRIVALS of Immigrants at the Kingston Immigration Agency during the six years ending 31st December, 1881, exclusive of the numbers reported through the Customs.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Immigrants.....	905	809	801	1,193	1,354	2,196

STATEMENT C.—Showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December. 1881.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	235
Belleville.....	53	Parham.....	1
Toronto.....	37	Palmerston.....	43
Lancaster.....	12	Arnprior.....	7½
Brockville.....	15	Kemptville.....	1½
Port Hope.....	5	Stittsville.....	1
Napanee.....	16½	Oso.....	2½
Prescott.....	6½	Lindsay.....	2½
Cobourg.....	4½	Renfrew.....	3½
Pictou.....	12	Harrowsmith.....	2½
Shannonville.....	4	Adolphustown.....	11
Whitby.....	8	Bedford.....	0½
Ottawa.....	4	Marysburgh.....	18
Morrisburg.....	5	Fredericksburgh.....	3
Newtonville.....	11½	Northport.....	9
Newcastle.....	8½	Amherst Island.....	17
Ernestown.....	4½	Wolfe Island.....	60
Trenton.....	3	Sharbot Lake.....	7½
Mallorytown.....	1	Perth.....	1
Bowmanville.....	7	Madoc.....	2
Oshawa.....	3½	Bath.....	10
Dufferin's Creek.....	0½	Beaverton.....	1½
Colborne.....	1	Deseronto.....	14
Cornwall.....	2½	Lakefield.....	1
Aultsville.....	0½	Seeley's Bay.....	2
Gananoque.....	6	Haley Station.....	1
Tyendinaga.....	1	Hastings.....	1
Sand Point.....	1	Campbellford.....	1
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	235	Total.....	459½

R. MACPHERSON,
Agent.

(D).—MONTHLY RETURNS of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Kingston Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		SEXES.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	English.	Irish.			Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Trades, &c.	Female Servants.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.			
1881.																														
January	10	4	1		3	3	5	11																						11
February	17	5			9	2	6	17																						17
March	18	3			14	10	3	18																						18
April	145	16			62	67	80	145																						145
May	405	48			360	154	98	444																						444
June	560	63			379	207	208	561																						560
July	322	26			247	159	86	323																						323
August	137	34			91	74	21	142																						138
September	264	34			185	207	41	268																						268
October	142	31			72	114	15	142																						142
November	83	17			55	56	9	85																						85
December	37	6			24	10	7	40																						40
Total	2140	270	56		1504	422	548	2196																						2187
									35	16	3	506	43	16	3	1349	142	13	157											2187

R. MACPHERSON, Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1881.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. JOHN A. DONALDSON.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the report of this Agency for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1881.

The demand for good farm labourers was about equal to that of former years, and I had no difficulty whatever, during the summer months, in placing men of this class as they arrived.

General labourers and others found ready employment on the different railways in course of construction in various parts of the country, the contractors for which were glad to take any men who came along.

Under instructions from the Department of Immigration for Ontario, none but men who had worked on farms all their lives received assistance at the depot this year.

Some little hardship was felt in cases where parties not being *bond fide* farm labourers had come out to join friends in various parts of the Province with the understanding that they would be forwarded free to their destination, having been sent free from Quebec. In many cases their money was exhausted by the time they arrived in Toronto, and they were forced to dispose of some of their effects, or get their friends to advance the necessary funds to complete their journey.

The total number of arrivals here during the past year was some 14,597. Of this number 6,208, principally Germans and Scandinavians, passed through on their way to the Western States, and 610 British subjects reported themselves as on their way to Manitoba, thus leaving a total of 7,779 remaining in the Province of Ontario.

Of these, about 3,380, as far as I could ascertain, were farm hands, and entitled with their families to assistance.

The health of the immigrants arriving here this season has been remarkably good, very little sickness having occurred, and only one child has died during the summer.

There has been a large falling off in the number going to the Free Grant District this summer. Only 150 intending settlers were supplied with passes to different parts, as against 316 last year. They were, however, a very good class, and all possessed of sufficient means to carry them over the first year.

The amount of capital brought into the Province during the past year has been some \$60,000. The value of personal effects belonging to immigrants, as far as could be ascertained, amounted to about \$100,000.

Every attention and kindness has been shown to the immigrants by the officers and employes of the various railway companies, and I have not heard a single complaint against them during the whole season.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON,

Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants Arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1881.

Months.	Via St. Lawrence	Via the United States.	Total	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.	Number of Free Passes Issued.
January	100	1	101	160	57	49½
February	132	8	140	142	75	58½
March	309	29	338	474	150	131
April	462	51	513	929	283	219½
May	1,733	16	1,749	2,791	815	655
June	1,314	.....	1,314	1,823	679	476
July	886	7	893	1,100	301	205
August	733	.....	733	800	178	133½
September	790	6	796	1,119	203	140½
October	708	.....	708	436	94	84½
November	243	8	251	291	108	86½
December	198	45	243	248	99	74
	7,608	71	7,779	10,313	3,040	2,313½

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1881.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations	Adult Passes.
Acton	6	Fordwick.....	1
Agincourt.....	3	Flesherton.....	16
Ailsa Craig.....	15	Galt.....	11
Alliston.....	1	Georgetown.....	8
Alma.....	5	Glencairn.....	5
Angus.....	16	Glencoe.....	11
Arthur.....	9	Gobiel.....	1
Auburn.....	4	Goderich.....	24
Aurora.....	3	Goodwood.....	2
Aylmer.....	3	Gravenhurst.....	49
Ayr.....	7	Grimsby.....	8
Baden.....	1	Guelph.....	22
Ballantrae.....	2	Hamilton.....	257½
Barrie.....	17	Hamburg.....	4
Baiteaux.....	4	Harriston.....	11
Beaton.....	1	Harrisburg.....	5
Belleville.....	2	Harley.....	5
Berlin.....	25	Hensall.....	10
Bolton.....	7½	Hespeler.....	2
Bothwell.....	4	Holland Landing.....	16
Bowmanville.....	3	Hornby.....	4
Bracebridge.....	68	Ingersoll.....	34
Bradford.....	68	Innerkip.....	2
Brampton.....	63	Iona.....	2
Brantford.....	38	Islington.....	13
Breslau.....	4	Jarvis.....	3
Bright.....	1	Kenilworth.....	6
Bronte.....	10	Kerwood.....	2
Brussels.....	1	Kingston.....	2
Burford.....	23	Kincardine.....	11
Campbell's Cross.....	1	Klineburg.....	6
Cannington.....	3	Komoko.....	2
Centralia.....	5	Lambton.....	1
Charleston.....	1	Lefroy.....	1
Chatham.....	66½	Lindsay.....	1
Chatsworth.....	7	Lisle.....	2½
Cheltenham.....	2	Listowel.....	5
Church's Falls.....	1	London.....	230
Clarkson's.....	8	Londesboro'.....	4
Clifford.....	2	Lucan.....	2
Clifton.....	9	Malton.....	2
Clinton.....	15	Markham.....	4
Coboconk.....	3	McRae s.....	1
Collingwood.....	22	Meaford.....	8
Cookesville.....	7	Merritton.....	23½
Creemore.....	1	Midland Junction.....	2
Davenport.....	2	Milton.....	9
Delhi.....	2	Mimico.....	2
Dixie.....	3	Mitchell.....	20
Douglas.....	1	Mona Road.....	10
Dundas.....	4	Montreal.....	9
Dundalk.....	1	Moorfield.....	3
Dunnville.....	1	Mount Bridges.....	1
Dutton.....	4½	Mount Forest.....	21
Drumbo.....	5	Newbury.....	2
Eastwood.....	2	New Lowell.....	4
Elora.....	18	Newmarket.....	3
Elmvale.....	5	Niagara.....	77½
Essex Centre.....	5	Norval.....	30
Exeter.....	6	Norwich.....	6
Fergus.....	18	Oakville.....	11
Forrest.....	12	Orangeville.....	1

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

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Orillia.....	6	Stratford	17
Oshawa	6	Strathroy.....	34
Ottawa	2	Streetsville.....	18½
Owen Sound.....	33½	Sunderland	5
Paisley	2	Sutton.....	1
Palmerston.....	1	St. Catharines	16
Paris	7	St. Joseph's Island.....	1
Parkhill	6	St. Mary's.....	18
Parry Sound.....	6	St. Thomas	31½
Penetanguishene.....	10	Tavistock	1
Petrolia.....	14	Teeswater	5
Picton.....	2	Thamesville	4
Pinkerton.....	1	Thornbury.....	6
Port Carling.....	1	Thorndale	3
Port Colborne	17	Thornhill.....	12
Port Credit.....	2	Thorold	10
Port Elgin.....	18½	Thornton.....	1
Port Perry.....	2	Tilsonburg.....	10
Preston.....	14	Tottenham.....	1
Prescott.....	2	Tratalgar.....	1
Priceville.....	2	Unionville.....	2
Princeton.....	4	Uxbridge.....	5
Prince Arthur's Landing	5	Waldemar.....	4
Richmond Hill.....	10	Walkerton.....	12
Riverdale.....	2	Waterloo.....	8
Rockwood	2	Welland.....	9
Rosseau	26	Weston.....	9
Sarnia.....	19	White's Station.....	4
Scarboro'.....	3	Williamsford.....	3
Seaforth.....	11	Windsor.....	9½
Shakespeare	1	Wingham.....	3
Shelburne	11½	Woodbridge	10
Simcoe.....	4	Woodstock	25
Southampton	3	Wroxeter.....	1
Stayner.....	5	Wyoming.....	5
Stoney Point.....	7		
Stonebridge.....	30		
		Total number of passes.....	2,313½

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Toronto Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		SEXES.	CHILDREN.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.							GENERAL DESTINATION.																																									
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germane.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	TOTAL.																																		
1881.																																																															
January	100	17	25	101	70	27	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																										
February	140	21	32	148	94	44	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																							
March	321	46	73	360	149	174	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																					
April	662	92	152	713	264	226	89	134	900	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																	
May	4537	1049	410	4553	790	639	330	1894	900	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2															
June	2486	803	223	2486	673	463	311	52	1087	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2														
July	1386	544	123	1386	438	261	202	212	280	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2												
August	1573	478	103	1573	445	258	78	538	236	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2										
September	1394	411	148	1400	393	267	160	299	290	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
October	1174	386	129	1174	405	184	190	185	210	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
November	4	135	50	446	144	46	31	130	95	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
December	215	130	52	260	163	60	14	7	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
	14426	4910	1275	14597	3928	2649	1441	3444	3103	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Agent.

TORONTO, 5th January, 1882.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HAMILTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. JOHN SMITH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with this Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1881, with tabular statements for the same period.

There has been a decrease in the number of arrivals during the past season, as compared with the preceding year, as will be noticed by a reference to statement G of those settling in Canada.

The immigrants arriving and settling here during the past year were a very desirable class, comprising all kinds of labourers, mechanics and operatives, being superior to the general arrivals during the time that I have been in charge of the office, extending over a period of seven years; there has been a large increase in the number arriving possessed of small sums averaging from \$100 to \$500 and from \$500 to \$5,000, others of more extended means having brought out amounts varying from \$5,000 to \$10,000, in addition to large remittances that have been received for investment.

The demand for all kinds of immigrants, including common and agricultural labourers, mechanics, female servants and operatives, has been largely in excess of the supply, it being impossible to supply one-half of the applications through the Agency, although frequent requisitions were made upon the depot in Quebec, and the Agency in Toronto.

The farmers from the neighbourhood and outlying distances waited for the arrival of trains so as to secure the desired hands, a large portion of them having to return to their homes without meeting with success; some of the farmers are already contracting with hands for the year so as to secure their services for the ensuing spring.

There has been a great scarcity of female servants arriving, hundreds of applications having to be returned owing to the inability to fill the demand made upon the Agency.

Mechanics of all classes have been much sought after, so much so that repeated applications were made upon Toronto and Quebec to assist in meeting the demand. In all branches of the iron trade, including railway shops, there has been great difficulty in securing desirable hands; the same trouble has been experienced both by cotton and woollen mill owners in obtaining skilled operatives, and the time is fast approaching when this class of labour will have to be imported.

Ready-made clothing establishments have experienced great difficulty in obtaining the class of hands required, and in some instances they have been compelled to secure them from the United States by offering special inducements to settle here.

In anticipation of a large immigration next season it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the agents in Britain and on the Continent of the desirability of directing the attention of intending emigrants to the importance of making their arrangements so as to arrive in Canada as early as possible in the spring, to enable them to obtain the advantages of the summer season.

Parties intending to emigrate would also find it to their advantage to advise the Dominion agents in the district of Canada where they intend settling, giving full particulars of their calling and families, and the date that they intend sailing from Liverpool or other port from which they anticipate embarking, as by so doing the agents would be prepared to locate them on their arrival.

The late practice of interested commission shipping agents inducing parties to emigrate from the Old Country of an undesirable class and unfitted for colonial life, has entirely ceased here, owing to the steps adopted by the Department.

The agricultural interest of the Province has been a very successful one during the past year, as the farmers have realized large crops, which were secured in excellent condition; and the failure of the crops in Britain, the damage sustained by the continued wet weather, the falling off of home supplies of breadstuffs, and the improved condition of trade, created an active demand for our cereals and other products at increased and highly remunerative rates. There has also been a good demand for barley for export to the States with large receipts and high prices. There has been a strong, active demand for export of the dairy products, with the exception of cheese, which ruled low in the beginning of the season, afterwards recovering with a strong speculative demand at full rates.

The export demand for all kinds of live stock has been very active: Beeves, sheep, hogs and horses meeting with an active enquiry, with free sales at high prices for European markets, United States dealers being keen competitors. The export of live stock is assuming large dimensions every year, and with the improvements in breeding and feeding, with the increasing capacity and the improvement in transport accommodation, the business is fast becoming one of the chief exports of the Dominion.

There has been a brisk demand for products of the forest, including all kinds of lumber, at advancing rates.

The demand for all kinds of improved stock for the Western States has been highly satisfactory to Canadian breeders. Large sales have been effected with high prices for all offerings of Short-horns, Herefords, Devons and Ayrshires, also for Leicesters, Cotswolds, South Oxford and Shropshire Downs. For thoroughbred Clydesdales there has been a strong competition for export to the States by western breeders.

Canadian breeders have not only gained for themselves an American, but also an European reputation, not only for the purity of blood, but also for size and form, composed as they are of the best tribes and families in the world, as will be seen by reference to some of the principal herds established in this district and the Province of Ontario, and for which Canada has become justly and widely celebrated, possessing greater advantages than any other country, taking into consideration the rapid development of growth and the acclimatization of the animals for western purposes, and the contiguity to the breeding grounds of the western prairies and the facilities of easy and cheap transportation, avoiding the hazardous risk of trans-Atlantic voyages and the deterioration of the animals on their arrival at the port of debarkation. As an evidence of the high character which the Canadian herds have attained, the demand has not been confined to the States, but a keen competition has at times existed with dealers and breeders for the purpose of export to the Old Country.

The establishment of these herds has produced a marked influence upon the stock of the country, as evinced by the grade cattle exhibited at the different provincial, county and township shows, and to this improvement Canada is indebted for the high reputation that she occupies in the fat stock markets of the States and Britain, and which is fast developing the advantages of Canada as a stock-raising country.

At the great State Fair of Illinois, held in Chicago last year, Canadians were highly successful in carrying off prizes, the Wellington district contributing largely to the success, especially with long wool sheep; the Hood Brothers being very conspicuous with their Cotswolds and Leicesters.

The Canada West Farm Stock Association, (Bow Park Herd,) after its annual sales, owns of 200 cows and heifers, and fifty bulls and bull calves selected from the following families: Oxford, Barrington, Lady Bates, Wild Eyes, Kirkleningtons, Place, Duchess Nancy, Darlington, Rose of Sharon, Acomb, Waterloo, Roan Duchess, Craggs, Udora, Moss Rose, Princess, Sweetheart, Fawsley, Knightly and Goodness. Amongst the male portion, are such animals as the fourth Duke of Clarence, three Dukes of Oxford, Duke and Prince Leopold. The fourth Duke of Clarence is one of the best animals living, either in this or any other country. The Association's sales have been very successful, both at the public sales and by private contract.

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm Herd consists of about seventy head, comprised of Short-horns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, Aberdeen Polls and Jerseys, selected from the leading herds in England and Scotland. The flock comprises Cotswolds, Leicesters, Merinos and South Oxford and Shropshire Downs. There is no herd or flock in Canada that has been more productive to the general improvement of the stock of Ontario, especially in the Wellington district, as the farmers have access to the animals at a nominal charge, the product of the herd and flock being sold to the highest bidder by public competition at the annual sales.

The Belvoir Herd, Ilderton, Ontario, owned by Richard Gibson, Esq., formerly of New York Mills, consists of about sixty head, containing some of the best blood and forms in Canada, and is fast pushing into the front ranks, being comprised of the following families: Oxford, Wild Eyes, Barrington, Princess, Gwynne, Kirklevingtons, Darlington, Rose of Sharon, Craggs, Surmises, Place and Hilpas.

John Dryden, Brooklyn. This herd comprises over thirty head, from the families of Secret, Brampton Rose, Victoria, Violet, Clipper, Flora and Orange Blossom, selected principally from the Cruikshank herd of Sellyton, Scotland, most of the animals being prize takers; the flock consists of Cotswolds and Shropshire Downs, imported.

Andrew Drysdale, Goderich. This herd is composed of about thirty head, being selected from the families of Princess and Grand Duchess, including the first Duke of Tregunter, a pure Duchess, imported last summer.

J. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, numbers about thirty head, selected from the following families:—Savinac, Wellingtons, Daisy, and Goodness; the flock consists of Leicesters.

J. P. Carpenter, Simcoe, numbers eighty head, represented by the following families:—Rose of Sharon, Isabellas and Agnes, by Lord Brawith; the flock contains Leicesters and South Downs.

The Clochinor herd is owned by James Cowan, Esq., Galt, containing fifty-four head, the following families being represented:—Sanspareils, Oxfords, Princess, Bates and Duchess; the flock consists of Leicesters.

Henry Groff, Elmira, is represented by the following, a good many of them having secured prizes:—Lady Day, Miss Lynn and Booths; the herd numbers twenty-four, and the sheep are Cotswolds.

John L. Armstrong, Speedside, numbers thirty head, selected from the herds of Amos Cruikshank and other leading families of Scotland, including Missie, Apricot, Seraphina, Red Lady and Lady Florence, well known prize animals; the flock consists of Oxfords and South Downs.

James Russell, Richmond Hill, is the owner of the Springbrook herd, selected from the tribe of Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the noted Short-horn breeder. Both the herd and the flock of Cotswolds have been very successful at the leading exhibitions in Canada and at the Philadelphia Centennial.

James J. Davidson, Balsam. This herd numbers twenty-five head, being selected from the tribes of A. Cruikshank, Sittyton, and S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; the family comprising Victorias, Secrets, Mints and Venus.

In addition to the foregoing, the following breeders and importers of Ontario are in possession of fine herds and flocks, having been selected from the leading tribes:—

John Miller.....	Brougham.
William Douglas.....	Seneca.

Humphrey Snell.....	Clinton.
Arthur Johnson.....	Greenwood.
D. Birrell.....	“
David Erwin.....	Villa Wood.
Richard Trinder.....	Woodhouse.
Henry Trinder.....	“
Geo. Baker.....	“
Wm. Davison.....	Charlottetown.
Thomas McCall.....	“
J. & R. McQueen.....	Salem.
J. & J. Watt.....	“
F. W. Stone.....	Guelph.
Thomas Whitelaw.....	“
John M. Bill.....	Atha.
James Brown.....	Galt.
Seth Heacock.....	Kettleby.
Wm. Majors & Son.....	Whitevale.
A. Stewart.....	Lobo.
Hugh Thompson.....	St. Mary's.
Solomon White, M. P.....	Windsor.
J. & R. Hunter.....	Niagara.

Messrs. Hondric & Douglas, Hamilton, are engaged in importing and exporting horses, their principal depôts being established in this city, and the port of England, Liverpool. Their Repository is situated at 185 Regent Road, Liverpool. Their fall importations comprised the following well-known Clydesdales, selected from the best studs in England and Scotland:—

Honest Lad.....	Weight 1,900 pounds.
Norseman.....	“ 2,100 “
Better Times.....	“ 1,600 “
Son of the Rock.....	“ 1,960 “
Royal Oak, foaled May, 1880.....	“ 1,460 “
General Roberts.....	.....
Bella.....	“ 1,640 “
Spark.....	“ 1,760 “

The past season still shows a falling off of settlers going into the free grant district of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing which is principally attributable to the opening up of the lands of the North-West Territories for settlement, and the facilities created by the rapid construction of railways through the prairie Provinces and the curtailment of assistance previously granted to parties wishing to settle upon the free grant lands; the free grant district is well adapted for hardy settlers with small means. Those having settled there through this Agency during the years of 1877, 1878 and 1879, report that they are well satisfied, and that they are fast gaining an independence from the fruit of their labours as the country is well adapted for grain, roots and grazing purposes.

The best class of settlers for this district are comprised of agricultural labourers that have resided in Canada for a year or two, and who have gained a knowledge of the country and accumulated a small capital from their earnings since they arrived here.

With the construction of railways through the district and a well devised plan for the locating of settlers, these lands would soon be occupied by a hardy and thrifty class of immigrants.

There has been during the past year a large number of enquiries from the Old Country and the United States respecting the lands in Ontario and the North-West Territories, being the result of the reports of the British Farm Delegates and information disseminated by the Department.

The whole of the United States Land Agencies have been withdrawn from this district, owing to the superior attractions of the North-West Territories and the active measures adopted by the Department.

The past year has been the most eventful in the history of Canada, in the development of the manufacturing industries; all branches of trade have been fully employed, the shops, factories and mills being taxed to their fullest capacity, a large number of them having been compelled to run overtime to keep their engagements, and large orders had to be refused owing to the manufacturers not being in a position to avail themselves of their several new factories; new mills have been erected during the year and new industries established, and those previously in existence have had to enlarge their works and increase their plant so as to be in a position to meet the continual and growing demand made upon them.

The Ontario Cotton Mill's Company, Hamilton, and the Hespeler Manufacturing Company, Hespeler, are just completing their mills, and will require 600 hands to run them.

Railways have also participated in the general prosperity of the country, their rolling-stock being taxed to its utmost capacity to meet the demands made upon them for transportation, which has caused an increased activity in all the mechanical shops not only for repairs, but also for the construction of new plant; in addition, large orders have been given to the different rolling-stock construction companies to meet the requirements of the different railways.

The mercantile business of the district has largely increased in all lines, and a profitable business has been transacted during the year. Confidence being fully established with the country dealers and the credits placed upon a safe basis, payments being promptly met with fewer failures than for years past.

The import and export trade for the year has been very active, and a large and profitable business transacted.

The building trade has been active during the past season, the buildings being of a more extensive and improved class.

Statement A shows the number of arrivals and departures.

Statement B shows the location of the immigrants in this district.

Statement C shows the number of immigrants that have been forwarded on free passes, and their destination.

Statement D shows the amount of capital that has been reported as brought and remitted into this district, showing an increase of \$164,000 as compared with the previous year.

Statement F shows the number of immigrants arriving and departing, and the number settled in Ontario, the number of meals, lodgings and free passes granted, and the number of immigrants fed.

Statement G shows the arrivals and departures and general destination.

Statement H shows the number of indigent immigrants to whom assistance was granted, with the number of meals, lodgings and free passes supplied; the comparative statement shows a large decrease as compared with the previous year, the result being caused principally by a better and more independent class of immigrants arriving, and the great demand for labourers; the farmers waiting at the trains to engage and convey them to their destination, thereby relieving the Government of the expense; the Department also exercising a strict economy at this Agency.

Statement I shows the price of provisions and clothing.

Statement J shows the rate of wages paid in the district.

I look forward to a large demand for immigrants during the coming season, owing to the increased prosperity of our agriculturists, and the rapidity with which our manufacturing industries are being developed, all kinds of labour, both skilled and unskilled, will be required, especially agricultural labourers and mill operatives.

I notice that steps have been inaugurated by the High Commissioner for the purpose of encouraging the emigration of female domestic servants to Canada. This class of emigrants should receive the best consideration from the Government, as no class of immigrants are more in demand or that could be more useful to the country

as it is utterly impossible to supply the demand made upon the respective agencies. During the past season over two hundred applicants for servants have been disappointed at this office, and such is the anxiety to obtain them that the parties would willingly pay a commission to secure them.

There is another class of immigrants that should receive the attention of the Department, being those whose passages are prepaid by friends residing here, which gives the best assurance that they are coming out for the purpose of settling in Canada.

I have again to bring under your notice the urgent necessity of providing suitable shed accommodation for the reception of immigrants, especially for those without means, as great suffering and inconvenience has been experienced in the past year for want of the necessary accommodation.

have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

RETURN A.—Showing the Number of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

Number of Arrivals and Departures in the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals and Departures in the United States.	Sexes.		Children.	Total.	Nationalities.						General Destination.			
		Males.	Females.			English.	Irish.	Scottish.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.	
1,421	4,056	.....	.....	.....	5,477	5,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,311	295	2,871
469	4,196	.....	.....	.....	4,665	4,665	4,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	893	334	3,438
533	2,205	.....	.....	.....	2,738	2,738	2,738	2,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,010	203	1,525
82	32,241	.....	.....	.....	32,323	32,323	32,323	32,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	859	207	31,266
.....	1,535	.....	.....	.....	1,535	1,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,317	218	.....
11	13,141	.....	.....	.....	13,141	13,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	253	12,797
2,516	57,363	32,223	9,585	18,071	59,879	59,879	4,665	2,738	32,323	1,535	13,141	.....	6,472	1,510	51,897
3,075	47,364	25,503	8,806	16,130	50,439	50,439	3,891	3,196	23,176	2,880	12,400	.....	9,223	1,536	39,680
Increase.....	9,999	6,720	779	1,941	9,940	9,940	774	458	10,147	1,145	741	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,751	26	.....

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Location of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Bruce.....	312	Middlesex.....	447
Brant.....	194	Muskoka.....	33
Oardwell.....	40	Norfolk.....	129
Dundas.....	3	Ontario.....	28
Durham.....	13	Oxford.....	272
Essex.....	93	Ottawa.....	2
Elgin.....	236	Peel.....	54
Frontenac.....	6	Perth.....	142
Grey.....	153	Peterboro.....	7
Grenville.....	4	Renfrew.....	6
Hastings.....	5	Simcoe.....	133
Halton.....	144	Stormont.....	5
Haldimand.....	99	Victoria.....	12
Huron.....	114	Welland.....	201
Kent.....	257	Wentworth.....	1,717
Lincoln.....	88	Wellington.....	379
Lanark.....	6	Waterloo.....	389
Leeds.....	5	York.....	573
Lambton.....	71		
Manitoba.....	1,510	Total.....	7,982

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Destination of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

Station.	No.	Station.	No.
Ancaster.....	12	Lewisville.....	4
Aylmer.....	1	Merritton.....	24
Appin.....	4	Mildmay.....	1
Burford.....	2	Moore.....	1
Beamsville.....	2	Mount Forrest.....	1
Bfonte.....	2	Niagara.....	4
Brantford.....	4	Norwich.....	1
Bothwell.....	1	Newry.....	1
Berlin.....	1	Oxford.....	2
Burlington.....	1	Port Credit.....	2
Berkley.....	1	Paris.....	8
Baden.....	1	Paisley.....	10
Bloomington.....	3	Princeton.....	1
Opetown.....	2	Port Dover.....	3
Clifton.....	15	Port Elgin.....	1
Caledonia.....	8	Renton.....	1
Chippawa.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1
Chatham.....	2	St. Catharines.....	8
Cannington.....	2	St. Anns.....	1
Dundas.....	1	Simcoe.....	19
Delhi.....	2	Stonebridge.....	2
Drayton.....	2	Sarnia.....	2
Drummondville.....	11	Seaforth.....	2
Fergus.....	6	Stoney Point.....	2
Galt.....	1	Toronto.....	45
Grimsby.....	1	Thorold.....	9
Gravenhurst.....	7	Tioga.....	1
Georgetown.....	1	Tecumseh.....	1
Hagersville.....	4	Thorndale.....	2
Harriston.....	3	Victoria.....	2
Hespeler.....	5	Windsor.....	3
Harley.....	1	Woodstock.....	2
Hawtrey.....	8	Waterdown.....	1
Hamilton.....	3	Walkerton.....	3
Ingersoll.....	8	Zimmerman.....	7
London.....	6		
			313

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Amount of Capital and the Value of Effects brought into Canada by Immigrants and Settlers in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

Month.	1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	37,000	57,000		
February	36,500	44,500		
March	47,000	64,000		
April	35,500	76,000		
May	67,500	73,000		
June	62,000	88,500		
July	49,500	58,000		
August	57,500	68,000		
September	72,000	71,000		
October	76,000	88,000		
November	60,500	74,000		
December	53,000	56,000		
	654,000	818,000	164,000	

STATEMENT E.—Return of the Number of Children reported at the Hamilton Agency by the following Societies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

Name of Society.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number in the Home Dec. 31, 1880.	Number in the Home Dec. 31, 1881.
Children's Home, Hamilton.....	42	.....	42	.....	6
Miss Rye, Niagara.....	4	113	117	4	7
Miss Macpherson, Galt.....	64	22	86	46	38
	110	135	245	50	51

STATEMENT F.—Showing the Number of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881, and their Nationalities; the Number of Free Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes by Railways and other Conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Year.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Went to the Western States.	Went to Manitoba.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Nationalities of Immigrants settled in Ontario.						Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
							English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	American.	Other Countries.				
1881.....	2516	57363	59879	51897	1510	6472	2311	893	1010	850	1317	91	1031	385	222	313
1880.....	3075	47364	50439	39680	1536	9223	2668	1391	1379	1015	2325	445	2714	1483	612	964
Increase		9999	9440	12117												
Decrease.....	559				26	2751	357	498	369	165	1008	354	1683	1098	390	651

RETURN G.—Of Immigrants Arriving and Departing in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

Nationality.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	General Destination.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	1,421	4,056	5,477	2,311	295	2,871
Irish	469	4,196	4,665	893	334	3,438
Scotch	533	2,205	2,738	1,010	203	1,525
German	82	32,241	32,323	850	207	31,266
United States Citizens		1,535	1,535	1,317	218	
Other Countries.....	11	13,130	13,141	91	253	12,797
1881.....	2,516	57,363	59,879	6,472	1,510	51,897
1880.....	3,075	47,364	50,439	9,223	1,536	39,680
Increase		9,999	9,440			12,217
Decrease	559			2,751	26	

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Number of Indigent Immigrants assisted, the Number of Meals and Lodgings supplied; also the Number of Passes issued by Railways and other Conveyances, at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

1881.	No. of Immigrants Fed.	No. of Passes Issued.	No. of Lodgings.	No. of Meals.
January.....	76	14	11	77
February.....	19	20	7	27
March.....	60	45	31	127
April.....	52	43	33	121
May.....	56	59	39	111
June.....	42	17	22	80
July.....	27	17	20	66
August.....	18	19	11	35
September.....	11	23	27	85
October.....	11	22	11	31
November.....	53	23	24	90
December.....	12	11	12	22
1880.....	437	313	248	872
	2,030	964	612	2,714
Decrease.....	1,593	651	364	1,842

STATEMENT I.—List of Retail Prices of the ordinary articles of Food and Clothing required by the Working Classes.

Provisions.	\$ cts.		Clothing, &c.	\$ cts. \$ cts.	
Bacon..... per lb.	0	14	Coats, under, tweed.....	3 00	to 8 00
Bread..... do	0	03½	do over do.....	4 50	do 15 00
Butter, salt..... do	0	20	Trousers do.....	1 50	do 5 00
do fresh..... do	0	25	Vests do.....	1 00	do 2 25
Beef, mutton, pork, veal..... do	0	10	Shirts, flannel.....	1 00	do 1 50
Candles..... do	0	12½	do cotton.....	0 50	do 0 75
Cheese..... do	0	15	do under.....	0 35	do 1 25
Coffee..... do	0	35	Drawers, woollen.....	0 85	do 1 25
Ham..... do	0	15	Hats, felt.....	0 50	do 2 00
Mustard..... do	0	35	Socks, worsted.....	0 15	do 0 40
Pepper..... do	0	25	do cotton.....	0 05	do 0 25
Rice..... do	0	05	Blankets.....	1 50	do 6 00
Soap, yellow..... do	0	06½	Rugs.....	1 50	do 4 00
Sugar, brown..... do	0	09	Cotton shirting..... per yard	0 07	do 0 20
Tea, black and green..... do	0	50	do sheeting..... do	0 20	do 0 40
Tobacco..... do	0	80	Canadian cloth..... do	0 45	do 1 00
Beer, per quart.....	0	10	Shoes, men's..... per pair	1 50	do 4 00
Corn meal..... 100 lbs.	2	25	do women's..... do	1 00	do 3 00
Flour, best..... do	3	25	Boots, men's..... do	2 50	do 6 00
do seconds..... do	3	00	do women's..... do	2 00	do 3 00
do buck-wheat..... do	2	60	Indian rubber overshoes do	1 25	do 2 00
Fish, dry or green cod..... do	7	00			
Oatmeal..... do	3	00			
Firewood, per cord.....	6	00			
Herrings, per brl.....	6	50			
Milk, per quart.....	0	06			
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0	60			

STATEMENT J.—Return of the Average Wages paid to Labourers, Mechanics, &c.

	\$	cts.	to	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	to	\$	cts.
Bookbinders and Printers. p. day	1	50	to	2	00	Stone-cutters p. day	2	50	to	3	00
Blacksmiths..... do	1	50	do	2	00	Saddlers do	1	50	do	1	75
Bakers do	1	25	do	1	50	Stokers do	1	50	do	1	75
Brewers do	1	50	do	2	50	Tanners do	1	50	do	1	75
Butchers..... do	1	50	do	1	75	Tailors do	1	50	do	2	00
Brickmakers do	1	50	do	2	00	Tinsmiths do	1	50	do	1	75
Bricklayers or Masons..... do	2	00	do	2	50	Wheelwrights do	1	50	do	1	75
Carpenters do	1	50	do	2	00	Factory operatives..... do.	0	75	do	2	50
Cabinet-makers do	1	50	do	2	00	Boiler-makers do	1	75	do	2	00
Coopers do	1	50	do	1	75	Fitters do	1	75	do	2	00
Coachmen and Grooms... do	1	25	do	1	50	Moulders..... do	1	75	do	3	00
Curriers do	1	50	do	2	00	Pattern-makers do	2	00	do	2	50
Engine-drivers do	2	50	do	3	00	Riveters do	1	50	do	1	75
Farm Labourers do	1	25	do	1	50	Turners do	2	00	do	2	50
Gardeners do	1	50	do	1	75	Female servants—					
Millwrights do	1	50	do	2	00	General..... p. month	6	00	do	8	00
Millers..... do	1	50	do	1	75	Cooks do	8	00	do	10	00
Painters..... do	1	50	do	2	00	Housemaids do	7	00	do	8	00
Plasterers do	1	75	do	2	00	Laundry-maids do	7	00	do	9	00
Plumbers..... do	1	50	do	2	00	Dressmakers p. day	0	75	do	1	25
Shoemakers do	1	50	do	1	75	Milliners do	0	75	do	1	50
Shipwrights do	1	75	do	2	00						

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. EDWIN CLAY.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, my Annual Report of the working of this Agency up to 31st December, 1881.

The work has been much the same as in the preceding year; no particular change in anything except it be in the fact that the larger portion of those who have landed here in the past year has been a very superior class of people, even when compared with those of last year, showing that a better class are being made acquainted with the advantages of the Dominion as a home for the capitalist or the working man; while the policy of the Department has prevented pauper immigration. Some have purchased good farms in this Province, and are preparing for the spring. I have felt the need of a good pamphlet devoted to this Province alone; a few copies of the one published by the Local Government some ten years ago are still on hand, but the information they contain is, in many respects, out of date, particularly as regards the late rapid development of the mining and manufacturing interests of this Province. By the circulation of suitable reading matter, giving correct information with reference to the advantages to be derived by those who desire to settle near the sea coast rather than "*go West*" (and there are many such), there is no doubt that quite a number would be induced to settle among us, who possess sufficient means either to go into farming upon purchased farms, already cleared, or into mining or manufacturing.

The extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the new "Deep Water Wharf," will make it much more convenient for both first-class passengers and immigrants in getting from the steamers to the cars.

We shall, however, still have a little cartage to do when we have to remove immigrants from the steamers belonging to lines which land at other wharves in the city.

There is one point to which it is my duty to direct the attention of the Department: since the weekly mail boats began running, quite a number of those immigrants, bound to different parts of the Dominion, complain that when they bought their tickets they understood that they were to be landed at Halifax, and to go to the Upper Provinces *via* the Intercolonial Railway; but on presenting their tickets to the Purser they were informed that they had to go *via* Portland; they being anxious to pass through and see as much of the Dominion as they could, and to have been under Mr. Summer's care (who was then in charge) on the way up. Quite a number had their baggage in the cars, but they had to return to the ship not a little disappointed. And I met quite a number more who were in the same condition, after the immigrant train had left. Some agents assured the people that they would go much more rapidly by the Grand Trunk and be more comfortable than on the Intercolonial Railway.

Of course no blame attaches to the company running the steamers; but the Agents who sell tickets *via* Portland, as the quickest way to Quebec, must know but little of our country.

Very few have needed aid the past year; and the food and shelter given has been, in almost every case, to farm hands and servant girls remaining here. Most of those coming to this Province or New Brunswick, have come over to their people, or directly to some of our mines or factories, or to employment for which they were engaged before leaving the Old Country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWIN CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

The difference between 1880 and 1881 is as follows:—

	1880.	1881.		1880.	1881.
<i>Total Number of Arrivals.</i>			<i>General Destinations.</i>		
Males.....	1,921	2,028	Nova Scotia.....	562	902
Females.....	626	801	New Brunswick.....	59	94
Children.....	548	817	Quebec.....	720	1,713
Total Number	3,095	3,646	Ontario.....	798	415
<i>Nationalities.</i>			Manitoba.....	113	68
English.....	1,754	2,248	British Columbia.....	3	1
Irish.....	681	761	Eastern States.....	328	57
Scotch.....	165	223	Western States.....	512	386
Germans.....	2	191			
Scandinavians	486	131			
French and Belgians.....	7	19			
Other Countries.....		68			
<i>Trades or Occupations.</i>					
Farmers.....	65	64			
Farm and General Labourers.	1,639	1,702			
Mechanics.....	181	116			
Clerks and Traders.....	36	42			
Female Servants.....	292	340			

I have found but few of those who appear to have property willing to give me an idea of how much they possess; or what money they are worth. From those from whom I could obtain any information, I found they had brought with them money and goods to the amount of about \$10,000.

ANNUAL RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures, at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.											
	Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Bel- gians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and Gen- eral Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.				
1881.																													
Direct from Great Britain Viá the Atlantic.																													
January.....	85	33	18	136	99	34	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	184	50	54	288	173	65	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	216	73	75	363	193	108	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	769	255	325	1,349	674	278	4	186	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	59	18	12	89	32	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	40	15	21	76	61	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	99	45	24	168	155	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	75	43	37	155	75	52	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	48	22	14	82	32	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	43	33	31	107	96	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	97	56	67	220	164	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	236	111	102	449	363	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,918	754	780	3,452	2,127	720	220	191	111	12	68	61	1,600	106	40	314	81	92	5	1,605	391	68	1	57	376				

EDWIN CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LONDON (ONT.) IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. G. SMYTH.)

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

Form A.—Statement showing the number of immigrants arrived at this station, their nationality, the number assisted with provisions and free passes from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Form B.—Statement, tabulated by the month, of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax and the United States; number fed and assisted with passes.

Form C.—Showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes.

Full annual statement showing the arrivals, sexes, nationalities, trades or occupations and general destination, for the year 1881.

The number of immigrants who reported was not so large as I had expected, no doubt owing to the fact that we grant assistance only to the agricultural class in the way of meals and railway passes, also as the mode of distribution is changed at Quebec. I found it work well when they were sent as in 1880, a portion direct from the place of embarkation to my Agency, as I could calculate on a regular supply for the demand I had, which was continually increasing.

I have been quite unable to meet the steady demand for agricultural labour during the last season, and I found, on application to other agencies, the same complaint, the demand being greater than the supply.

The health of the immigrants arriving at this Agency has been exceedingly good during the whole season, they were also principally of a good thrifty class, many having a considerable amount of cash and baggage, value about \$15,000 to \$20,000.

The demand for information about Manitoba and the North-West during the season has been very large. I made arrangements for a large distribution of the Government pamphlets and maps during the provincial and other similar exhibitions; they were very much sought after, and a large number sent all through this section of Canada.

I also procured and forwarded to our Agent at Liverpool, Mr. John Dyke, some very fine samples of prize fruit which I had carefully packed and named, also samples of various kinds of grain; and, from a notice I saw in a leading agricultural paper from England, I have no doubt good results will follow.

The prospects of 1882 are good, and the demand for farm and general labourers and domestic servants will be large and at fair wages.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London, Ontario, Agency, for the thirteen months ending 31st December, 1881, 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 to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England.....	658	179	836	648	188	.....	.....
Ireland.....	246	82	328	268	60	.....	.....
Scotland.....	109	60	169	125	44	.....	.....
Germany.....	16	38	54	40	14	.....	.....
Norway, Sweden.....	10	30	40	31	9	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	30	17	47	27	20	.....	.....
Total.....	1,068	406	1,474	1,139	*335	296	217½

* 133 to Manitoba.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the London, Ontario, Agency, for the thirteen months ending 31st December, 1881

Months.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> the United States	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January, 1881.....	32	23	55	10	6
February.....	27	45	72	7	5½
March.....	71	44	115	15	16
April.....	115	44	159	46	40
May.....	177	68	245	78	25½
June.....	182	26	208	36	31½
July.....	107	18	125	30	33
August.....	86	30	116	24	16½
September.....	55	28	83	12	9½
October.....	69	23	92	4	3
November.....	52	11	63	4	10½
December.....	38	13	51	4	3
Total.....	1,011	373	1,384	270	200

STATEMENT C.—Shewing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes for the thirteen months ending 31st December, 1881.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Hamilton.....	4	Quebec.....	1
White's Station.....	2	Chatham.....	3
Newbury.....	5	Walkerville.....	2
Mount Brydges.....	1	Fairfield.....	1
Longwoods.....	2	Amherstburgh.....	7½
Masonville.....	1	Ridgetown.....	1
Lambeth.....	1	Clifford.....	3½
Lucan.....	4½	Glencoe.....	2
Belmont.....	4	Dutton.....	6
St. Thomas.....	53	Point Lévis.....	1
Port Stanley.....	3	Montreal.....	½
Munkirk.....	1	Clinton.....	1
Toronto.....	20	Clandeboye.....	2½
Thorndale.....	3	Centralia.....	½
Forrest.....	2	Wingham.....	3½
Komoka.....	6	Appin.....	5
Ingersoll.....	3	Lucknow.....	3
Aylmer.....	1½	Fletcher.....	7
Petrolia.....	2	Alvinston.....	4
Dorchester.....	1	Brantford.....	1
Harriston.....	1	Sarnia.....	1
Hyde Park.....	2	Wanstead.....	½
Strathroy.....	8½	Ilderton.....	1
Brecon.....	1	Wyoming.....	½
Parkhill.....	5½	Watford.....	1
Essex Centre.....	13½		
Iona.....	2		
Charing Cross.....	4		
		Total.....	217½

ANNUAL Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at London, Ontario, Immigration Agency, for the thirteen months ending 31st December, 1881.

Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	SEXES.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.								
		Males.	Females.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm & General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.
32	23	37	9	9	55	34	12	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	23	2	3	2	46	46	7	7	9	9
27	45	42	13	17	72	31	23	9	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	25	4	2	4	43	43	7	7	22	22
71	44	69	20	26	115	51	12	3	3	13	13	13	13	13	13	17	48	3	1	7	88	88	11	11	16	16
115	41	87	33	39	169	109	31	14	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	34	42	8	3	4	111	111	18	18	39	39
177	68	123	53	69	245	157	26	14	8	30	10	10	10	10	10	28	72	16	7	9	182	182	23	23	40	40
182	26	89	71	48	208	109	65	19	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	35	47	4	3	16	173	173	19	19	16	16
107	18	55	23	23	125	73	21	27	4	2	2	2	2	2	17	28	5	5	9	105	105	9	9	11	11	11
86	30	57	28	31	116	73	18	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	34	10	8	8	99	99	13	13	17	17	17
55	28	41	19	23	83	45	17	16	5	5	5	5	5	5	12	29	4	5	6	61	61	13	13	9	9	9
69	23	45	25	22	92	46	28	9	2	7	7	7	7	7	6	27	7	4	5	5	67	67	11	11	11	11
52	11	34	14	15	63	32	14	7	4	6	6	6	6	6	3	27	4	4	3	56	56	4	4	3	3	3
38	13	31	12	8	51	33	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	15	3	7	7	41	41	6	6	4	4	4
1,011	373	710	320	354	1,384	778	314	161	52	40	12	27	27	27	191	408	70	31	73	1,063	1,063	133	133	188	188	188

A. G. SMYTH,
Agent.

31st December, 1881.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DULUTH AGENT.

(MR. W. C. B. GRAHAME.)

DULUTH, MINNESOTA, U.S.,
31st December, 1881.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour of transmitting to you a report of the operations at this Agency during the year 1881.

In accordance with instructions conveyed in a letter dated Ottawa, 8th January, 1881, I devoted myself very carefully to the work of promoting immigration from the Western States to our own provinces. Not merely because of the specific instructions, but, also, because as a result of my own observations I had become convinced that such immigration would be of manifold importance to Manitoba and the other north-western provinces of the Dominion. As I said in my Report last year, immigrants from the Western States are, on the whole, superior in many respects to those coming from abroad. They are self-reliant, steady and persevering, know exactly what to do and how to do it, and, in a word, are intelligent and skillful, and I thought that no efforts should be spared in securing such a class of citizens. In so far as my powers and instructions permitted, I endeavoured to represent to such people who seemed anxious to immigrate, all the advantages offered by our provinces, and have been reasonably successful in inducing them to settle on the Canadian side of the border. I therefore visited parts of western New York, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, went in among the farmers, talked to them of their crops and general business, and showed them the superior advantages as to soil, and the profits to be reaped therefrom, of the great and prolific North-West, and succeeded in persuading many of them to make the change. I had the same difficulties to encounter this year that met me last, and of which I spoke in the report I had the honour to make at the time.

In every State which I visited, I found agents of western railroads scattering circulars among the people, setting forth the advantages of the country through which their respective roads passed, and offering, as one of their *special* inducements to the settler, a rebate on his fare for himself and family, and on the freight on his stock and household goods.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REBATE.

This is a matter of prime importance to a man contemplating removal. A great many remain in their old homesteads, and plod on year after year, deterred from making a change by the expense incident to removing. Whatever lessens this expense takes away one more objection to immigration. I have no hesitation in saying that fully one-third more would have settled on our own fertile plains, had I been empowered to offer them the same inducements that Agents of American Railroads offer. Spite of these difficulties, I have succeeded, by my own personal and individual efforts in inducing at least 2,300 souls (as shown by figures already sent) to settle in the British possessions. The wealth in cash, stock, implements and household effects which they brought with them is not less than \$1,725,000, an average per capita of \$750. Now, \$10 per capita or even a greater rebate on the fare of each is very small compared with the amount that each brings with him into the provinces, and it seems to me the Government could easily afford

to empower its Agents to make this rebate, and thereby very materially benefit the Dominion. Nothing but the most liberal policy, if you will permit me to make the remark, can enable your Agents to compete with the agents of American railroads. Among these latter, those which are the most liberal are the most successful in attracting immigration. As an instance in point, I would call attention to the remarkable success of Col. J. B. Power, Land Agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, formerly occupying the same position on the Northern Pacific. Mr. Power is one of the most efficient land agents in the North-West, and as long as the Northern Pacific dealt liberally with him, and allowed him the latitude which he needed to carry out his plans, the stream of immigration on the line of that road continued to swell in volume year after year. As soon as he transferred his services to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, the stream was turned, and now it is directed along the line of the latter. The Northern Pacific officials have awakened to the fact that immigration to their country is not so great as it was, and they see that, in allowing Mr. Power to be captured by a rival road, they were weakening themselves. It is only a short time since that the *Fargo Argus* called attention to this falling off, and attributed it to the success of Mr. Power in attracting settlers to the road which he now represents.

AN ADVERTISING DODGE.

His latest advertising scheme is a good one, and will doubtless bear fruit in increased immigration. He has distributed among the farmers of the west about 1,000 small packages of No. 1 hard wheat, as samples of the wheat grown in the country through which the road passes, and no farmer, who is a judge of good wheat, but will be encouraged to try his luck on a land so favoured. This is only one of the plans adopted by this enterprising agent, who is, withal, a thorough gentleman, and I adduce it as an instance of the policy of the company which he represents. One of the strong points of Mr. Power is the confidence with which he inspires those who have dealings with him. He never breaks faith. As long as he was at the head of the Northern Pacific land department he abstained from any interference that would tend to divert from Manitoba those who were already ticketed for that point. I sincerely wish others would do likewise. In his new position as Land Commissioner to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, he is meeting with the same success, and is pursuing the same honourable course that distinguished him while on the Northern Pacific.

I would beg to say that, after a series of observations, carried on for years, and a careful study of the laws of immigration, that our Government cannot be too liberal in the powers it delegates to its agents. We have sharp agents to compete with who are endowed with almost unlimited powers, and we should be allowed to meet them on at least equal terms.

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

The immigration from England, Ireland and Scotland is larger this year than it was last, and this, no doubt, is in a great measure due to the visit of the Tenant Farmers, who were highly impressed with the fertility and promising future of Manitoba, and who, upon their return, took occasion to make known the resources of the country. It was a stroke of policy on the part of the Government to have their report printed and so widely circulated, and we have reaped the fruit of it by the increased immigration from the Mother Country. It is to be hoped that the visit of the German delegates will be equally successful in starting a stream of emigration from the Fatherland, as the German is a very valuable element. As will be seen by the figures in the tabular statement accompanying my Report, the immigration from Great Britain has been greater this year than ever before since the establishment of the Agency. The same may be said of the arrivals from the United States *via* this Port.

LIVE STOCK.

The valuation of live stock that came to Manitoba and the British North-West *via* this port, was, at least, double that of 1880, and a more general effort was made to import cattle and horses of the finer breeds. Senator Cochrane has done much to encourage and foster a desire on the part of the settlers to possess blooded stock, by importing some of the best breeds for the celebrated Cochrane Ranch Company's Stock Farm, in the Bow River district, and his example will, no doubt, induce others to do likewise. I have received several communications from gentlemen in Kentucky, asking information about the country, in regard to the advantages it offers for the raising of stock, and I have pointed to the success of the Cochrane experiment as demonstrating that, with proper care and attention, no better country could be found for such purposes.

There is another matter worthy of mention and to which I would call your special attention. While Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin were, this year, drenched with rain, Manitoba and the British North-West were without any unusual or extraordinary visitation. Much wheat was altogether injured or lowered in grade in the former while in the latter no such loss was sustained. Large quantities of the wheat that came to the elevators in Duluth, from the Northern Pacific country, had to be handled carefully for weeks, by the elevators, before it could be ground, and much of it was finally reckoned among the lower grades. The following excerpt from one of the few papers published in Minnesota that is not afraid to look facts in the face, will, although a burlesque, give some idea of what is the real condition of things in that land of rain and blizzards:—

“ A NOTABLE PROCLAMATION.

“ (*Birds Island Blizzard.*)

“ Whereas, the people of Minnesota have been blessed with an abundant harvest—in a horn—from three to seven bushels per acre, drenched and sprouted by unprecedented rains, and

“ Whereas, thousands live in miserable hovels upon mortgaged farms sold for taxes, and are in a state closely approaching on destitution, and

“ Whereas, the scheme of public robbery, inaugurated in 1857, has just been consummated by the Governor, the Legislature and the Supreme Court of the State, whereby a burden of millions of dollars additional debt and taxes has been heaped upon the dear, beloved people, and

“ Whereas, manifold evils beset us on every hand, and our continued existence upon earth, our cherished idol of civilization and progressive enlightenment are in most eminent peril, and our footsteps are being rapidly turned in the direction of general social degradation and bankruptcy,

“ Therefore, we do not murmur at the visitations of Divine Providence; and ever grateful to our Heavenly Father for His watchful care and tender mercies, let us set apart a day—every day—to be ashamed that we, the people, are not true enough to ourselves and our impoverished homes to act unitedly as one man and hold our rulers to a rigid accountability for their sacrifice of our material interests, and that we do not exercise more care and judgment in selecting men to rule over us who are of us, with us, and for us.

“ Done in the great State of Minnesota, in the sights of unpromising fields and wretched homes, and in the midst of a humiliated and despondent people, in the year 1881.

“ BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.”

A good idea of the commercial importance and increasing business of Manitoba and the North-West may be had from the amount of bonded goods that passed through this port alone, without counting that which went *via* St. Paul. The figures

will be found in my tabular statement. It will be seen that there has been a very heavy increase in this class of goods compared with what it has been in past years. The figures showing the increased immigration from *foreign sources* that passed through this port are worthy of attention. The number is 4,109, and it may be safely said that an equal number went to Manitoba and the North-West provinces by way of St. Paul. It will also be noticed that of this foreign immigration, that from the United States is the largest, and I point to the figures with some satisfaction, as showing the results of my efforts during the past year. As near as can be ascertained, there were 2,557 immigrants from the United States who passed through Duluth and St. Paul to settle on the plains of our own provinces. The total immigration, from foreign sources, and from other parts of the Dominion, will foot up, in round numbers, about 25,000 souls. Of this large number who have settled in our provinces, I have heard very few complaints, and these invariably were from those whose own indolence or lack of skill was the cause of their ill success.

I wish to return my sincere thanks to the Secretary of the Department, Mr. John Lowe, for the prompt assistance he has rendered me in all cases, and for his kindly advice and wise counsel, both of which have been invaluable to me in the performance of my duties. To Mr. H. B. Small, also, the Accountant of the Department, I, like my confrères, am indebted for many courtesies and much assistance that has tended to lighten my labours, and to which much of the success which attended them is due. I have also to acknowledge valuable courtesies from Mr. Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. William Edgar, General Passenger Agent Great Western Railway, Mr. H. C. Wentworth, General Passenger Agent Michigan Central Railway, and the officers of the St. Paul and Duluth Railway. Mr. H. C. Kendall, Ticket Agent of this road at Duluth, has been uniformly obliging. The officers of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway have done everything possible to facilitate the transportation of our immigrants, and Mr. W. S. Alexander especially, the General Passenger and Freight Agent, of whom I never asked a favour that was not granted.

Trusting the above report will meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. B. GRAHAME,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

NUMBER of Cars of Bonded Merchandise and Railroad Iron shipped to Manitoba, *via* Port of Duluth, during Season of 1881.

Merchandise.	Railroad Iron.	Total Number of Pounds.
1,180 cars.	716 cars.	37,934,292

VALUE and Duty of Merchandise and Railroad Iron, in Bond to Manitoba, *via* Port of Duluth, during Season of 1881.

Month.	Value.	Duty.
	\$	\$ cts.
January.....	58,090	35,051 75
February.....	55,498	40,135 18
May.....	147,001	74,431 74
June.....	269,945	150,331 43
July.....	333,744	164,093 98
August.....	484,728	276,989 92
September.....	567,135	320,107 50
October.....	393,670	206,722 63
November.....	150,559	101,625 57
December.....	72,758	136,928 65
	2,533,128	1,506,418 35

NUMBER of pounds weight of Merchandise and Railroad Iron passed through Port of Duluth, in Bond for Manitoba, during Season of 1881, together with Value and Duty.

Total Number of Pounds.	Number of Pounds of Railroad Iron.	Total Value.	Total Duty.
37,934,292	15,320,000	\$2,533,128	\$1,506,418.35

NUMBER of heads of Live Stock shipped in Bond into Manitoba, *via* Port of Duluth, during Season of 1881, with their total Value and Duty.

Horses.	Cows and Oxen.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Value.	Duty.
970	483	31	2	\$131,824	\$25,143.60

NUMBER of through tickets to Manitoba, *via* "All Rail Route," from Canadian and American points, during Season of 1881, with 30 per cent. added for Children, &c., giving as near as possible the total number of Souls by this route.

Tickets from Canadian Points.	Tickets from American Points.	Total.	30 per cent. added, giving Total Number of Souls.
10,181	1,820	12,001	15,601

INCREASE from foreign sources of population of Manitoba and North-West Territory during Season of 1881.

British.	American.	Scandinavian.	German.	French.	Totals.
1,121	2,757	158	42	31	4,109

N.B.—With the exception of the American increase, these figures imply arrivals *via* Duluth *only*, as I have had no means of tracing nationality of the "All Rail" immigrants.

TOTAL number of Immigrants into Manitoba and North-West Territory during 9 months of 1881.

<i>Via</i> Lakes.	<i>Via</i> All Rail.	Totals.
4,061	15,601	19,662

N.B.—I have no doubt but that during the months of October, November and December there will be arrivals into British territory, which will bring the immigration of the season of 1881 to 25,000 souls.

RECORD of Immigrants into the Province of Manitoba, *via* Steamers from Collingwood, Sarnia and American Ports, during the Season of 1881.

No. of Emigrants.	Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces. N.B. & N.S.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Scandinavia.			United States.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
4,061	575	418	524	198	122	205	55	61	60	423	319	379	10	8	13	19	6	17	57	38	63	222	98	71

1500

520

WM. C. B. GRAHAME,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMERSON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. J. D. TETU.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
EMERSON, MANITOBA, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report upon the operations of this Agency.

I am happy to state that this year's immigration is, beyond doubt, the largest this country has had since it entered into Confederation.

The large capital that has been invested in this country, especially on farm land, is an evident proof that Manitoba is no longer considered as an outside Province of the Dominion; on the contrary, its fertile soil and the advantages that it offers to all classes show it is becoming better known abroad every day. The delegates of the different countries who have visited Manitoba and the North-West, and who have invariably made good reports to their respective countries, have greatly contributed to the foreign immigration.

In past years the Province of Ontario has supplied us with more immigrants than any other province or country; but I venture to say that the time is not far distant when the contingent from Europe will surpass it. The Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island have also, by their immigration to Manitoba and the North-West, shown that they appreciate the advantages offered them, and will no doubt increase the number every year.

The immigration from the United States, as will be shown by the annexed table, is much larger than anticipated. The States of Massachusetts, Vermont and Michigan have furnished the greater portion.

Several Canadian families who landed at Dakota and Minnesota during the last season, after prospecting for a time, crossed the boundary, some 150 miles west, and settled in the vicinity of the Turtle Mountain District; but the exact number I could not state, as I have not visited that part of the country this fall.

The Mennonite settlement of Southern Manitoba is rapidly progressing. From three to four hundred families have removed this season from the Rat River settlement to this Reserve.

I do not intend, in this Report, to include statistics concerning the Mennonite Reserve or any other progressing centres as I did in past years, as the census taken this year will supply the Department with more details than I could possibly give.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other railway lines has been and will continue to develop the country and assist immigration to such an extraordinary extent that it is impossible to realize at the present what the future might be.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

44 The importation of thoroughbred stock is wonderfully increasing.

It is true that our prairie grass is not equal to that of the Eastern Townships and other parts of Canada, but in the mean time, what it lacks in quality is gained, here in quantity, and it is a great inducement for farmers to go more or less into stock raising, as it costs them only the trouble of cutting and stacking it.

The demand for lumber, in spite of the great importations that have been made, and the large quantity manufactured in this country, is so great that the prices are kept high. Brick making is however getting more extensive.

Mechanics and labourers have had very high wages this season.

Female servants are also very much needed, wages running from \$8 to \$20 per month.

In view of the large expected immigration of the coming season, steps will have to be taken to give better accommodation to immigrants.

It is impossible for me to give figures as to the value of immigrants' effects, as the greater portion of them pass through Winnipeg with their effects in bonded cars.

There being no land office at this port, the services of land guides are absolutely necessary to properly carry out the work of this Agency. In this respect I may mention the valuable services of Messrs. D. C. Woodman and J. F. Tennant, who have greatly assisted me in the performance of my duties during the present season.

Mr. C. W. B. Grahame, who is stationed at Duluth, is of the greatest use to the immigrants coming by way of the lakes, and is the connecting link between his port and mine.

In concluding this Report, I beg to acknowledge and thank the able Secretary of the Department of Agriculture for the assistance afforded me by his good advice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. TETU,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

YEARLY RETURN of Immigrants Arrivals at Emerson Immigration Agency, for the Year ended 31st December, 1881.

Months.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	Total number of Souls.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Lower Provinces.	French Canadians.	Canadians.	United States.	Remarks.
January	425	616	425	23				25	49	309	19	Of the total number of
February	2,398	2,211	2,398	87			22	53	70	447	48	Souls.....
March	2,211	2,967	2,211	178	50	102			107	1,889	400	27,212
April	539	2,428	2,967	382	106	32	15	31	196	1,689	85	17 per cent floating po-
May	484	2,270	2,754	248	66	160	10	31	51	2,166	37	pulation to be deducted
June	417	2,159	2,576	151	66	98		28	102	2,069	117	4,626
July	531	2,445	2,976	253	76	170	33	139	195	1,906	225	Making the total number
August	376	2,562	2,938	227	97	52		79	183	1,851	260	of immigrants.
September	356	2,856	3,212	198	61	97		58	50	2,135	175	23,586
October	172	2,117	2,289	117	37	18		161	8	2,507	241	
November	109	1,741	1,850	73		36		286	15	1,677	271	
December										958	482	
Total	2,984	24,228	27,212	1,937	558	765	80	893	1,028	19,593	2,358	

J. D. TETU,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

EMERSON, January 2nd, 1882.

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WINNIPEG IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. WM. HESPELER.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my Report for the present year, accompanied by two schedules, the one showing the approximate arrival of immigrants at Winnipeg, and the other the number of immigrants that were accommodated at the Government sheds during 1881.

As shown by my "Monthly Returns," immigration has exceeded that of any previous year, and consisted, without exception, of a superior class of agriculturists, possessed of sufficient means to provide themselves with the outfit necessary to start upon homesteads, and in many cases upon improved farms.

The selection chosen by the latter class was in most cases within a radius of some 80 miles from Winnipeg, and in the vicinity of the operating railroad lines.

A considerable portion of this year's immigration has followed the progressing railroad lines, and settlements have sprung up almost as fast as the rails were placed on the ground.

The advantage gained by railroad transport was most striking, from the fact that where in former years the immigrant had to spend weeks under great hardships in reaching certain localities, he can now accomplish in so many days in comfort, and greater facilities will yet be given to the immigrant when once the Government open the head land office in Winnipeg, where every immigrant in search of land can, before leaving the city, receive all necessary information respecting the homestead lands in all other land office districts within the Province and territory.

The construction of the railroad lines which was started on so extensive a scale during the present year, along with the various industries that were called into life in this progressive city, as well as in some other towns within this Province, have now opened a field for a class of immigrants—the labourer and mechanic—for whom, up to the present year, there was no room. This change is especially gratifying to me to report, as in previous years, my reply to that class of intending immigrants had to be of a discouraging nature.

Another class of immigrants were a number of extensive stock raisers, who are of great importance, and for which enterprise the North-West is so well adapted.

We also had a large number of capitalists making this country their home and field for investment.

The drainage system adopted by the Provincial Government has also proved to be of the greatest benefit to the already partly settled localities, as it has turned thousands of acres which were unfit for agriculture into first class farming lands.

This year's harvest gave a most productive yield, the average crop of wheat being estimated at 23 bushels to the acre.

I gathered, as near as my facilities allowed, information regarding the yield of the different grain raised within the Province, which are as follows:—Wheat, 2,000,000 bushels; barley, 380,000 bushels; oats, 3,000,000 bushels; flax seed, 40,000 bushels, and potatoes, 450,000 bushels.

A statistical bureau, which could be established by the Provincial Government without any great outlay, would prove to be of great benefit.

The opportunities embraced and the information gathered by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, as well by Sir A. T. Galt, while visiting this Province and the

North-West Territory, were so ably described and brought before the public, that any report I, in my position, could lay before you would fall short, not only in point of statistical, but also in general information, compared with theirs.

The immense number of letters of enquiry I am constantly receiving from Great Britain, as well as from the Continent of Europe, indicate an immigration not equalled by any two of the previous years, and next season it will undoubtedly be some six weeks earlier than usual.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. HESPELER,

Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Immigrants accommodated at the Government Sheds, Winnipeg, and their Nationalities, during the Season of 1881.

Months.	Canada.	Great Britain.	United States.	Germany.	Norway and Sweden.	Hungary.	Total.
April.....	143	30					173
May.....	128	162		3			293
June.....	94	58					152
July.....	53	160		2			215
August.....	42	74					116
September.....	110	83					193
October.....	38	62	4		13	8	104
November.....	6	28					55
December.....		8					8
Total.....	614	665	4	5	13	8	1,309

STATEMENT showing the Approximate Number of Immigrant Arrivals at Winnipeg, during the Year 1881.

March.....	850
April.....	1,250
May.....	1,700
June.....	1,870
July.....	1,500
August.....	900
September.....	1,200
October.....	2,300
November.....	300
December.....	150
Total.....	12,020

Approximate amount of money brought in by immigrants, other than Canadians, \$150,000.
do do do do 20,000.

No. 13.

REPORT ON MENNONITE PRODUCTS.

(MR. JACOB Y. SHANTZ.)

BERLIN, 8th December, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I thought it would, perhaps, be some satisfaction to you to know the amount of products the Mennonites on the so called Pembina Settlement raised this year. (The so-called Rat River Settlement which has about one and a-half as much again, is not included, as I have no statement from it):—

211,743	bushels of	wheat.
1,317	do	rye.
67,182	do	barley.
115,164	do	oats.
56,842	do	flaxseed.
35,050	do	potatoes.

The above is the statement given to me by their Secretary.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB Y. SHANTZ,

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SUMNER.)

CARLETON PLACE, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report, and to state that in accordance with my instructions, I have, in the past year, met the passengers of the various mail steamships, at Quebec and Halifax, have taken charge of 14,511 emigrants arriving at Quebec aforesaid, and taken same, with two exceptions, through to Toronto; and 1,479, arriving at Halifax, I have taken through to Montreal; all these people came in 45 steamers; and to accomplish this, have travelled 55,432 miles.

Out of the above steerage passengers, about 400 went to Manitoba, all having considerable means; all others, for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, though mostly poor, were strong and hardy, and would become good settlers.

The refreshments provided at the Tanneries and other places are sufficient and satisfactory.

The season has not passed away without some casualties; two men being killed, who were immigrants, I might say, owing to their own carelessness and unwillingness to stay quiet on the trains.

Having disposed of the general details, I proceed to call the attention of the Department to the necessity of emigrant trains being provided (as other passenger trains are) with Miller couplings, whereby the danger from re-crossing from one car to another, would, in a great measure, be avoided. The emigrants cannot, and indeed will not, be kept still, and the opening of nearly two feet between the cars is attended with very great danger.

I have also to mention to the Department the necessity of more rapid transit being given the emigrant trains.

The Intercolonial emigrant train takes on an average during the winter months 42 hours from Halifax to Montreal and the Grand Trunk railway emigrant trains make very slow time also.

In all other respects the officials of both roads are most courteous and obliging, and conductors and brakemen do what is in their power to make emigrants comfortable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,

Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 15.**ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.****(MR. A. O. KELLAM.)**

COMPTON, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report.

During the past year I have met at Halifax, thirteen mail steamers, and have taken and conveyed their immigrant passengers (784 in number) safely to Montreal, most of them were going to the western provinces. During the past summer I met all the mail steamers, in company with Mr. Sumner, at Quebec, also many of the odd ships that brought out immigrants. The number I have not kept, as that will appear in Mr. Stafford's Report. The immigrants, mostly domestic servants and farm labourers—and in fact during the year the English speaking people—have been in general, very much superior to those of former years, they are full of life and hope, and will no doubt make first class settlers. I have never yet had an accident on my train, nor any difficulty with the people under my charge. Many of them have plenty of money, but others I have been obliged to assist. This has mostly occurred between Halifax and Quebec. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. O. KELLAM,

Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 16.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MANITOBA COLONIZATION AGENT.

(MR. C. LALIME.)

—

WORCESTER, Mass., 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—The report upon the operations at this Agency for 1881, though not as brilliant as those of 1876 and 1877, is however most encouraging.

Interest in the colonization of the Province of Manitoba, which had relaxed to a slight extent during two years, in consequence of the revival in business, is now beginning to assume increasing proportions.

The number of immigrants in 1881 was greater than in 1880 and 1879.

Within two months I have received more applications for information than I received during the eight preceding months, and everything tends to inspire me with the belief that we shall see in the month of April next the departure of a large number of families for Manitoba.

In the centres, where the factories provide the means of livelihood for workmen, many families have within the last two years replenished their little domestic treasury, impaired by the financial and industrial crisis which did so much mischief in 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876; and those families, having more money to apply to the obtaining of an agricultural establishment, are more susceptible of the advantages which are offered by Manitoba.

This Canadian colonization movement has attracted a degree of attention which proves its importance and the influence of its results.

At an enquiry, instituted at Boston on the 25th October last, at the State House, by the Board of Statistics of Massachusetts, Colonel Wright, the Chief Officer of the Board, alluded to the movement and stated the effects which it was producing in the factories; this is a most valuable advertisement for Manitoban colonization, for the important Boston press published the proceedings at the enquiry in full, and an official report was presented to the State Legislature.

The number of immigrants who left the Eastern States for Manitoba, and for whom I myself procured passage tickets, was 206; but I have also ascertained that from several centres, such as Cohoes, N.Y., Marlboro' and Fitchburg, Mass., and Mechanicsville, Conn., several families had taken their departure for Manitoba, without my being informed of the fact, those families taking the New York route, which is by no means the most direct way.

Under existing circumstances I am of opinion that the operations of this Agency are of an encouraging character, and that next year should supply us with several hundred settlers from New England, possessed of a certain amount of capital and in a position to do well in the future in Manitoba.

I must, before concluding, allude to the satisfaction evinced by all our settlers who have left the Eastern States and established themselves in the Province, the letters that we receive from them showing that Manitoba is a true land of promise for any one having the least aptitude for agriculture.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES LALIME.

Special Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 17.

REPORT ON BRITISH COLUMBIA IMMIGRATION.

(MR. JOSEPH TRUTCH.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 15th December, 1881.

SIR,—Upon receipt of your telegram of the 17th ultimo, asking for a return of the "Approximate number of arrivals in this Province this year not Canadians, including hands for railroads," I requested Mr. McKay, Chief Census Officer, to endeavour to obtain the desired information by application to the Collector of Customs at the several ports of entry in British Columbia, and by general enquiry.

This he has done, and has embodied the result of his investigations in the statement herewith enclosed, the substance of which I have telegraphed to you to-day.

No account of the arrivals into the Province across the southern boundary is included in this statement, but this would form but a small item, and though no doubt a somewhat larger number of persons have entered British Columbia than the figures in this statement show, yet, on the whole, I believe the return is very closely approximate to the actual facts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH TRUTCH.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

STATEMENT.

APPROXIMATE Number of Arrivals from abroad into the Province of British Columbia,
from 1st January to 29th November, 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Totals.
PORT OF VICTORIA.				
Whites.....	1,791	581	1,827	4,199
Deduct Canadians.....	552	223	24	799
Remainders showing arrivals of whites, not Canadians.....	1,239	358	1,803	3,400
Chinese.....	1,622	1	21	1,644
Total not Canadians.....	2,861	359	1,824	5,044
PORT OF NEW WESTMINSTER.				
Not Canadians.....			599	599
PORT OF NANAIMO.				
Whites, not Canadians.....	24	11	15	50
PORT OF GLENORA.				
Chinese.....	22			22
Total.....	2,907	370	2,438	
Grand Total.....				5,715

G. W. MCKAY,

Chief Census Officer.

VICTORIA, B. C.,
15th December, 1881.

No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.)

GROSSE ISLE, QUEBEC, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1881.

The barque "Fylde," Dart, Master, from Bahia, 2nd May, came in for medical inspection on 9th June. The captain reported that Bahia was infected with yellow fever whilst his vessel was loading there.

The barque "Alice," Gagnon, Master, from Barbadoes, 31st May, came in for medical inspection on 25th June. Barbadoes was infected with yellow fever whilst the vessel was there.

These two vessels were the only ones reported for medical inspection at the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle during the year.

I beg to submit for your consideration whether the time has not arrived for a revision of the Quarantine Regulations.

They were framed more than thirty years ago, when all passengers came by sailing vessels, and they have not, as yet, been modified to meet the changed conditions of the present day.

On the one hand, the regulations oblige every vessel that stops at the Quarantine Station and reports the occurrence on board of infectious disease—however slight—to land all its steerage passengers; and also itself to undergo disinfection there. The very strictness of this regulation seems now—in these days of steamships—to defeat the primary object of all quarantine laws, namely, the landing at quarantine of those actually labouring under infectious disease.

On the other hand, the maximum penalty—four hundred dollars—for contravening the Quarantine Laws is too insignificant to weigh with a ship-owner against the expense of the possible detention of a steamship for even a day in quarantine.

These two things—the indiscriminate severity of the regulations, and the insufficient penalty for their contravention—are, in my opinion, the cause of the undoubted evasions of the quarantine laws during the last few years. Officers, high in the service of leading steamship companies, have told me frankly that—whilst they would be only too glad to free their vessels of actual cases of infectious diseases by landing them at a Quarantine Station, they will not expose their vessels to detention for disinfection there. "And so," one added, "we have given our captains orders to come straight up to Quebec without reporting at the Quarantine Station, no matter how much sickness there may be on board."

Even the compulsory submission of every vessel to medical inspection, at Quebec, would not meet existing difficulties, as the object clearly should be to prevent the bringing up of infectious cases to the centres of population, and to insure their landing and isolation at the Quarantine Station.

To this end—which is obviously of paramount importance to endeavour to attain—I would suggest that the regulations be amended so as to embody one of the two following plans, of which the first is the one I would naturally prefer.

Either, 1st. Every vessel coming up the River St. Lawrence to report for medical inspection at the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle. No vessel to be allowed to enter at the Custom House, at Quebec or Montreal, without a written passport of the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle. And the penalty for contravening the

Quarantine Laws to be the imprisonment for six months—without the option of a fine—of the pilot or captain so offending.

Or, 2nd. Every vessel coming up the River St. Lawrence, on board of which there is, or has been, any case of infectious disease, or any death, or which has come from any infected port, to report for medical inspection at the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle. Every vessel coming up the River St. Lawrence to report for medical inspection to the Port Physician at Quebec. It to be compulsory for the Port Physician at Quebec to at once order back to the Quarantine Station any vessel of the class of those liable to report there—as above—which comes up to Quebec without having so reported. No vessel to be allowed to enter at the Custom House at Quebec or Montreal without a written passport from the Port Physician at Quebec. And the penalty for contravening the Quarantine Laws to be the imprisonment for six months—without the option of a fine—of the person so offending.

At the same time—in view of the short voyages now made by steamships, the more advanced condition of sanitary arrangements on board ship, and the consequently lessened danger of the general infection of passengers, crew and cargo—I would suggest that the present regulations as to the landing and quarantining of the healthy passengers and the disinfection of the vessel itself be retained only for the graver infectious diseases, foreign, or nearly so, to the country, such as cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever and small-pox where severe and diffused. For such slighter infectious diseases as measles, scarlet fever and others not mentioned above, and even for a case or two of small-pox, where careful isolation and disinfection have been observed on board ship, it might be sufficient to land the actual sick and their immediate attendants at the Quarantine Station, allowing the vessel and other passengers at once to proceed.

Under such modified regulations even the Canadian Mail steamers—at present exempted, by the regulations, from all quarantine, might very well be brought. Their mails are now landed at Rimouski several hours before the vessels pass the Quarantine Station.

Not a single case of sickness has been brought into the Quarantine Station this year; whilst the arrival at Quebec of vessels with infectious disease on board has become the subject of general comment and of newspaper criticism.

I would respectfully, but most earnestly, advise the adoption of the precautions I now suggest—or of such others as may seem to you best adapted to ensure at least—as a very minimum of protection to the country—that no actual case of infectious disease be brought past the Quarantine Station, and up to the great centres of population at Quebec, Montreal or elsewhere.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle.

<i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1880-81.</i>		\$	cts.	cts.
Pay of Officers.....		4,858	66	
General supplies.....		1,351	00	
Medicine and medical comfort.....		74	65	
Printing and stationery.....		85	83	
Steamboat service.....		1,	00 00	
Contingencies.....			35 16	
				8,305 30
<i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Half-year, to 31st December, 1881.</i>				
Pay of Officers.....		3,174	93	
General supplies.....		517	31	
Medicines and medical comforts.....				
Printing and stationery.....		5	75	
Steamboat service.....		900	00	
Contingencies.....		461	50	
				5,059 49
<i>Synopsis of Expenditure, Calendar Year 1881.</i>				
Pay of Officers.....		4,858	66	
General supplies.....		1,582	69	
Medicines and medical comfort.....		62	95	
Printing and stationery.....		77	18	
Steamboat service.....		1,200	00	
Contingencies.....		707	49	
				8,488 97

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

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Quarantine Report for this station for the year 1881.

Although there has not been a large number of cases of disease brought into this port during the year, yet several have required quarantine isolation and treatment.

On March 8th the steamship "Alpha," from the West Indies *via* Bermuda, arrived with the first steward ill with small-pox; the case was removed to the quarantine station and the usual care and precautions taken before the ship was allowed to leave quarantine anchorage; the patient recovered in a reasonable period and left the island.

On March 14th the brigantine "Emma L. Shaw," from New York, for Seville, Spain, came into this port for the purpose of completing the number of her crew, having lost one man on the passage from disease and another from being washed overboard. The disease of the man who died, as described by the captain, having undoubtedly been small-pox, the vessel was detained for the necessary number of days at quarantine. No new cases having appeared, the vessel left for her destination.

On 30th May, the steamship "Australia," of the Anchor Line, arrived from London, with the second officer suffering from small-pox; the patient was removed to the hospital, the ship cleansed and fumigated, the crew vaccinated and the steamer allowed to land her cargo. This patient recovered, although convalescence was rather protracted.

On 7th June, the barque "Kate Melick," from New York for Liverpool, made this port in consequence of one of the crew being ill with small-pox. This man died while the ship was coming up the harbour; the body was buried on Lawlor's Island. The ordinary cleaning and fumigating having taken place, I recommended the captain to remain in quarantine for fifteen days. On the 16th, two others of the crew developed the same disease and were removed to the Quarantine Station. On the 18th June, another man was attacked with small-pox and was also removed. One of these men died, the others made a good recovery. On the 27th June the ship sailed for Liverpool, no other cases having occurred.

Yellow fever has prevailed to considerable extent during the year in many of the West India Islands, but there has been no case of that disease brought into this port, notwithstanding the large amount of trade with those Islands.

The usual care and vigilance has been exercised in looking after passenger steamers and vessels generally.

It may be well to mention that the buildings at Lawlor's Island are suffering for the want of paint on the outside, and should be attended to before another season passes over.

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

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

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 20.

ANNUAL REPORT ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. S. HARDING, M.D.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., 30th December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to report respecting this station for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1881.

It only became necessary to detain one vessel in quarantine during the year, which was the "Charles B. Kenney," that arrived here on the 30th of June, and was detained on account of the captain being then on board in a very low state with typhus fever. The patient ultimately recovered after removal to Partridge Island.

Of other vessels which arrived having sickness, none but the one mentioned was detained. Thus the duties of my office during the year have chiefly been to determine whether the sickness found on board vessels was or was not contagious, and the ordinary routine of search and enquiry, with the result named.

The number of deaths which occurred at sea on board of vessels that came here during this year has been less than usual.

In allowing dead bodies to be brought from abroad due discrimination has been exercised to prohibit such as may have died from contagious disease. Permission, however, was given in cases where evidence was furnished of the bodies being in properly sealed coffins.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S., Eng.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 21.**ANNUAL REPORT OF PICTOU, N. S., QUARANTINE STATION.****(HENRY KIRKWOOD, M. D.)**

QUARANTINE STATION,
PICTOU, N.S., 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report for the year ending 1881.

I am able to state that no cases of disease requiring removal to the Quarantine Station have occurred during this year, considering the increase in the shipping, is very remarkable.

I would also report that both buildings are in good repair, and could be made ready at any moment for occupation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY KIRKWOOD, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 22.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., QUARANTINE STATION.

(WM. HAMILTON HOBKIRK, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for 1881.

— Daniels, a cabin boy on board the "Shamrock," was admitted into the Quarantine Hospital on the 11th May, the crew having abandoned the vessel; he was suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria; he was discharged on the 19th May.

John Pughe, mate of the barque "Marion," from Georgia, U.S., was admitted into the hospital on the 3rd June; he was suffering from fever contracted on the voyage. He was discharged on the 24th June, being free from the disease, and though still weak, he was convalescent.

The above are the only cases admitted into the hospital during the year. There has been rather more sickness than usual, principally affections brought on by exposure, during an unusually wet season.

The usual care and precautions with regard to all vessels arriving at this port have been carried out, but the responsibility has been increased, as I before stated, by the removal of the Signal Staff, by order of the Local Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. HAMILTON HOBKIRK, F.R.C.S., Eng.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 23.**ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN, PORT OF QUEBEC.**

(A. ROWAND, M.D.)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report as Inspecting Physician for the Port of Quebec for the past season, from the opening to the close of navigation.

Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven (29,777) immigrants and passengers were landed at this Port, and I am happy to say that there was no serious disease nor epidemic of any kind among them; on the contrary, they were mostly in excellent health and spirits.

One case only of modified small-pox, which had quite recovered before arrival, was brought by the steamship "Grecian," and as every precaution had been taken to keep the ship clean and the patient in a state of isolation, I caused him to be removed carefully to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, and allowed the ship pratique after thorough cleansing and disinfecting, and had reason to be perfectly satisfied with the results.

Two cases of diphtheria occurred on board one of the mail steamers. One died on board ship and the other recovered in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital. Every precaution was here also adopted with regard to disinfection, &c., and with the very best results.

There were also altogether sixteen (16) cases of measles of a mild type sent to the hospital from different steamships, and all were discharged well.

I trust this Report will be as satisfactory as it is brief.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. ROWAND, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 24.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN, PORT OF NEW-CASTLE, N.B.

(A. C. SMITH, M.D.)

NEWCASTLE, N.B., 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Tracadie Lazaretto for the year 1881.

There are at present 22 inmates of the lazaretto, 8 males and 14 females. These I found to represent all stages of the disease called *Elephantiasis Græcorum*. There was one death during the year, and 7 new patients were admitted.

Among the inmates is a young girl who had been admitted in January, 1874, aged 9 years, by a certificate signed by two physicians during the short time in which there was no physician attached to the lazaretto. When Dr. Taché visited the institution in 1874, he diagnosed *lupus*, not leprosy. As the girl has neither home nor friends she has been permitted by the former authorities to remain under care and treatment, the result of which is her gradual restoration towards health. That girl is counted in the twenty-two inmates of the institution.

I could only learn of four suspected cases outside the hospital. I am pleased to report that the number of cases of this disease is steadily, though slowly, decreasing, and that there is reason to believe that before many years have elapsed this loathsome malady will have disappeared forever from our shores.

Previous to the transfer of the institution to the Federal Government, the meals were prepared by a male cook in a building in the vicinity of the hospital. The Sisters, who have had charge of the lazaretto for several years past, have charge of this department now, and I have reason to believe that considerable saving must have been effected by the change. The meals are now prepared within the buildings, and this gives much more satisfaction to the unfortunate inmates, and especially so to those who are in the more advanced stages of the disease.

A special grant of fifteen hundred dollars was made to the lazaretto in 1878 by the Federal Government. With this sum the Sisters have made extensive and much needed improvements. A kitchen, laundry, storeroom, dead-house, &c., &c., have been built; and I am pleased to report that much skill has been displayed in providing for the better accommodation of the lepers. One of the inmates was very ill with typhoid fever. As his case caused no little alarm I advised his isolation, but this occasioned some inconvenience to the Sisters for want of a special ward for such cases.

I would suggest that games of different kinds be provided for the use of the lepers. The inmates do not mingle with the outer world and they have no amusements. The less advanced cases do some easy work, but the more advanced cases can have no employment except watching the sufferings of the dying. Much, very much, has been done since the advent of the Sisters to ameliorate their condition, but some provision should be made to supply them with physical or mental occupation. Mental anguish is harder to bear than bodily suffering. Although bodily comfort is being provided for, the visitor can see despair written on the faces of those inmates of a living tomb; he can feel it in the gloom that seems to surround them; he can hear it in the low moan of the sad waves that fall sobbing at their feet.

The question whether leprosy is or is not contagious is still *sub-judice*. Cases of leprosy are observed on the Pacific Coast, brought thither in the persons of Chinamen. Some alarm is being caused by the apparent spread of the disease in Louisiana, because of the alleged neglect of segregation of those afflicted with it.

The President of the Louisiana State Board of Health closes his Report to the last General Assembly with the following practical conclusions:—"Those afflicted with leprosy should be isolated; It is manifestly the duty of the State to provide for the maintenance of the victims of leprosy."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. C. SMITH, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 25.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

(PROFESSOR D. MCEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report of Inspection and Quarantine of Live Stock imported and exported during the past season, from 1st January till 31st December, 1881.

INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE OF IMPORTED STOCK.

In accordance with the Order in Council of 23rd April, 1880, all the neat cattle which have been imported were admitted only at Quebec, Halifax, N. S., St. John's, N. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and have all been subjected to a probationary quarantine of ninety days, dating from the day on which they left the shipping port in Europe.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that, notwithstanding the large number of animals which have been imported, with the exception of vaccinia in a lot of yearling heifers, no disease of a contagious nature has been discovered among them, and only 2 cows, 2 calves and 4 sheep have died in quarantine, all of them from gastric or enteric disorders.

The following summary of the extended schedules herewith subjoined will show the large increase in the variety of breeds and number of animals compared with last year:—

Beef Cattle.

	Herefords.	Polled Aberdeens.	Shorthorns.	Galloways.	Polled Suffolks.
Bulls.....	206	37	35	1	4
Females....	82	146	99	6	4
	<hr/> 288	<hr/> 183	<hr/> 134	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 8

Milk Cattle.

	Holsteins.	Alderneys.	Ayrshires.	Guernseys.
Bulls.....	2	3	4	1
Females.....	60	18	8	2
	<hr/> 62	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 3

Adding to these numbers 33 calves born in quarantine, gives a total of 751 cattle of the best pedigreed stock to be found in Europe.

Sheep.

	Lincolnshire.	Cotswold.	Shropshire.	Oxford Down.	Leicester.	Southdown.	Hampshire-
Rams....	1	108	139	19	12	9	1
Ewes....	0	267	432	118	47	26	0
	<u>1</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1</u>

making a total of no less than 1,179 pure bred sheep.

Swine.

	Berkshires.	Suffolks.	Yorkshires.
Boars.....	16	2	5
Sows.....	22	2	6
	<u>38</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

making a total of 53 pigs.

1880.			1881.		
Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
416	613	12	—	751	53

It is a matter for congratulation that of these the largest proportion is for the improvement of stock in the Dominion, and that they are distributed over the different Provinces as follows:—

Province of Quebec.			N. W. Territories.			Ontario.		
Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
210	108	3	136	..	..	110	705	14

Province of New Brunswick.			Nova Scotia.			P. E. Island.		
Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
43	100	28	9	9	5	1	23	1

Cattle.

That the Canadian agriculturists are turning their attention to beef producing stock is clearly shown by the fact that, while they have imported 473 males and females, of beef producing breeds, the number of dairy stock only reaches 36.

Not only have large numbers been imported, but individual animals of more than ordinary merit and value have enriched our Canadian herds, among which may be mentioned a Duke bull and two Duchesses with two calves, imported by Mr. Attril, of New York, for his large stock farm at Goderich, Ontario; 26 polled Aberdeen, among which was the celebrated cow "Charmer," imported by Hon. J. H. Pope, Cookshire, P.Q.; 30 polled Aberdeens, 20 Short-horns, and 20 Herefords, imported by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton. In each of these herds were animals of great value and points of excellence. The Whitfield Model Farm, Rougemont, also imported some valuable animals, as also did the Government of New Brunswick.

The importation of Hereford and Polled Aberdeen bulls, 136 in number, by the Cochrane Rancho Company, for use on their rancho in the Bow River district of the North-West Territories, form an interesting feature in the beef producing developments in Canada. They are the pioneers of pure blood in that great grazing belt which, from its richness of soil, mildness of climate and abundance of food and water

all the year round, will, at no distant day, become the source of meat supply, not only for the Dominion, but largely for export as well. The value of this important enterprise and of these pure-bred bulls in laying a good foundation for the future stock of that new country cannot be estimated.

The numbers of Herefords and Polled Aberdeen cattle imported this year verifies the statement which I made in my last Report that, "from all appearances these two breeds are going to be given a preference to all others in the stocking of the vast prairies of the west."

SHEEP.

I beg also to call your attention to the large numbers of sheep imported to Canada, principally to Ontario and Quebec, 950—being an increase of 337 over last year, which would indicate that sheep-raising is snaring in the same progress as cattle-raising—and no doubt in a few years this branch of our export live stock trade will be largely developed, as the climate soil and pasture of many parts of Canada are admirably adapted for this industry, which can be conducted with large gains by those who understand the business.

The importation of 100 sheep by the Government of New Brunswick and 28 by Prince Edward Island is a step in the right direction, as both these Provinces are by climate, soil and pasture admirably adapted for sheep-raising.

SWINE.

The limited importation of swine (47 in all) show that hog-raising is neither popular nor profitable in the Dominion. Canada not being a corn-producing country, it is not likely that hog-breeding will ever be developed further than to supply the markets for home consumption and occasional shipments of choice pork, which always commands good prices and a ready market in Britain.

THE POINT LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Rearrangement and Extension.

I have much pleasure in reporting that, in accordance with your instructions, the quarantine grounds have been enlarged, and now cover an area of about fifty acres of land, which, from its high and dry position, forming as it does a plateau 300 feet above the level of the river, it is very airy and healthy. The whole grounds are now enclosed by a board fence six feet high. The entrances are three in number, viz., one by the main entrance to the fort and one at each limit in front, the former leading to the fort and the buildings in front of it, the latter to the other buildings by a private road divided off within the grounds close to the boundary fence. From this road gates open into each field in the centre of which the building is situated. The buildings now consist of, the receiving shed at the landing stage, into which the stock are received and kept for twenty-four hours after arrival, and where they are carefully inspected before being admitted into the quarantine.

The buildings in the quarantine proper are sixteen in number—all separate—and affording the very best of accommodation for 400 head of cattle, provided with loose boxes for bulls and calving cows. Each building is placed in the middle of a field of from three to three and a-half acres. These yards are isolated by a six foot close-boarded fence, and they are provided with water, either from wells in the field, or it is carted regularly and abundantly every day.

Provision is also made for further isolation of animals within a building or field in case of necessity from any cause, by means of portable fences.

It will thus be seen that it is now well suited for carrying out the most stringent regulations without any risk to animals already in quarantine or from them to new arrivals.

I have pleasure in reporting that we have received congratulatory letters and favourable criticisms from visitors, importers, and the press. The following extract from a letter received from Mr. C. P. Lyman, F.R.C.V.S., Chief Veterinary Inspector and Adviser of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, United States, will confirm the above description of the quarantine, and Mr. Lyman having recently, in the course of his professional duties, visited European quarantines, his opinion is all the more complimentary. He says: "Of all the arrangements for the receipt and quarantine of cattle that I have ever seen, yours are the most perfect, the most comfortable for the animals, and offers by far the greatest guarantee of safety to the importer. I long for the day when our own people will realize the necessity that exists here for similar establishments, and when it comes I should certainly recommend their establishment upon the general plan inaugurated by you at Point Lévis."

ROUTINE OF QUARANTINE.

The following is a synopsis of the routine of quarantine as now conducted:—

Importers usually notify the Inspector of the numbers of stock they expect and the probable date of their arrival, so that arrangements can be made for their reception. The local Inspector and one or more of the quarantine officers are usually present on the arrival of the steamer. The animals are removed to the receiving shed close to the landing stage; here they are kept for about twenty-four hours, and are carefully inspected, when, if no signs of disease are detected, they are driven by a road over which no domestic cattle travel to the quarantine, and taken direct to the building set apart for them, and within this enclosure they are kept for 90 days, attended by men who are not allowed to visit the other stock, as far as it can be prevented, and are visited every day by the Assistant Inspector.

SHEEP AND SWINE,

If found healthy on landing, are allowed to be taken to their destination, as the period of incubation of the diseases to which they are liable is usually exceeded by the time occupied by the voyage.

Any cattle showing symptoms of illness are immediately isolated, either by removal to unoccupied buildings, or by partitioning off a distant part of the shed they occupy, as the nature of the sickness necessitates, and are there attended by a man who has nothing to do with the other cattle, and are treated according to the requirements of the case.

During the busy season when there are many animals in quarantine, a weekly inspection of them all is made by the Chief Inspector, who is constantly kept informed of everything transpiring in connection with the quarantine.

The only disease of a contagious nature which occurred in stock in quarantine during the past season was

VACCINIA OR COW-POX.

This occurred in the herd of Holsteins imported from Antwerp, about four weeks after they were received. As soon as observed, a division and separation of diseased, suspected and healthy, was at once made; the diseased, four in number, being completely isolated, and their building fenced in, one man being detailed to attend to them, he having no access to the others. Eight more became affected and were similarly isolated.

The disease assumed more aggravated characters than is usual; the vesicles were not confined to the udder, but spread over the legs, thighs, back, neck and pole. The

vesicles on the neck and back became confluent and pustular, the scabs thin and easily removed so that large raw surfaces resulted from these acuminate variolæ being rubbed against the stall. On the udder, thighs and legs the varioloid character, course and termination were more distinctly marked, and in a few cases it presented only the symptoms usually seen in cow-pox.

I am happy to say that the means adopted to prevent it from spreading proved sufficient, and by the time their period of quarantine had elapsed they were discharged in good health.

SORE FEET IN SHEEP.

I beg to report that notwithstanding the large number of sheep imported, no disease of a contagious nature was found in them. Many of them suffered from sore feet presenting symptoms similar to "foot rot," there being suppuration, detachment of the horn of the sole and wall, produced by the long standing in manure, rendered soft and acrid by salt water and urine. These cases recover very soon after being dressed and turned loose on cool earth, and does not spread as "foot rot" is supposed to do. I desire to call your attention to this specially, as the same condition no doubt is found on Canadian sheep on arrival at British ports, and if not understood, or if discovered co-existent with the vesicular eruption of aphtha, which at times prevails to a considerable extent in sheep driven long distances during hot weather over dusty roads, fed on dry food with an insufficient supply of water, it might be mistaken for the "foot and mouth disease." A careful investigation, however, would at once discover the absence of the essential symptoms of the latter, viz.: its contagiousness, fever, and vesicular eruptions in the interdigital spaces, udder and mouth,—conducted as inspection at the Imperial ports is, under the able direction of the gentlemen forming the Veterinary department of the Privy Council, there is not the least danger but that should any such mistake be made by a port Inspector it would be at once corrected by the heads of the departments.

HEALTH OF STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

I have much pleasure in reporting, that notwithstanding the importance and magnitude which the cattle trade has attained, and the consequent increase in the movement of stock over the country and the large numbers imported from an infected country (Britain), Canada is entirely free from all disease of a contagious nature, included in the "Contagious Diseases Animals Act," and consequently continues to be an unscheduled country, and Canadian live stock are free to enter any port, and be conveyed to any market alive, the benefit of which is at least from \$20 to \$30 per head, for every bullock exported.

As is well known during the winter of 1880-81, many of our steamships had been engaged in carrying cattle from the American ports, and a few of them had been unfortunate enough to have foot and mouth disease break out in their cargoes from infected headropes—their return to the Canadian trade was a matter of grave apprehension to Canadian cattle shippers and Insurance companies. To meet the requirements of the case, the following Order in Council was passed, and as the result now shows the measures adopted were sufficient, and no disease appeared in the Canadian cattle, either at the ports or on board ship.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Saturday, 9th day of April, 1881.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

"Whereas disease of a contagious nature has been found among cattle which have been landed in England from vessels which have sailed from Portland and Halifax,

such vessels having been infected from having previously carried diseased cattle from Ports in the United States; and whereas it is expedient to provide measures to prevent such disease from being carried in ships freighted with Canadian cattle, and to provide against the danger of its being introduced thereby into Canada;

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and under the provisions of the Act passed in the Session of Parliament of Canada, hold in the 42nd year of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter 23, and intituled: "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals;"

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to make the following Regulations and Orders, namely:—

1. All vessels which have carried cattle from any Port in the United States, shall be prohibited from loading cattle in Canada for a period of thirty days thereafter; and, further, until such vessel shall have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of an Inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

2. All vessels which have carried cattle from any United States Port, among any of which "Foot and Mouth Disease" shall have been found, shall be prohibited, for a period of sixty days thereafter, from loading cattle in any Canadian Port; and, further, until such vessel shall have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, under the supervision of an Inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

3. All vessels which have carried cattle from any United States Port, among any of which shall have been found the disease known as "*Pleuro-Pneumonia*," shall be prohibited, for a period of ninety days thereafter, from loading cattle in any Canadian Port; and, further, until such vessels shall have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of an Inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture."

J. O. COTE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

DANGER FROM HEAD ROPES.

We were were also fortunate enough to escape introduction of disease by another means, viz.: the re-importation of head ropes from Liverpool and other infected ports. The prohibition of the practice of carrying back head ropes, first by Departmental Letter and subsequently by Order in Council, saved Canada from the loss and inconvenience of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease on board cattle carrying steamers, which are experienced by the United States, and which, on investigation, was traced to head ropes which had been in infected places in Britain being again used on export cattle.

The following extract, from the report of Mr. Lyman, Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Department of Agriculture of the United States, of his investigations of this subject at the Imperial ports will show the manner in which these outbreaks have occurred on steamers carrying stock from American ports:—

"All cattle shipped from America to Great Britain are, after going on board the steamer, tied to stanchions by ropes which have been placed around the base of the horns, technically known as 'head ropes.' Upon their arrival at the port of destination the end that was made fast to the fixture on the vessel is untied and the animals, with the ropes still hanging, are driven into the lairs where they are to remain until taken out for slaughter. At Deptford these ropes are sometimes removed from the heads in the lairages where they are sold, at others they accompany them to the shambles. In Liverpool, so far as I have observed, they always remain on the animals until they are slaughtered. In this way every chance is given for their thorough impregnation with the virus of any contagious disease that may be present either in the lairs or the slaughter houses. To say how thorough this chance is, I may say that in London I saw a lot of Dutch bulls tied 'head on' to the

same rail with a lot of American bullocks; also a lot of Spanish head ropes hanging over a rail to which American animals were tied at the time, and in the shamble pens were some cattle with the original head ropes on, some with ropes supplied by the butchers, and others without either, mixed indiscriminately with Spanish and Dutch cattle all awaiting slaughter. In several instances the animals in one pen were tied facing those in the next, all to the same rail.

I was told by the Inspector at Deptford that no head ropes had been returned to America for two years, but I think he must have been mistaken in this, for not only were dates given me by the steamship owners, upon which they had received and shipped them, but on several occasions while at Deptford I saw large bunches of them hanging over the cross rails, which, upon inquiry from the workmen collecting them, I was told were being got ready for re-shipment to the United States.

At Liverpool, Mr. Moore assured me that old ropes were constantly returned, and that he, realizing the danger of such a practice, had done what little he could to prevent it. From inquiry and personal observation I find that, as a rule, cattle going abroad are "roped" either after the car load arrives at the dock, when a man goes into the car for the purpose, or else not until the animal has been driven from the car onto the steamer. To this fortunate circumstance, and for no other reason probably is it that the animals in our home market have so far escaped foot and mouth disease. Although following the movements of contagion is, as a rule, not the most certain of all pursuits, it does seem as if this investigation into the causes of the appearance of this disease among some of our cattle landed in Great Britain during the past year had been attended with success, and that, while certain dangerous practices are allowed in the matter of unsafe articles of import, such as unwashed wools, green hides, skins, &c., there is no one cause among them all sufficiently constant to be regarded with anything more than suspicion. On the other hand, the evidence plainly shows, that to the article not looked upon or imported as cargo, but simply sent back to accommodate the cattle shippers, and used by them without a thought of danger, must be ascribed the cause of these outbreaks, and when the evidence is read, the transmission of foot and mouth disease by the head ropes seems so simple and easy of accomplishment that the wonder is that any one conversant with the practice of the trade need for a moment have had any doubt as to the true source of the infection."

The Order in Council above referred to provides for the prohibition of the re-use of head-ropes in any circumstances whatever on board ships carrying cattle between Canadian ports and those of the United Kingdom, and authorizes the Minister to give such directions as may be necessary to carry out such prohibition, and that all vessels neglecting to obey them shall be liable to be declared infected, under the "Animals Contagious Diseases Act, 1879."

Fortunately these ropes were not taken from the ports into the country, as roping is seldom done till they are placed on board the steamer at the port, except in the case of a few bulls, consequently the principal danger was on board ship, as occurred on United States steamers. The strict carrying out of the Order in Council will avert any danger from this source.

APHTHA IN SHEEP.

A mild form of aphtha, a vesicular eruption on the lips, has prevailed to a considerable extent among sheep during the past summer, due in many cases to deranged digestion consequent on long road and railway journeys, insufficient food and water, both being irregularly supplied, leading to derangements of the digestive organs. This disease is quite harmless, and at most, causes but temporary inconvenience. It is important, however, in this connection, as vesicles on the mouth constitutes one of the symptoms of foot and mouth diseases, and it happens that sheep which have been road driven long journeys, then carried in railroad cars for several hundred miles, and again confined about two weeks in the close pens of an ocean steamer, their feet during both the land and ocean journeys become macerated

by the acrid manure and urine, rendered more irritating by the addition of salt water, it is not surprising to find that so many have sore feet, and it becomes very difficult for an Inspector on the alert for "foot and mouth disease" to determine the true nature of the condition.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

"A skin disease of a purely local nature, due to an insect which induces irritation, ulceration, suppuration and encrustation on the surface of the body generally. It is a contagious disease, never originating spontaneously, and requiring for its development the passage of the parasites or their eggs from diseased to healthy animals." (Gamgee.)

The discovery of the disease in some Canadian sheep at Liverpool during the past autumn, was a matter of surprise to every one connected with stock exportation at Canadian ports, as so far, I have not been able to discover by the means at my disposal, the existence of scab in any part of the Dominion; however, I will continue to prosecute the enquiry and discover if possible the disease, if it does exist in the country, and proceed at once to deal with it in accordance with the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879."

ANTHRAX.

The prevalence of this fatal disease in many parts of the Dominion, and the heavy losses which it occasions, calls for more than a passing notice; hence I have added an appendix to this report on this subject, see page .

THE ENDEMIC DISEASE AT PICTOU, N.S.

This disease, which has existed for nearly thirty years in and around Pictou, Nova Scotia, still continues, but remains localized within the limited area in which it has existed since its introduction. (See Appendix, Special Report.)

HEALTH OF SWINE.

No disease of any kind is reported to occur amongst Canadian swine; and by Order in Council of May 3rd, 1880, the importation of swine from the United States is prohibited, except for slaughter in bonded warehouses, where, "after the reception of the swine into the bonded warehouse or slaughter house, it shall not be lawful to remove any of them alive therefrom under any pretence or for any reason whatever." In this way there is no risk of introducing hog cholera which seems to prevail extensively in swine in the Western States.

ATTEMPTS AND REQUESTS TO EVADE THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

I beg to report that throughout the Dominion the provisions of the Order in Council of 23rd April, 1880, have been strictly enforced.

Only a few attempts at importation from American ports contrary to quarantine regulations have been detected. Of these one was a bull calf imported from Scotland *via* Boston, which was taken to Montreal, and thence to a farm about fifty miles from that city. This animal was seized, killed, and the farm placed in quarantine. In several other instances the animals were stopped at the ports and prevented from entering. Numerous applications for permission to import animals from the United States have been made, but in no instance has it been granted.

In this connection I beg to report that considerable dissatisfaction has, from time to time, been expressed by United States breeders, that their cattle are not permitted to enter the Dominion even by quarantine of ninety days as are British cattle; more especially is this complained of by breeders in the Western States. Considering that

no evidence has yet been adduced that pleuro-pneumonia exists in the West, and that only a very few breeding animals would be imported, under a rigid system of quarantine there would be no danger whatever to Canadian stock. It is to be hoped that Imperial regulations will be modified so that this international courtesy could be extended without Canada being placed on the scheduled list.

QUARANTINE FOR THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Since my last Report a new and extensive field for cattle-breeding has been opened up in the grazing lands of the Bow River and McLeod districts of the North-West Territories. About 30,000 head of Montana cattle have been imported to that country for the purpose of stocking ranches for breeding cattle on a large scale. The value of these herds in that new territory is very great, and by the importation of pure bred bulls from the best British herds, their value will be greatly increased. In view, therefore, of the fact that large numbers of calves from the infected districts in the Eastern States are yearly imported to the cattle-raising regions of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, there is very serious danger to be apprehended from the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia from this source. In the recent report on "Contagious Diseases of Domestic Animals," published by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, we find that an investigation of an alleged outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois shows that on four farms in these States, visited by Drs. McLean and Detmers, no less than 547 calves were imported principally from the State of New York, in which pleuro-pneumonia exist, and of these no less than 132 died from a disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, but discovered by the investigators to be "anthrax fever" in some, and "lobular pneumonia," the effects of "phthisis pulmonalis verminalis," in others. In view of these facts, and seeing that, except in the State of Illinois, no prohibition has yet been put on this dangerous traffic in calves from infected districts in the Eastern States to the great grazing States of the West, I feel it my duty to suggest that there is some danger that pleuro-pneumonia may be carried to the unfenced ranges of the far west, and that it is incumbent on the Government to take some preventative measures to protect the cattle interests of the Canadian North-West—if not by prohibition or quarantine, at least by a rigid inspection before admission to the Dominion.

INVESTIGATIONS OF REPORTED DISEASE.

I beg to report that, acting under departmental instructions, investigations have been made from time to time of reported disease, in every instance with the result of finding merely common ailments of a local and non-contagious nature—thus in three instances disease in the feet was found arising from mud scalding and disappeared on the removal of the cause.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease still continues to appear in isolated herds and individual animals, but by the owners voluntarily killing them and avoiding breeding from tuberculous animals, it is gradually disappearing from Canadian cattle.

STATEMENT OF CATTLE imported and quarantined

Date.	Steamer.	From	Shorthorn.		Hereford.		Polled Aberdeen.		Galloway.		Polled Suffolk.	
			Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.
March 5	Nestorian.....	Glasgow.....					1	8				
April 11	Texas.....	Liverpool.....										
do 11	do	do	1	17	43	20	11	17				
May 29	Oxen Holm.....	do			2	6						
do 29	do	do	2	2	1		1	4				
June 13	Quebec	do			1	4						
do 13	do	do	2	13								
do 13	do	do	1	2								
do 13	do	do		4								
do 13	do	do							1	6		
do 13	do	do					1	3				
do 13	do	do	4	6								
do 13	do	do										
June 16	Mississippi.....	do			61	38	9	31				
do 23	Lake Champlain....	do	1	4			1	4				
Aug. 3	Colino.....	Glasgow.....					3	17				
do 9	Lake Manitoba.....	Liverpool.....	1									
do 21	Lake Nipigon.....	do		3								
do 25	Scandinavian.....	do	2				1	2				
do 25	do	do	5	7	2	1	3	3			4	4
do 25	do	do	2	2								
Sept. 10	Champlain.....	do	8	12	10	4	5	11				
do 19	Karo.....	Antwerp.....										
Oct. 20	Dominion	do						12				
do 20	do	do					6					
Nov. 9	Texas.....	Liverpool.....			36		1	9				
do 9	do	do			50							
do 9	do	do	1	21								
do 9	do	do	4	9								
do 9	do	do						9				
do 9	do	do						9				
do 9	do	do						7				
			34	102	206	82	51	129	1	6	4	4

at Point Lévis, during the season.

Ayrshire.		Alderney.		Guernsey.		Holstein.		Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.	Date of Discharge.	Name and Address of Owner.
Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.				
				1	2			1		May 24	Hon. J. H. Pope, Cookshire.
		1	7					2	1	June 24	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, St. Ann's.
								13		do 24	Cochrane Ranch Co., Bow River, N.-W. Territory, and M. L. Cochrane, Compton, P.Q.
1	3							1		Aug. 12	Dawes & Co., Lachine.
										May 29	Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.
								1		Aug. 25	C. C. Bridges, Shanty Bay, Ont.
										do 25	J. J. Davidson, Balsom, Ont.
										do 25	John Isaac, Cobourg, Ont.
										do 25	J. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.
										do 25	T. McRae, Guelph, Ont.
										do 25	Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P.Q.
		2	7					1		do 25	R. Gibson, Ilderton, Ont.
								3	1	Sept. 1	S. Beattie, Toronto, Ont.
											1 Simpson & Gudel, Pleasant Hill, Miss.
									1	do 12	G. Whitfield, Rougemont, P.Q.
										do 17	G. Findlay & Co., Chicago, Ill.
								1		do 25	A. Johnston, Pickering, Ont.
								1		Nov. 14	James Cotton, Chicago, Ill.
								1		do 12	Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P.Q.
3	5							6		do 14	Government of New Brunswick.
								1		do 11	H. Y. Attril, Goderich, Ont.
								1		Sept. 10	G. Whitfield, Rougemont, P.Q.
										do 18	Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill.
										do 20	Hon. J. H. Pope, Cookshire.
										do 20	Jos. Hickson, Montreal.
			4					1		Nov. 9	Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P.Q., & J. M. Browning, Longueuil.
										do 9	Cochrane Ranch Co., Bow River, N.-W. Territory.
										do 9	R. Gibson, Ilderton, Ont.
										do 9	R. Craig, Brampton, Ont.
										do 9	Hon. J. H. Pope, Cookshire.
										do 9	Central Board of Agriculture, Nova Scotia.
										do 9	Hon. J. H. Pope, Cookshire.
4	8	3	18	1	2	2	2	60	33		

STATEMENT OF SHEEP Imported and Quarantined

Date.	Steamer.	From.	Cotswold.		Leicester.		Shropshire.		Southdown.	
			Ram.	Ewe.	Ram.	Ewe.	Ram.	Ewe.	Ram.	Ewe.
April 11...	Texas	Liverpool...					2	10		
do 11...	do	do					10	39		
May 29...	Oxenholme	do					5	25		
do 29...	do	do	1		1	2	1	17	1	4
do 29...	do	do	4	15			2	20		
do 29...	do	do								
June 13...	Quebec	do						28		
do 22...	Lucerne	do			3	5				
July 12...	Nipigon	do	38	68			11	73	3	10
do 12...	do	do	10	39						
do 12...	do	do	7	11					2	
Aug. 1...	Champlain	do					1	24	3	12
do 9...	Manitoba	do	16	33	3					
do 9...	do	do	11	38		1	4			
do 21...	Nipigon	do	5	30			26	103		
do 25...	Scandinavian	do	1	2			18	60		
do 25...	do	do				31	44			
do 29...	Montreal	do	5	10						
do 29...	do	do	5	20						
do 30...	Lake Winnipeg	do					1			
Sept. 10...	Champlain	do					2	5		
do 17...	Manitoba	do					2	4		
Oct. 5...	Scandinavian	do	1							
Nov. 6...	Moravian	Glasgow				3				
do 9...	Texas	Liverpool...					1	6		
do 9...	do	do						15		
April 30...	Prince Edward	do	4	1	5		11	5		
do 30...	Onaway	do					1	4		
			108	267	12	42	142	430	9	26

at Point Lévis during the season.

Oxford down.		Hampshire.		Lincolnshire.		Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.	Date of Discharge.	Name and Address of Owner.
Ram.	Ewe.	Ram.	Ewe.	Ram.	Ewe.				
2	20							April 11...	Hon. J. J. C. Abbot, St. Anne's, P.Q.
								do 11...	Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P.Q.
1	6							May 29...	do do do
3	27							do 29...	Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.
2	40							do 29...	R. Miller, Pickering, Ont.
								do 29...	R. Miller, jun., do
								Aug. 25...	C. C. Bridges, Shanty Bay, Ont.
								June 23...	John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.
								July 13...	Wm. Miller, Pickering, Ont.
								do 13...	J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont.
9	25							do 13...	Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.
		1						Aug. 1...	H. H. Spence, Whitby, Ont.
								do 12...	A. Johnstone, Pickering, Ont.
								do 12...	James Main, Boyne, Ont.
								do 26...	Colton & Carter, Chicago, Ill.
							1 ram	do 26...	S. Beattie, Toronto, Ont.
							3 rams	do 30...	Government of New Brunswick.
								do 30...	S. Beattie, Toronto, Ont.
								do 30...	Government of New Brunswick.
								Sept. 1...	H. W. Gove, Washington, Ill.
								do 10...	John Geary, London, Ont.
				1				do 18...	T. G. Bell, Lonsborough, Ont.
								Oct. 5...	J. Booth, Caledonia, Ont.
								Nov. 8...	Powell and Brothers, Springborough, Crawford Co., Penn.
								do 19...	H. Travis, Ilderton, Ont.
2								do 9...	Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P.Q.
								April 30...	Government of Prince Edward Island
								do 30...	do Nova Scotia.
19	118	1		1					

STATEMENT OF SWINE IMPORTED and Quarantined at Point Lévis during the Season.

Date.	Steamer.	From	Berkshire.		Suffolk.		Yorkshire.		Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.	Date of Discharge.	Name and Address of Owner.
			Boar.	Sow.	Boar.	Sow.	Boar.	Sow.				
April 11...	Texas.....	Liverpool			1	1				April 11...	Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P.Q.	
July 12...	Nipigon.....	do	2							July 13...		
Aug. 9...	Manitoba.....	do		4						Aug. 12...	A. Johnstone, Pickering, Ont.	
do 9...	do	do	3	5	1	1				do 12...	James Main, Byrne, Ont.	
do 9...	do	do	10	8		5	5			do 30...	Government of New Brunswick.	
Oct. 19...	Lake Champlain	do					1			Oct. 20...	Jas. Bowen, Quebec.	
April 30...	Prince Edward.	do	1							April 30...	Government of Prince Edward Island.	
do 30...	Onaway.....	do	1	4						do 30...	Sackville, Nova Scotia.	
			17	21	2	2	5	6				

REPORT OF THE EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

The following figures will show the numbers of cattle, sheep and swine exported to Europe during the past five years, from Canadian ports:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1877.....	6,940	9,509	430
1878.....	18,655	41,225	2,078
1879.....	25,009	80,332	5,385
1880.....	50,905	81,843	700
1881.....	45,535	62,401	

Numbers shipped from each port:—

1880	{ Montreal.....	35,416	67,943	700
	{ Quebec.....	9,894	11,208	
	{ Halifax.....	5,595	2,692	
1881	{ Montreal.....	32,722	39,218	
	{ Quebec.....	9,212	21,809	
	{ Halifax.....	3,601	1,374	
Total less than last year.....		5,370	19,442	700

It will be seen from the above figures that the export of live stock from the ports of the Dominion during the past season has fallen short of last year. This is to be accounted for by the fact that for the past three years nearly all the marketable cattle in the country were bought for export, and thousands were sent out of the country, which, in the interests of the Dominion, should have been kept at home, as they were only fit to be sold as store cattle in British markets. Up to the commencement of exportation the current of trade, in such animals, was across the Suspension Bridge to Buffalo, whence they were distributed over the Eastern States to be fed for home consumption. For three years back this trade has been almost abandoned by American buyers who found they could not compete with Canadian shippers. A variety of circumstances, however, have led to a re-opening of a large trade between Ontario and Western New York, and thousands of store cattle have been sold in the Buffalo stock yards.

Unfortunately, for the shippers, a "ring" had been formed among themselves and the most of the regular line ships had been engaged by them as high as £6 per head; whereas rates charged by outside ships were little more than half that sum, and from Boston as low as £2 10s. hence the profits were materially lessened from this cause.

Unfortunately, too, the shippers injured their own business by endeavouring to "make a corner" by the purchase of most of the cattle very early in the season at prices far too high.

Large numbers of Canadian cattle have been shipped *via* Boston and Portland; according to information kindly furnished by Mr. C. H. Chandler, agent for live stock salesmen, 7,955 cattle and 9,465 sheep were exported from Canada and shipped from United States' ports.

By the official report of the Department of Customs, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1881, we find that the following numbers of live stock were exported from the Dominion to the United States:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.
Ontario.....	12,294	5,979	2,006	188,257
Quebec.....	8,811	1,575	18	57,705
Nova Scotia.....	4	1	.....	105
New Brunswick.....	486	3	.....	18,830
Manitoba and Prince Edward Island	3	.....	.....	13
Total.....	21,598	7,558	2,024	264,910

Hence it will be seen that, although the numbers shipped to Britain from Canadian ports are less than last year, the total number of animals which have been exported from the Dominion during the past year is much greater. A marked improvement in the quality of the stock, especially during the last three months, was very apparent. A pleasing feature in cattle breeding in the Dominion, is the fact that besides the large numbers of pure bred bulis which have been imported from Europe, there has been a large demand for Shorthorn and Hereford bulls bred in the country, and prices have been high accordingly; consequently, in a few years, we may look for considerable improvement in the quality of the animals exported, and a disappearance of the inferior cattle which form a large proportion of the export stock at present.

DISINFECTION OF STEAMERS.

I beg to report that, in accordance with the provisions of the Order in-Council of 9th May, 1881, every steamer that had been carrying cattle from a United States port, was prohibited from carrying Canadian cattle for a period of thirty days thereafter; and two steamers on which cattle with "foot and mouth disease" had been carried, were prohibited from carrying Canadian cattle for sixty days thereafter. None had carried animals with pleuro-pneumonia. Each vessel coming under the provisions of this Order was thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the Port Inspector.

I am happy to be able to report that the steamship agents cheerfully seconded the efforts of the inspectors in carrying out a thorough system of disinfection, and the result has been that no outbreak of these diseases from infected ships has occurred.

I also beg to report that the Order in Council prohibiting the re-importation of headropes has been carefully carried out; but in this matter, some of the shippers, blind to their own interests, seem inclined to take their chances, and it may require the enforcement of the penalties for infringing the order, in a few instances, to stop the dangerous practice.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CATTLE YARDS.

I am happy to be able to report that the Grand Trunk yards at Point St. Charles have been enlarged, sub-divided, and comfortable sheds with feed-boxes, drinking troughs and all the appliances necessary for the safety and comfort of the stock, and that under the management of Messrs. Acer and Kennedy they will be properly managed, so that one of the drawbacks to the cattle trade has been in a measure removed.

I must again, however, call your attention to the inconveniences experienced from shipping cattle on a crowded wharf, and again urge the great advantage to the trade, a special wharf some distance down the river would be, say at Longue Pointe, where the stock could be rested, fed, inspected and shipped, thus avoiding the long, dusty drives, the exposure to the burning sun on the wharves, the dust and turmoil of a ship loading grain, and thus start on their voyage under far more favourable condition than they can do under the present inconveniences. The cattle yards at Point Lévis have also been greatly improved, being enlarged, levelled, and comfortable sheds provided.

INSUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATION FOR CATTLE ATTENDANTS ON THE STEAMERS.

Complaints by men sent in charge of cattle on steamers were numerous during the past season, chiefly, want of or insufficient accommodation. Of course, I am aware that this does not properly belong to this report, but the inspectors are often appealed to, to intercede on their behalf. I therefore beg to recommend that the subject be brought before the proper department, and, if possible, some measures be taken to insure better accommodation for these men.

In conclusion, I beg to report that the duties of port inspection have been most efficiently conducted by Mr. M. C. Baker, V. S., and E. J. Carter, V. S., at the Port of Montreal, and Mr. J. A. Couture, V. S., at Quebec. The latter, also assisted by Mr. Wm. Welch and the men under them, have conducted the Point Levis quarantine in a very satisfactory manner.

I cannot close this Report without acknowledging the valuable assistance I have derived from the information from time to time received from Mr. John Dyke, Canadian Government Emigration Agent at Liverpool, whose watchful interest in our cattle trade at that port cannot be over-estimated. The reports forwarded also by the High Commissioner at London on matters relating to the trade, are of very great value in keeping your Inspectors informed of infected steamers and matters relating to contagious diseases in animals in Britain, information which is of the greatest importance in connection with both exportation from and importation to the Dominion, of live stock, which now form a very important item in the commerce of Canada.

Respectfully submitting the above report,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Inspector-in-Chief.

REMARKS ON CATTLE DISEASE.

ANTHRAX—CHARBON.

I beg to again call your attention to the fact that large numbers of animals are lost annually from the disease known as anthrax, a detailed account of which was published in my report for 1879. During the past summer numerous reports have reached me, and I have made several investigations at the request of farmers in this Province. In one instance, horses, cattle and swine were lost by this destroyer. As the deaths are sudden, often the animal dies without any preliminary symptoms, and the causes are not apparent, it is very difficult to deal with, treatment is useless, and preventative measures, until recently, were difficult to suggest and equally difficult to carry out. It is with great pleasure we hail therefore the discovery of M. Pasteur of a preventative, by means of inoculation with cultivated and attenuated virus. With your permission I will transcribe from the columns of the "Veterinary Journal" a most interesting address by M. Pasteur, delivered before the International Medical Congress in London during the past summer, and in doing so I would strongly recommend the adoption of Pasteur's simple but effectual means of preventing this death-dealing disease—which unless arrested will not only cause enormous annual losses, but the germs of the disease will be so wide spread in our soil that cattle breeding and feeding will ultimately become a precarious business.

I would call your attention especially to the danger arising from unburned carcasses of animals, dead from anthrax. In illustration of which I beg to transcribe the following report and experiments referred to by Pasteur, showing the danger of this practice, and would add that from my own observation and information supplied by others, the practice of leaving animals unburied in woods or commons, or on the shore is far too common in all parts of Canada. Seeing that this is due in most instances to ignorance of the results of the practice, and of the legal penalties attached to it, I would urgently recommend that the law be rigidly enforced throughout the Dominion, and that owners of animals dying of anthrax be compelled to bury them deeply and cover them with lime, or, better still, to burn them first and bury the ashes. Were statistics furnished of the annual losses in Canada from this disease now, and the yearly increasing losses which must result from a continuance of the present carelessness in disposing of carcasses capable of so infecting the soil as to render it the source of certain death to animals for generations, it would arouse the most indifferent to the importance of a combined effort to destroy these disease germs or spores by every means in their power.

I would also recommend that inoculation of all the animals on a farm on which anthrax appears, be made compulsory, and that the expense of the inoculation for one year at least be paid by the Government so as to encourage its introduction, and that information of the nature of this disease and its dangerous character should be furnished to farmers, with directions for disposal of the dead and preventative treatment of the living.

M. Pasteur quotes a note relating to anthrax, written by a former Ambassador of Saxony, at Paris, (Baron Seebach) to M. Tisserand, as long ago as 1865, as remarkably confirming the conclusions recently arrived at as to the nature of this disease.

The note states "that on the land belonging to the writer a tenant began in 1845, to introduce improvements in cultivation. With that view he selected as soil suitable—to be spread over the ground used during the winter of cattle pens, which was destined again to be removed after being enriched by the presence of the beasts to form manure—the earth from a strip of land which had been used for years to bring carcasses in. The soil was spread over half the space of the pens, and on this half nearly 900 oxen were placed. The sheep were placed close to them and the rest of the oxen at the other end. A few days after this, in one night, two of the oxen died, and the next day six more were lost. On the following morning forty-five were found dead, besides a sheep in the neighbouring enclosure. The loss continued. At last the earth was removed, the enclosure cleaned out and a layer of rubbish, a foot deep, was spread over the pens. For eight days the losses continued the same and then began gradually to diminish. In the first fifteen days 312 oxen had perished in the enclosure covered by the removed earth, and eight sheep belonging to the neighbouring pen. No deaths occurred in the enclosure which was separated from the fatal spot. In the spring, the sheep were turned out to pasture on land manured by earth taken from the place where the sheep which died in winter had been buried. In eight days thirteen of these sheep were dead, although the soil had been well turned, exposed to air and frost and mixed with lime and ashes; and of ten more, which were confined here as an experiment, three died in three days. The shepherd had a belief that certain fields were unhealthy and not fit to pass the night upon. A field, in the corner of which a sheep had been buried, was sown with wheat and the next year with clover, which grew with great luxuriance on the spot mentioned. Some of the clover was taken from the spot by a neighbouring woman, who fed her goat and cow with it. The next day the cow had a decided attack of anthrax and the goat had already died from the same disease. Hence the germs—derived from the dead sheep—had been transmitted through the clover after nearly two years. After this the plan hitherto adopted of burying cattle in shallow graves on the pasturage was abandoned for that of having a special place well divided off and set apart for the purpose, with the result that, whereas, previously to this step, the loss of animals had been from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, the average was only 7 per cent. for the five years following, and after two years had fallen to 5 per cent. and three years later to 3 per cent."—*Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society.*

PASTEUR ON THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE AND ITS PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE.

(From the *Veterinary Journal.*)

At a recent meeting of the International Medical Congress, in London, among the most remarkable of the addresses delivered was that by M. Pasteur, on the Germ Theory of Disease, which possesses more than ordinary interest for veterinary surgeons, and which, for this reason, we reproduce. After alluding to the favourable reception his discoveries had received, he says:—"I am happy to be able to thank you by bringing to your notice a new advance in the study of microbes* as applied to the prevention of transmissible diseases—diseases which, for the most part, are fraught with terrible consequences, both for man and domestic animals. The subject of my communication is vaccination † in relation to chicken cholera and splenic fever, and

* Bacteria or Bacilli.—Ed. V. J.

† This term is evidently erroneously applied. Protective inoculation should be substituted.—Ed. V. J.

a statement of the method by which we have arrived at these results—a method, the fruitfulness of which inspires me with boundless anticipations. Before discussing the question of splenic fever vaccine, which is the most important, permit me to recall the results of my investigations of chicken cholera. It is through this enquiry that new and highly important principles have been introduced into science concerning the virus or contagious quality of transmissible diseases. More than once in what I am about to say, I shall employ the expression 'virus-culture, as formerly, in my investigations on fermentation, I used the expressions, the culture of milk ferment, the culture of the butyric vibron, &c. Let us take, then, a fowl which is about to die of chicken cholera, and let us dip the end of a delicate glass rod in the blood of the fowl with the usual precautions, upon which I need not here dwell. Let us then touch with this charged point some bouillon de poule, very clear, but first of all, rendered sterile under a temperature of about 1150 centigrade, and made under conditions in which neither the outer air nor the vases employed can introduce germs—those germs which are in the air or on the surface of all objects. In a short time, if the little culture vase is placed in a temperature of 25° to 35°, you will see the liquid become turbid and full of tiny microbes, shaped like the figure 8, but often so small that under a high magnifying power they appear like points. Take from this vase a drop as small as you please, no more than can be carried on the point of a glass rod as sharp as a needle, and touch with this point a fresh quantity of sterilised bouillon de poule placed in a second vase, and the same phenomenon is produced. You deal in the same way with a third culture vase, with a fourth, and so on to a hundred or even a thousand, and invariably within a few hours the culture liquid becomes turbid and filled with the same minute organisms. At the end of two or three days' exposure to a temperature of about 30° centigrade the thickness of the liquid disappears, and a sediment is formed at the bottom of the vase. This signifies that the development of the minute organism has ceased—in other words, all the little points which caused the turbid appearance of the liquid have fallen to the bottom of the vase, and things will remain in this condition for a longer or shorter time, for months even, without either the liquid or the deposit undergoing any visible modification, inasmuch as we have taken care to exclude the germs of the atmosphere. A little stopper of cotton sifts the air which enters or issues from the vase through changes of temperature. Let us take one of our series of culture preparations, the hundredth or the thousandth, for instance, and compare it in respect to its virulence with the blood of a fowl which has died of cholera. In other words, let us inoculate under the skin ten fowls, for instance, each separately, with a tiny drop of infectious blood, and ten others with a similar quantity of the liquid in which the deposit has first been shaken up. Strange to say, the latter ten fowls will die as quickly and with the same symptoms as the former ten; the blood of all will be found to contain after death the same minute infectious organisms. This equality, so to speak, in the virulence, both of the culture preparation and of the blood, is due to an apparently futile circumstance. I have made a hundred culture preparations—at least, I have understood that this was done—without leaving any considerable interval between the impregnations. Let us now repeat exactly our successive cultures with this single difference, that we pass from one culture to that which follows it, from the hundredth to say the hundred and first, at intervals of a fortnight, a month, two months, three months, or ten months. If, now, we compare the virulence of the successive cultures a great change will be observed. It will be readily seen from an inoculation of a series of ten fowls that the virulence of one culture differs from that of the blood and from that of a preceding culture when a sufficiently long interval elapses between the impregnation of one culture with the microbe of the preceding. More than that, we may recognize by this mode of observation that it is possible to prepare cultures of varying degrees of virulence. One preparation will kill eight fowls out of ten, another five out of ten, another one out of ten, another none at all, although the microbe may still be cultivated. In fact, what is no less strange, if you take each of these cultures of attenuated virulence as a point of departure in the preparation of successive cultures and without appreciable intervals in the impregnation,

the whole series of these cultures will reproduce the attenuated virulence of that which has served as the starting point. Similarly, where the virulence is null it produces no effect. How, then, it may be asked, are the effects of these attenuating virulences revealed in the fowls? They are revealed by a local disorder, by a morbid modification more or less profound in a muscle, if it is a muscle which has been inoculated with the virus. The muscle is filled with microbes which are easily recognized, because the attenuated microbes have almost the bulk, the form, and the appearance of the most virulent microbes. But why is not the local disorder followed by death? For the moment let us answer by a statement of facts. They are these: The local disorder ceases of itself more or less speedily; the microbe is absorbed and digested, if one may say so, and little by little the muscle regains its normal condition. Then the disease has disappeared. When we inoculate with the microbe, the virulence of which is null, there is not even local disorder, the nature medicatrix carries it off at once, and here, indeed, we see the influence of the resistance of life, since this microbe, the virulence of which is null, multiplies itself. A little further, and we touch the principle of vaccination. When the fowls rendered sufficiently ill by the attenuated virus which the vital resistance has arrested in its development, they will when inoculated with virulent virus, suffer no evil effects, or only effects of a passing character. In fact, they no longer die from the mortal virus, and for a time sufficiently long, which in some cases may exceed a year. Chicken cholera cannot touch them, especially under the ordinary conditions of contagion which exists in fowl-houses. At this critical point of our manipulation—that is to say, in this interval of time which we have placed between two cultures, and which causes the attenuation—what occurs? I shall show you that in this interval the agent which intervenes is the oxygen of the air. Nothing more easily admits of proof. Let us produce a culture in a tube containing very little air, and close this tube with an enameller's lamp. The microbe in developing itself will speedily take all the oxygen of the tube and of the liquid, after which it will be quite free from contact with oxygen. In this case it does not appear that the microbe becomes appreciably attenuated, even after a great lapse of time. The oxygen of the air, then, would seem to be a possible modifying agent of the virulence of the microbe of the chicken cholera, that is to say, it may modify more or less the facility of its development in the body of animals. May we not be here in presence of a general law applicable to all kinds of views? What benefits may not be the result? We may hope to discover in this way the vaccine of all virulent diseases; and what is more natural than to begin our investigation of the vaccine of what we in French call Charbon, what you in England call Splenic Fever, and what in Russia is known as the Siberian pest, and in Germany as the Milzbrand. In this new investigation I have had the assistance of two devoted young savants—MM. Chamberland and Roux. At the outset we were met by a difficulty. Among the inferior organisms all do not resolve themselves into those corpuscle germs, which I was the first to point out as one of the forms of their possible development. Many infectious microbes do not resolve themselves in their cultures into corpuscle germs. Such is equally the case with beer yeast, which we do not see develop itself usually in breweries, for instance, except by a sort of scissiparity. One cell makes two or more, which form themselves in wreaths; the cells become more detached and the process recommences. In these cells real germs are not usually seen. The microbe of chicken cholera and many others behave in this way, so much so that the cultures of this microbe, although they may last for months without losing their power of fresh cultivation, perish finally like beer yeast which has exhausted all its aliments. The anthracoid microbe in artificial cultures behaves very differently. In the blood of animals, as in cultures, it is found in translucent filaments more or less segmented. This blood or these cultures freely exposed to air, instead of continuing according to the first mode of generation, show, at the end of forty-eight hours, corpuscle germs distributed in series more or less regular among the filaments. All around these corpuscles matter is absorbed, as I

have represented it formerly in one of the plates of my work on the diseases of silkworms. Little by little all connection between them disappear, and presently they are reduced to nothing more than germ-dust. If you make these corpuscles germinate, the new reproduces the virulence peculiar to the thready form which has produced these corpuscles, and this result is seen even after long exposure of these germs to contact with air. Recently we discovered them in pits in which animals dead of splenic fever had been buried for twelve years, and their culture was as virulent as that from the blood of an animal recently dead. Here I regret extremely to be obliged to shorten my remarks. I should have much pleasure in demonstrating that the anthracoid germs in the earth pits in which animals have been buried are brought to the surface by earthworms, and that in this fact we may find the whole etiology of disease, inasmuch as the animals swallow these germs with their food. A great difficulty presents itself when we attempt to apply our method of attenuation by the oxygen of the air to the anthracoid microbes. The virulence establishing itself very quickly, often after four and twenty hours, in an anthracoid germ which escapes the action of the air, it was impossible to think of discovering the vaccine of splenic fever in the conditions which had yielded that of chicken cholera. But was there, after all, reason to be discouraged? Certainly not; in fact, if you observe closely, you will find that there is no real difference between the mode of the generation of the anthracoid germ by scission and that of chicken cholera. We had, therefore, reason to hope that we might overcome the difficulty which stopped us by endeavouring to prevent the anthracoid microbe from producing corpuscle germs and to keep it in this condition in contact with oxygen for days, and weeks, and months. The experiment fortunately succeeded. In the ineffective (*neutre*) bouillon de poule the anthracoid microbe is no longer cultivable at 45° centigrade. Its culture, however, is easy at 42° or 43°, but in these conditions the microbe yields no spores; consequently it is possible to maintain in contact with the pure air at 42° or 43° a mycélienne culture of bacteria entirely free of germs. Then appear the very remarkable results which follow. In a month or six weeks the culture dies, that is to say, if one impregnates with it fresh bouillon, the latter is completely sterile. Up till that time life exists in the vase exposed to air and heat. If we examine the virulence of the culture at the end of two days, four days, six days, eight days, etc., it will be found that long before the death of the culture the microbe has lost all virulence, although still cultivable. Before this period it is found that the culture presents a series of attenuated virulences. Everything is similar to what happens in respect to the microbe in chicken cholera. Besides, each of these conditions of attenuated virulence may be reproduced by culture, in fact, since the carbon does not operate a second time (*ne récidive pas*) each of our attenuated anthracoid microbes constitutes for the superior microbe, a vaccine—that is to say, a virus capable of producing a milder disease. Here then we have a method of preparing the vaccine of splenic fever. You will see presently the practical importance of this result, but what interests us more particularly is to observe that we have here a proof that we are in possession of a general method of preparing virus vaccine based upon the action of the oxygen and the air—that is to say, of a cosmic force existing everywhere on the surface of the globe. I regret to be unable, from want of time, to show you that all these attenuated forms of virus may very easily, by a physiological artifice, be made to recover their original maximum virulence. The method I have just explained of obtaining the vaccine of splenic fever was no sooner made known than it was very extensively employed to prevent the splenic affection. In France we lose every year, by splenic fever, animals to the value of 20,000,000 francs. I was asked a public demonstration of the results already mentioned. This experiment I may relate in a few words. Fifty sheep were placed at my disposition, of which twenty-five were vaccinated. A fortnight afterwards the fifty sheep were inoculated with the most virulent anthracoid microbe. The twenty-five vaccinated sheep resisted the infection, the twenty-five unvaccinated died of splenic fever within fifty hours. Since that time my energies have been taxed to meet the demands of farmers for supplies of this

vaccine. In the space of fifteen days we have vaccinated in the departments surrounding Paris, more than 20,000 sheep and a large number of cattle and horses."

Trusting that this important subject will receive its due consideration, and that Canada will be one of the first to reap the benefits of this valuable scientific discovery.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN.

No. 26.

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

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

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

This Report also embraces the Pathological Report of Professor Osler, of McGill University; the Analytical Report of Professor Lawson, of Dalnousie College, Halifax, and the Statistical Report of Dr. William McEachran, of Montreal Veterinary College.

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

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

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

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

SYMPTOMS.

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

No. 1. D. Foots' steer, aged two years and a-half, of the native breed, small size and in fair condition, the general appearance is dull and listless, standing with the head depressed, the muzzle moist, the eyes prominent and sparkling, the belly large and round but not tympanitic, the coat dull and greasy from abundant sebaceous

secretion, especially over the back and loins. This was said to be characteristic of the disease, and it was said to have an odour of dung, which, however, was not very observable. The temperature 102°, pulse 90, small and irregular, respirations 30, short and shallow, the mucus membranes pale, the fæces fluid black and offensive.

No. 2. Mr. J. R. McDonald's black cow, four years old, said to be past recovery. She is small in size, of the native breed, and very much emaciated. She stands with the head down, a dull, heavy, listless expression, the muzzle moist, the coat glossy, the eyes bright, prominent and sparkling—(as Mr. McDonald remarked, "the eyes stuck out so bright and clear that you might snare them.") The mucous membranes are pale, the bowels very much relaxed, the tail and legs being soiled by black liquid fæces. The temperature was 101½ deg. The pulse, 72; respiration, 24; short and shallow. A noticeable rotundity of the belly, a splashing noise, distinctly audible on agitating the abdominal contents, a bitter taste and offensive smell from the milk, which is more apparent to some observers than others, and the smell is increased by heating. The secretion of milk is scanty and rapidly decreases. This cow continues to feed fairly and to ruminate.

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

Mr. Colin Chisholm's red cow.

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

Mr. John Simpson's cow.

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

Mr. Pratt Sinclair's red cow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

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

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

POST MORTEM,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The bladder was empty, pale, and its submucus layer oedematous.

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

noid fluid was greatly increased. The spinal cord presented the same general appearance.

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

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

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

Post mortem No. 2.—A small black four years old, very thin and feeble, said to have been ill for over two weeks. Pulse 72, respirations 24, short and shallow, temperature $10\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$. The abdomen is round and dependent, diarrhœa of black fœtid evacuations. Killed by a blow from an axe. The post mortem lesions correspond in every particular with those observed in David Foot's steer, except the gall-bladder which was about double its normal size; its coats were thick and oedematous and it contained about fifteen ounces of thick blackish-green bile.

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

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

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF FLUIDS AND TISSUES.

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

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

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

“ PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,

“ MCGILL COLLEGE, 31st July, 1880.

“ PROFESSOR MCEACHREN.

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

“ The examination of the portions of the solid organs gave no clue to the nature of the disease. The spleen tissue is apparently healthy and contains no bacilli. The

epithelium of the kidney and the liver cells are cloudy and very granular. The submucous coat of the stomach and intestine is much infiltrated with serum. There is nothing abnormal in the muscular substance.

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

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

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

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

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

"31st. Remains well.

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

"III, 26th. Inoculated a young rabbit.

"28th. Blood contains no bacilli.

"31st. Remains well.

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

"28th. Blood contains no bacilli.

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

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

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

"Yours, &c.,

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

MANNER IN WHICH IT IS SUPPOSED TO SPREAD.

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

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

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

At New Glasgow it first appeared on Squire McKay's barn, about twenty years ago. For a number of years it was confined to that locality, not extending west of here for years. He lost nearly all his stock (fifteen in number); after which he

built a new barn, but the disease broke out again in the new building, caused, he thinks, by his having retained some of the old stock. Three years ago he got rid of all the old stock, and since then he has had no disease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

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

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

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

DEFICIENCY OF ALBUMENOIDS IN THE FOOD.

A careful consideration of the information we possess with regard to the pathological conditions found in this disease, lead me to suspect that the inferior quality of the food on which these animals subsist, especially the hay, which, as a rule, is cut late, often after it has gone to seed, when it is well known it has lost most of the albumenoids. By reference to Professor Lawson's report, it will be seen that

“throughout the district the pastures are remarkable for the large quantities of weeds growing in them. The most conspicuous herbaceous plants in many of the pastures, with a single exception, were the native solidagos and asters, and other perennials that are usually avoided by cattle, although not known to have injurious effects. The most remarkable plant in the district is a European weed that has been naturalized around the town of Pictou, and in some cases fills whole fields to the exclusion of useful herbage,” (Ragwort.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Cases of dropsy occasionally are met with in which, as there appears no absolute organic disease, but only an hyperæmic condition of the blood, one is obliged to conclude that the effusion is dependent on this. Andral mentions that during a famine, where the poorer classes had been obliged to seek a scanty nourishment in roots and herbs growing in fields, many people became dropsical. This has not always been observed in famines, but a curious observation of Brucke's bears on this point. He confined a frog, having the sciatic nerve of one leg divided, in a glass vessel for some months. When the frog was insufficiently fed, oedema occurred in the

* For further information on the subject see Manual of Cattle Feeding, by ———

leg of which the nerve was divided. Abundant animal food removed the oedema, which reappeared when the animal was again starved. The occurrence of oedema in the affected leg only illustrates the effect of the abolition of nervous influence in causing local dropsy. The same thing is sometimes, though rarely, observed in infantile paralysis. Dr. Laycock has repeatedly drawn attention to similar facts.

"In these circumstances it is very probable that the proportion of albumen in the blood was diminished, as it is clear that the supply of it ordinarily derived from the food was so. When from cardiac or renal causes, or both combined, together with altered crasis of the blood, the tendency to dropsical effusion is very strong. It is quite remarkable how universal the dropsy becomes; the peritoneum, both pleura and the pericardium, may be found full of fluid, the areolar tissue everywhere infiltrated, the air cells of the lungs loaded with frothy serum, the tissues of the brain 'wet,' and the subarachnoid fluid greatly increased. In fact, it seems as if the vessels no longer presented any containing barrier but permitted the escape of fluid everywhere that it traversed. It is often observable in these cases after death, how the naturally transparent mucous membranes have lost this appearance; they look thick and of a dull white-grey tint, as it were soddened in the fluid. There can be no doubt but that this depends on a chronic thickening and increase of their fibrous layer."

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

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

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

Names.	Residence.	Number lost.	Number lost this Season.	Number now Healthy.	Number now Sick.	Length of time on Farm.	How disposed of.
Town of Pictou	Pictou	300	9	200	2	28 years	Buried or cast to sea.
Donald Fraser	Carriboo Road	16	0	28	0	18 do ago.	Buried.
Alexander Fraser	do	4	4	5	0	This season.	do
John Herriot	do	1	1	5	0	do	do
John Herriot, sen	do	6	3	1	0	20 years	do
Alexander Grant	do	1	1	3	0	This season.	do
Daniel Grant	do	14	4	2	0	15 years	do
D. Campbell	do	2	2	5	0	This season.	Burnt.
Jas. Foot	do	28	5	2	0	13 years	Buried or cast to sea.
G. W. Campbell	do	16	1	7	0	11 do	Buried.
John Fogo	do	4	1	1	0	5 do	do
H. B. Lowden	do	2	0	0	0	3 do	do
David Foot	do	20	0	3	0	12 do	Buried or cast to sea.
John Ferguson	do	1	0	0	0	9 do	do do
Judge Fogo	do	15	0	0	0	15 do	do do
John Murray	do	5	2	2	1	This season.	Buried.
Johnson Campbell	do	30	0	1	0	20 years	Buried or cast to sea.
M. McGregor	do	0	0	0	0	8 do	do
Wm. McDonald	West River Road	26	8	5	2	7 do	Buried.
John McDonald	do	1	0	5	0	6 do	do
John Harris	do	1	0	2	0	2 do	do
Miss McArthur	do	1	0	1	0	3 do	do
N. McLeod	do	1	1	3	0	8 do	do
D. Reid	do	1	1	2	0	This season.	do
Daniel Desmond	do	1	1	6	0	do	do
Wm. McConnell	do	2	2	1	0	do	do
Isaac Robley	do	1	0	4	0	1 year	do
Wm. Sobey	do	6	2	2	1	1 do	do

STATISTICS of Cattle Disease in Pictou, N.S., &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number Lost.	Lost this Season.	Number now Healthy.	Number now Sick.	Length of Time on Farm.	How Disposed of.
Mrs. Hogg.....	West River Road.....	2	0	1	0	2 years.....	Buried.
Wm. Stevenson.....	do.....	2	0	11	0	15 do.....	Buried or cast to sea.
Thos. A. Cameron.....	Loch Broom.....	10	3	1	0	8 do.....	Buried.
J. D. Cameron.....	do.....	6	0	1	1	15 do.....	do
Simon R. Fraser.....	do.....	13	2	1	0	7 do.....	do
George Hamilton.....	do.....	2	1	1	0	2 do.....	do
Thomas Fraser.....	Middle River.....	3	2	3	1	4 do.....	do
Wm. Lohead.....	do.....	2	1	2	0	1 do.....	do
Mrs. Conn.....	do.....	6	1	1	0	1 do.....	do
John Douglas.....	do.....	2	2	3	0	1 do.....	do
— Ross.....	Green Hill.....	3	2	5	0	2 do.....	do
Duncan Ross.....	do.....	3	0	5	1	2 do.....	do
Kenneth Forbes.....	do.....	6	3	7	1	2 do.....	do
John Ferguson.....	Fisher's Grant.....	3	0	15	0	2 do.....	do
Samuel Cameron.....	do.....	1	1	0	0	This season.....	do
Mrs. M. Collingwood.....	do.....	7	6	8	1	4 years.....	do
Wm. McKenzie.....	do.....	1	1	7	1	This season.....	do
Geo. Foster.....	do.....	1	1	4	0	do.....	do
A. McPherson.....	do.....	0	0	0	1	do.....	do
T. McPherson.....	do.....	1	1	1	1	do.....	do
G. McPherson.....	do.....	1	1	0	0	do.....	do
A. Smith.....	do.....	1	1	0	1	do.....	do
D. McArthur.....	do.....	1	1	1	0	do.....	do
A. Harris.....	do.....	1	1	4	0	do.....	do
Thos Hibbits.....	do.....	0	0	0	1	.....	do
Capt. Foster.....	do.....	1	1	2	0	This season.....	do
A. Tanner.....	do.....	1	1	4	0	do.....	do
S. Cameron.....	do.....	1	1	0	0	do.....	do
D. McGregor.....	do.....	1	0	3	1	1 year.....	do
J. McKay.....	do.....	0	0	2	1	This season.....	do
J. Cameron.....	West River Station...	1	1	8	0	do.....	do
A. McLean.....	do.....	2	2	4	0	This season.....	do
Wm. McLean.....	do.....	1	1	9	0	do.....	do
Town of New Glasgow...	New Glasgow.....	300	3	200	3	do.....	do
Thomas Fraser.....	Fraser's Mountain...	2	0	8	0	9 years.....	do
Allan Graham.....	The Glen.....	13	6	0	0	2 do.....	Buried.
Mrs. Roy.....	do.....	4	1	15	0	1 do.....	do
D. McClashan.....	do.....	6	3	4	0	3 do.....	Buried.
Wm. Love.....	do.....	12	4	2	0	7 do.....	do
John McArthur.....	do.....	7	0	1	0	2 do.....	do
D. Jackson.....	do.....	8	5	1	0	2 do.....	do
Robert Mitchell.....	do.....	4	0	0	0	4 do.....	Buried.
D. Stewart.....	do.....	7	7	9	0	This season.....	Buried.
Jacob Olding.....	do.....	4	3	3	1	3 years.....	do
Frank Love.....	Wentworth Grant...	9	3	1	0	10 years.....	Buried.
J. D. Grant.....	do.....	3	2	2	0	5 do.....	do
W. & J. Grant.....	do.....	14	3	1	0	4 do.....	do
Wm. McLaren.....	do.....	1	1	9	0	This season.....	do
Lewis McKenzie.....	do.....	4	2	3	0	5 years.....	do
J. W. Roy.....	Pine Tree Settlement.	10	1	19	1	6 do.....	do
Wm. Rae.....	do.....	1	0	3	0	1 do.....	do
Donald Stewart.....	do.....	7	6	13	1	1 do.....	do
John Weir.....	do.....	7	2	2	0	3 do.....	do
Jas. McArthur.....	do.....	5	2	5	1	6 do.....	Buried or Buried.
Jas. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	3	0	16	0	4 do.....	do
J. Sutherland.....	Sutherland's River...	2	2	5	1	This season.....	do
D. McDonald.....	do.....	2	0	2	0	2 years.....	do
Wm. Cameron.....	do.....	1	1	10	0	1 do.....	do
J. Sam. Copeland.....	Merigomish.....	11	4	8	0	5 do.....	do
J. D. Simpson.....	do.....	6	2	5	0	3 do.....	Buried.
D. Huggan.....	do.....	15	2	2	0	3 do.....	Buried.

STATISTICS of Cattle Disease in Pictou, N.S., &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Number Lost.	Number Lost this Season.	Number now Healthy.	Number now Sick.	Length of Time on Farm.	How Disposed of.
M. Simpson.....	Merigomish.....	7	0	13	0	1 year.....	Buried.
Mrs. Wm. Copeland.....	do.....	5	1	7	0	7 do.....	do
Forbes Smith.....	do.....	1	1	2	0	This season.	do
S. Simpson.....	do.....	1	1	5	0	do.....	do
J. D. Copeland.....	do.....	11	4	0	0	7 years.....	do
Wm. N. Copeland.....	do.....	7	1	0	0	5 do.....	do
Maurice McDonald.....	do.....	15	0	1	0	12 do.....	do
J. R. McDonald.....	do.....	7	1	3	0	10 do.....	do
Peter McDonald.....	do.....	8	0	11	1	14 do.....	do
D. Lamont.....	do.....	11	0	1	0	8 do.....	do
Ranald McVicar.....	do.....	30	1	3	0	15 do.....	do
Angus McVicar.....	do.....	16	1	0	0	7 do.....	do
Charles Smith.....	do.....	4	0	3	0	5 do.....	do
Donald McDonald.....	do.....	3	0	7	0	3 do.....	do
Chas. McVicar.....	do.....	1	1	4	0	This season.	do
Donald McVicar.....	do.....	10	1	2	3	5 years.....	do
Angus McKinnon.....	do.....	50	0	1	0	16 do.....	do
D. Mitchell.....	do.....	20	0	6	0	20 do.....	do
Widow M. Copeland.....	do.....	10	2	9	0	10 do.....	do
Alex. McDonald.....	do.....	9	0	1	0	11 do.....	do
John Munroe.....	do.....	4	0	1	1	5 do.....	do
Finley Campbell.....	do.....	6	5	3	0	4 do.....	do
Jas. Grant.....	do.....	2	1	11	0	3 do.....	do
Wm. Sutherland.....	do.....	12	5	6	0	4 do.....	do
Alex. McNeil.....	do.....	3	0	4	0	5 do.....	do
W. B. Stewart.....	do.....	6	0	1	0	7 do.....	do
Angus McDonald.....	do.....	2	0	3	0	2 do.....	do
Donald McGilvray.....	Somerville.....	1	0	5	0	2 do.....	do
Angus McGilvray.....	do.....	12	0	1	1	3 do.....	do
J. McGilvray.....	do.....	3	2	16	0	2 do.....	do
J. McGilvray.....	do.....	4	1	6	2	2 do.....	do
Lauchlan McGilvray.....	do.....	1	0	11	0	1 do.....	do
Alex. McGee.....	Knoydart.....	3	3	12	0	1 do.....	do
Angus McGee.....	do.....	2	2	9	0	This season.	do
D. McKinnon.....	do.....	2	1	1	0	2 years.....	do
D. McDonald.....	do.....	20	4	0	1	12 do.....	do
D. McDonald.....	do.....	8	6	7	1	3 do.....	do
Mortin McDonald.....	do.....	18	6	11	1	4 do.....	do
Total.....	.....	1,396	203	947	37		

SYNOPSIS of Statistical Report of the Cattle Disease in Pictou, Nova Scotia, September, 1881.

District.	Number of Animals Lost.	Numbers Lost this Season.	Numbers now Healthy.	Numbers now Sick.	Longest time on the Farm.
Town of Pictou and vicinity.....	465	33	265	3	28 years.
West River Road.....	44	15	43	3	15 do
Loch Broom.....	31	6	4	1	15 do
Middle River.....	13	6	9	1	4 do
Green River.....	11	5	17	2	2 do
Fisher's Grant.....	22	18	51	8	4 do
West River Station.....	4	4	21	0	this season.
Town of New Glasgow and vicinity	303	3	208	3	25 years.
The Glen.....	65	29	35	1	7 do
Wentworth Grant.....	31	11	16	0	10 do
Pine Tree Settlement.....	33	11	58	3	6 do
Sutherland's River.....	5	3	17	1	2 do
Merrigomish.....	293	24	124	5	20 do
Sommerville.....	21	3	39	3	3 do
Knoydart.....	55	22	40	3	12 do
Total.....	1,396	203	947	37	28 years.

MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE DISEASES.

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

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

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

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

IV. That the disease is contagious and incurable.

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

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

I beg therefore to recommend:—

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

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

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

d. That the quarantine be maintained until such time as the infected buildings be renovated and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Inspector appointed to carry out the quarantine, and all carcasses burned or buried, and all graves of cattle

thoroughly covered, and that the law forbidding the exposure of carcasses on public places unburied, or throwing them into the sea or on to the shore, be enforced.

ESTIMATED COST.

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

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

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

MORTALITY AND LOSS.

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

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Inspector of Stock.

The Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE,

HALIFAX, October, 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Laboratory Analysis.

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

Total solids, grains, 2.5 per gallon.

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

Chlorine, gr., .85 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains, .01582 per gallon.

M.G., .226 per litre.

Ammonia, organic or albuminoid :

Grains, .01456 per gallon.

M.G., .208 per litre.

Metals—Iron, trace.

Hardness=8 degrees.

Nitrates, nil.

Microscope.

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

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

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

Total solids, grains, 3 per gallon.

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

Chlorine, grain, .8 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains, .0056 per gallon.

M.G., .08 per litre.

Ammonia, organic or albuminoid :

Grains, .0476 per gallon.

M.G., .068 per litre.

Metals—Iron, slight trace.

Hardness=2.5 degrees (Clark).

Nitrates—*nil*.

Microscope.

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

Water sample No. 4. Tank for winter watering.

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

Total solids, grains, 3 per gallon.

Fixed do 2 do

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

Chlorine, grains, .9 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains, .00742 per gallon.

M.G., .106 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic :

Grains, .0112 per gallon.

M.G., .16 per litre.

Hardness = 6 degrees.

Metals—Iron, trace.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

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

The above three analyses of the waters used on Mr. Fraser's farm show that the waters are of good quality as regards lustre, taste and absence of odour; also in the total solids being only 2½ and 3 grains per gallon, in the chlorine not exceeding nine-tenths of a grain per gallon (although near the sea shore), and in the total absence of nitrates. On the other hand, the amount of albuminoid ammonia in sample No. 1 is rather high, and so is the free or saline ammonia; but the whole facts do not justify us in assuming that there is any notable contamination from animal matter, even in this sample. The other two must be regarded as fair samples of drinking water.

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

Cows at present all healthy, and have been since great mortality in 186 , when three precautions were adopted, and have been rigidly observed, viz.: (1) Not to yard cows at night in the manure yard; (2) to keep the pastures free from weeds; (3) to prevent cows from brouseing near exposed carcasses or graves of animals,

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

No analyses made.

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

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

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

Total solids, 20 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 11 do do

Residue became black.

Chlorine, 9.25 grains per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline:

Grains, .0336 per gallon.

M.G., .48 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic:

Grains, .01862 per gallon.

M.G., .266 per litre.

Hardness = 4 degrees.

Metals—Iron, slight trace.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

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

Water sample No. 7, from pool on Mr. McDonald's farm.

Water slightly turbid, but of good lustre, very light yellowish tint, no odour.

(One bottle of the water emitted odour (fœcal?) after keeping.)

Total solids, 4.5 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 1 do do

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

Chlorine, grains, .25 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline:

Grains .0056 per gallon.

M.G. .08 per litre.

Ammonia, organic or albuminoid:

Grains .0483 per gallon.

M.G. .69 per litre.

Hardness = 3 degrees.

Metals—Iron, minute trace.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Entomostraca, Desmidiæ, Bacteria, Infusoria, Rhizopods.

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

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

D. Pasture of Captain James Foote :

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

Laboratory Analysis.

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

Total solids, grains, 20·5 per gallon.

Fixed do 6 do

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

Chlorine grains, 1·1 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains ·077 per gallon.

M.G., 1·100 per litre.

Ammonia, organic or albuminoid :

Grains, ·1442 per gallon.

M.G., 2·060 per litre.

Metals—Iron, present.

Hardness = 3·2 degrees.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Bacteria, *Lygnemata*, Infusoria, Diatoms, Mineral particles.

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

Total solids, 5 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 1 do

Residue became quite black.

Chlorine, grains ·8 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains ·09772 per gallon.

M.G. 1·396 per litre.

Ammonia, organic or albuminoid :

Grains ·1071 per gallon.

M.G. 1·53 per litre.

Hardness = 1·5 deg.

Metals—Iron, present. Manganese, also.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

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

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

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

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

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

Total solids, 20 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 9 do

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

Chlorine, grains, 1·7 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains, ·014 per gallon.

M.G. ·2 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic :

Grains, ·0049 per gallon.

M.G. ·07 per litre.

Metals—Iron, very slight trace.

Hardness = 4·4 degrees (Clark.)

Nitrates, present, distinct.

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

Microscope.

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

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

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

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

Total solids, 7·0 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 3·5 do

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

Chlorine, 1·7 grains per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains, ·0266 per gallon.

M.G., ·104 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic :

Grains, ·00728 per gallon.

M.G., ·104 per litre.

Metals—Iron, very faint trace.

Hardness = 1·7 deg.

Nitrates, *nil*.

The amount of free or saline ammonia is large.

Microscope.

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

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

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

Total solids, grains, 4·5 per gallon.

Fixed do 1·5 do

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

Chlorine, grains, ·75 per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains, ·0308 per gallon.

M.G., ·441 do

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic :

Grains, .0133 per gallon.

M.G., .19 per litre.

Metals—Iron, faint trace.

Hardness = 1.7.

Nitrates, nil.

Microscope.

Confervæ; Desmidiæ; Diatoms; Entomostraca.

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

I.—Farm of Daniel M. Grant, Carribou Road. Disease has been over 15 years on the farm; 1½ cattle have died, 4 of them this season.

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

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

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

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

Total solids, 34. grains per gallon.

Fixed do 24. do

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

Chlorine, 9.1 grains per gallon.

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains, .0322 per gallon.

M.G., .46 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic :

Grains, .0365 per gallon.

M.G., .195 per litre.

Metals—Iron, faint trace.

Hardness = 10.3 deg.

Nitrates, present, marked.

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

Microscope.

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

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

Water very turbid; light brownish yellow.

Stable (?) odour; cyclops.

Total solids, 5.5 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 5 do

Chlorine .3 do

Ammonia, free or saline :

Grains, .0707 per gallon.

M.G., 1.01 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic :

Grains, .0784 per gallon.

M.G., 1.12 per litre.

Metals—Iron, slight trace.
 Hardness = 1·4 deg.
 Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

Desmide; Entomostraca; Diatoms; Infusoria; Bacteria; Rhizopoda; Vegetable debris; Portions of insects; Conferva.

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

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

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

Total solids, 6·5 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 4·5 do do

Residue became brownish black, wavy, patchy.

Chlorine, 1 grain per gallon.

Ammonia, free of saline:

Grains, ·2156 per gallon.

M. G., 3·08 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic:

Grains, ·0413 per gallon.

M. G., ·59 per litre.

Metals.—Iron, trace.

Hardness = 1·9 deg.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

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

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

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

Total solids, 4·5 grains per gallon.

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

Chlorine, 1·1 grains per gallon.

Ammonia, free of saline:

Grains, ·04004 per gallon.

M. G., ·572 per litre.

Ammonia, albuminoid or organic:

Grains, ·012048 per gallon.

M. G., ·172 per litre.

Metals, *nil*.

Hardness, 3 deg.

Nitrates, *nil*.

Microscope.

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

M.—New Glasgow.

Water sample No. 14.

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

Total solids, 7·5 grains per gallon.

Fixed do 5·5 do

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

Ammonia, free of saline :
 Grains, .02058 per gallon.
 M. G., .294 " litre.
 Ammonia, albuminoid or organic :
 Grains, .00364 per gallon.
 M. G., .052 per litre.
 Chlorine, 1.5 grains per gallon.
 Hardness=5.25 deg. (Clark.)
 Metals—Iron, minute trace.
 Nitrates present.
 Oxidizable matter (organic) :
 .0336 grains per gallon.
 .48 M.G. per litre.
 Nitrous acid, *nil*.

Microscope.

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

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

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

REMARKS ON HERBAGE.

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

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

Its botanical name is *Senecio Jacobæa*.

English: Ragwort.

Scotch: Weeby.

French: Jacobée.

Italian: Herbe di Sanct Jacomo.

German: St. Jacobskraut. *

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

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

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

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

* Mentzelius: Index Nom. Plantarum, Berlin, 1682.

No. 27.

ANNUAL REPORT, CATTLE QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

(ROWLAND BUNTING.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., 4th January, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past year, there entered at this port, from the United States, on March 31st, a yearling bull which I retained in quarantine and then re-shipped to United States per steamer "Falmouth," according to instructions from Ottawa through Collector Ruel. This same bull was again seized about sixteen miles from St. John's, having been smuggled across the border. He was placed in my hands by Collector Ruel, and was sold by auction on the 19th November, conditionally that he be returned to the United States. He was so shipped, and I have certificate of arrival in the States, dated Nov. 28th.

There arrived at Sackville, Westmoreland Co., in ship "Onaway": one Shropshire ram, two Shropshire ewes, two Leicester ewes, four lambs, one boar and two sows. These were not allowed to land, but were brought to St. John's for inspection, they were in excellent health, and having remained in quarantine four days, I allowed them to be returned to their destination.

There was landed at this port, from Barbadoes, N. J., on August 5th, per brig "Octacillus," two *barrow* pigs. They were in good health, and after remaining in quarantine days, I allowed them to be sent to Sackville, Westmoreland Co.

I am pleased to inform you that, so far as I can learn, all cattle, sheep and swine throughout the Province are free from disease.

An increase of importation and exportation may be expected at this port during the coming season, as a line of steamers will ply between Liverpool and St. John's, *direct*.

I have the honour to inform you that there has been no expenditure in connection with the Department for the past quarter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROWLAND BUNTING,

Inspector to Quarantine.

The Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 28.

REPORT ON SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK.

(L. SLATER.)

ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to report to date on the arrival and departure of United States live stock, in transit and in bond and stoping at St. Thomas, *via* Canada Southern Railway and Great Western Loup Line division. There is a falling off in the through live stock business in all kinds of live stock, on both the Canada Southern and Great Western Railways. For the month of December there has not been any unnecessary delays and accidents to report during transit. I also enclose a comparative statement for the year ending 31st December, 1881. There is a good deal of local live stock shipped from this point in local cars; the number of through cars of the different kinds is as follows:—

Canada Southern Railway.—No. of cars of cattle.....	99	
do hogs	118	
do sheep	28	
do poultry	4	
		— 259
Great Western L. L. Division.—No. of cars of cattle.....	311	
do hogs	21	
do sheep	31	
		— 363
Total		622

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER,

Inspector.

The Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture.

CATTLE GUARDIAN'S OFFICE,
ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—The following is a statement of the total number of cars of through live stock in transit from west to east for the eight months ending 31st December, 1880, *vid* Canada Southern Railway and Great Western Railway.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.	Poultry.	Total.
1880.								
May	31... Canada Southern Railway.	651	89	1	4	.....	.....	745
do	31... Great Western do .	492	85	3	1	.....	.....	571
June	30... Canada Southern do .	648	89	17	8	.....	.....	762
do	30... Great Western do .	474	59	1	1	.....	.....	535
July	31... Canada Southern do .	271	78	6	7	2	2	366
do	31... Great Western do .	360	95	4	.....	.....	.....	459
Aug.	31... Canada Southern do .	293	199	10	3	1	3	609
do	31... Great Western do .	536	87	7	1	.....	.....	631
Sept.	30... Canada Southern do .	489	155	22	1	.....	2	669
do	30... Great Western do .	357	178	7	2	.....	.....	544
Oct.	31... Canada Southern do .	258	285	9	3	1	.....	556
do	31... Great Western do .	185	388	32	2	.....	.....	607
Nov.	30... Canada Southern do .	170	250	7	1	.....	1	429
do	30... Great Western do .	102	209	54	1	.....	1	367
Dec.	31... Canada Southern do .	330	110	5	.....	.....	.....	445
do	31... Great Western do .	203	171	47	1	.....	1	423
Total		5,809	2,527	232	36	4	10	8,618

Certified to be correct.

L. SLATER,
Inspector.

CATTLE GUARDIAN'S OFFICE,
ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—The following is a statement of the total number of cars of through live stock in transit from west to east, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1881, *via* Canada Southern Railway and Great Western Railway.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.	Poultry.	Total.
1881.								
Jan.	31... Canada Southern Railway	292	142	47	.....	.....	.....	481
do	31... Great Western do .	419	148	71	.....	.....	.....	638
Feb.	28... Canada Southern do .	632	206	86	6	.....	.....	930
do	28... Great Western do .	340	117	69	.....	.....	.....	526
Mar.	31... Canada Southern do .	314	124	81	16	.....	.....	535
do	31... Great Western do .	289	30	42	2	.....	.....	363
April	30... Canada Southern do .	860	74	84	5	2	.....	1,025
do	30... Great Western do .	422	48	17	.....	.....	.....	487
May	31... Canada Southern do .	399	113	23	4	.....	1	540
do	31... Great Western do .	896	52	2	1	.....	.....	951
June	30... Canada Southern do .	500	212	30	2	1	.....	745
do	30... Great Western do .	274	71	1	1	.....	.....	347
July	31... Canada Southern do .	495	125	20	3	.....	4	647
do	31... Great Western do .	440	95	3	3	.....	.....	541
Aug.	31... Canada Southern do .	492	284	38	5	.....	4	823
do	31... Great Western do .	572	44	27	1	.....	.....	644
Sept.	30... Canada Southern do .	1,050	270	45	9	.....	3	1,377
do	30... Great Western do .	202	58	26	1	.....	.....	287
Oct.	31... Canada Southern do .	275	363	58	4	.....	4	704
do	31... Great Western do .	246	82	28	.....	.....	.....	356
Nov.	30... Canada Southern do .	108	352	36	1	.....	4	501
do	30... Great Western do .	261	107	40	.....	.....	.....	408
Dec.	31... Canada Southern do .	99	128	28	.....	.....	4	259
do	31... Great Western do .	311	21	31	.....	.....	.....	363
Total.....		10,188	3,266	933	64	3	24	14,478

Certified to be correct.

L. SLATER,
Inspector.

No. 29.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. W. F. BOWES.)

HALIFAX HOTEL, HALIFAX,
NOVA SCOTIA, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—My efforts in behalf of immigration during the year about to terminate have been directed towards the distribution of information from your Department, and replying verbally to questions frequently asked by passengers on board the Allan steamers.

I was pleased to learn and observe that many of the immigrants with whom I came in contact had more than an ordinary amount of intelligence and capital, and were apparently sober and industrious.

Although the tide of immigration seemed to be in the direction of the North-West, yet the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario were not overlooked, especially that portion of the former termed the Eastern Townships.

The favourable impressions of the Dominion received by distinguished tourists, and which have found expression in the press of Great Britain during the present year, will no doubt, awaken an interest in all classes, especially the agriculturist and capitalist.

A soil almost inexhaustible, vast prairies and pasture lands, extensive mines and minerals yet undeveloped, fisheries and forests of great value, excellent school system, and a healthy climate are the inducements which the Dominion offers to all countries and people.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. BOWES,

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 30.**REPORT OF BRITISH MAIL OFFICER.****(MR. CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE.)**

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to report, for the information of the Department, that the different pamphlets received from Canada and Liverpool have been duly distributed on board the Allan steamships, and every information I could afford has been given to the passengers.

The immigration has been much larger this year, and of a higher class, almost all passengers having some money with which to commence their new life.

The distribution of immigrants has been more general through the Provinces than for some time past.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE,

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 31.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. JAMES FERGUSON.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I beg leave to report that during the past season of navigation to the St. Lawrence I distributed sufficient books and pamphlets on board steamship every trip westward to supply each immigrant, besides setting forth the advantages to be gained by settling in Manitoba or the North-West; as well as the books and pamphlets received on leaving Canada for distribution to emigrants on the western trip. I drew a large supply every time I sailed from Liverpool from Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Immigration Agent there.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FERGUSON,

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honorable

The Minister of Immigration and Agriculture.
Ottawa.

No. 32.

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

(MR. SAMUEL GARDNER.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, the following Report for the past year.

The number of arrivals during the year for settlement on the public lands, for the purchase of old farms, and for our workshops, presents a somewhat different aspect than in 1880; then the Danish element predominated. Their reserve being filled, this class of immigrants has ceased in a measure. They are, however, waiting the operation of the N. B. Railway Company, who are preparing a part of their lands for them. This Company owns the adjoining lands to the Danish Colony, and, as stated in last year's Report, these people must have a colony to themselves. The few that came this year, say, had their reserve been extended, at least from one to two hundred more would have come, taken up lands, and so have extended this fine colony:

The arrivals of immigrants *via* the St. Lawrence and United States, however, show for 1881, apart from Custom House returns, 180, as against 90 for 1880, viz.: 119 English, 26 Danes, 17 Irish, 8 Scotch, 6 United States, 4 French and Germans. 35 of these were mechanics, most of whom came to fixed places, and others got immediate employment; 145 are now located on Crown Lands and farms bought by them. The majority settled on the fertile lands on the River Tobique, Victoria County. During 1881, as in 1880, public attention was pointedly called to the large number of all classes going to the United States—"the exodus" so-called. Upon enquiry and personal observation I find large numbers, though going to the United States, were *en route* to Manitoba and the North-West Territory, especially when railway fares from Boston and New York to Chicago and St. Paul, Minnesota, were only one cent per mile. A very near and approximate statement of the number from my own observation, I am enabled to give of the outgoing and incoming.

The number of persons by the Inman Steamship Line of steamers, I estimate for the past 12 months: outwards, 14,431; inwards, 15,571; difference, 1,040.

I am indebted to the politeness of the officials for the exact number by the St. John and Maine Railway for the whole year. The statement shows: outwards, 24,666; inwards, 26,934; difference, 2,268. Last year the travel on this outlet showed 3,216 against the Province, then the information was given up to last November, and indefinite. Had 1880 account for the year been in, it would have stood thus: outward, 20,788; inward, 19,011, a difference of 1,777, as against, instead of 3,216 as above.

The freight on this line will also contrast favourably for this year with last, as it shows: inwards, 1880, 5,764 tons; 1881, 8,245 tons; increase, 2,481 tons; outwards, 1880, 5,144 tons; 1881, 13,417 tons; increase, 8,273; total increase, 1881, 10,754 tons.

My observation of the travel since August last show a return of a large number of "Exodians," together with fully six-eighths of the working class, the most valuable portion of any community.

The number of immigrants entering our Province by other places not reported in any Custom House, from enquiries, I find in Charlotte County, 80; Carleton County, 20, and returned Canadians at Andover, Victoria County, 24 adults, making in all 304 immigrants that settled in the Province.

Their effects, brought with them, in cash and other values, amount to \$13,500, over \$12,000 of this in cash, and which was spent in buying old farms, and in taking up and improving new lands.

I have had to respond to enquiries for all the information I could furnish respecting the Province of New Brunswick from Europe and from almost every part of the United States, from California to Maine. One of the pleasant features among the applicants are those from California, by parties who have 15 to 20 years experience in farming there, and who left this Province, and are now desirous of returning to it again.

But the applications at this office for information in way of maps and pamphlets from, I may say everywhere, respecting Manitoba and the great North-West, is prodigious.

The personal calls at this office are not only daily, but every fifteen minutes. I am dispersing pamphlets, not only to individuals but to clubs of from four to six; going to Manitoba is in everybody's mouth; the fever is increasing as the spring advances; from present appearances there will be a great outflow from this Province.

As reported last year, the agricultural interest is being pushed with vigour, and will be more and more, being stimulated by increased demand, and with large advance in prices for every agricultural product, though a short crop in some articles, yet the advance in prices more than compensates; the long drought in the United States and consequent short crop, brought buyers who bought from the farmers on the spot for cash, thus enriching them; the deposits in country savings banks proves this; it is reported that it is a common saying in Carleton County among the farmers, I have only laid up \$1,200 this year from my farm, (*vide* the deposits in the Woodstock Savings Bank of \$200,000.)

The result of my inquiries in several counties from those that answered, gives the following: In Victoria County there have been 24 English farmers settled in the county during this summer, bringing \$3,000 cash, and also 25 Danes, all these are doing well, and are very much delighted with the country. This county is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, and the prospects are that quite a number will arrive next year, as we have some of the best lands in the Province for farming purposes. The railway facilities in this county have been the means of giving an impetus to immigration.

The New Brunswick Railway Company during the present year have been building, locating roads and clearing lands for the purpose of setting immigrants on them; it is calculated quite a number will arrive next spring.

Carleton County; in addition to the Customs report of export of agricultural products, the estimated value of that sold and sent out of the county is over \$100,000, and from the immediate vicinity of Woodstock.

York and Sunbury are good agricultural counties, both are making rapid progress in agriculture. No report received from York, though earnestly sought; both are old counties and their lands are cultivated largely, and yearly bringing more under cultivation. York agricultural reports from two Parishes only give wheat, 4,375; potatoes, 263,000; turnips, 67,500; mangle wurzel, 11,400; carrots, 12,500 bushels; hay 24,100 tons; wool, 7,000; butter, 370,000; cheese, 22,500; pork, 750,000 pounds. Poultry just enormous.

Sunbury has not been as good as last year, owing to a backward spring, high and low lands submerged by constant rain, and yet high prices and ready sales for what were raised, fully compensated for shortness of crop.

Queen's County.—No answer to my appeal; the report for 1880 gives only portion of it, which shows: wheat, 1,275; corn, 900; oats, 18,000; rye, 640; barley, 100; buckwheat, 52,000; beans, 450; potatoes, 60,000; turnips, 6,000; mangels,

1,200 bushels; hay, 3,750 tons; wool, 50,000; butter, 55,000; cheese, 7,000 pounds; poultry no estimate. It is presumed the parishes not reported would more than duplicate this.

St. John County is not an agricultural one by any means, but in answer to an enquiry for its agricultural and manufacturing interests, received the following from the President of the Agricultural Society of St. Martin's (once famous for ship building) for his report for 1881, which gives: wheat, 200; corn, 60; oats, 40,000; buckwheat, 5,000; beans, 75; potatoes, 7,500; turnips, 6,000; carrots, 1,500 bushels; wool, 2,000; butter, 8,000; pork, 1,500 pounds; poultry, 5,000. Our exhibition proved a success, we had a splendid show of horses, cattle, roots and grain surpassing any former years; very few ships building here now, and the people have gone to farming. I expect in a few years our parish will be equal to any in the county, also from a very reliable source as to its manufacturing interest, our manufacturing interest comprise solely the manufacture of lumber. Wm. Davidson's mills comprise one double gang water mill, one steam saw mill, 40 horse-power, and employs about 100 men the year round manufacturing 9,000,000 of deals yearly, besides laths, pickets, shingles, clap-boards, scantling, &c. The St. Martin's Manufacturing Company limited, have two steam saw mills, one 60 horse power, intended for shipbuilding purposes, fitted with latest improved machinery, employs 20 men; the other is being fitted with new engine and boiler, 80 horse-power, and is being fitted up for the manufacture of broom handles, cloth boards, hard wood squares, spool wood, bobbins, and turned work of every description for English markets. Running full capacity will employ 60 hands.

Messrs. Roukes' mill cuts 3,500,000 deals annually, besides laths, palings, shingles, &c. Employs 15 men.

The most extensive concern in this line is that of Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co., at Henry's Lake, on the St. Martin's and Upham Railway. This mill has engines of 100 horse-power, and is fitted up for the manufacture of wooden goods similar to that of the St. Martin's Manufacturing Co., Limited. At present employs 40 hands.

We have unparalleled facilities for manufacturing in this little town; fine water-power.

Any company establishing a tannery and shoe factory would succeed; the consumption for boots and shoes alone amounts to \$25,000 annually; have every facility for shipment either by railway or water.

The St. Martin's Manganese Company is doing good work, employing 20 hands, and will increase it to 100 in the spring.

Kings County, largely agricultural, reports from two parishes only. Gives wheat, 21,600; oats, 250,000; barley, 800; buckwheat, 150,000; beans and peas, 16,000; potatoes, 852,500; turnips, 300,000; mangel-wurzel, 15,300; carrots, 15,250; fruit, 4,400 bushels; hay, 50,000 tons; wool, 46,000; butter, 205,000; cheese, 3,500; pork, 560,000 lbs.; poultry, 35,000.

Sussex has a large shoe factory and tannery doing a good business.

At Hampton Village, Messrs. Flewelling have a factory in which they manufacture zinc wash-boards—a new thing for New Brunswick. They sold 700 dozen last year, and the demand increasing has completely replaced not only the American but the Upper Provinces' article altogether. They also turn out friction matches largely, shooks for onion boxes for Bermuda (have shipped several cargoes), and lumber for our trunk factories.

Westmoreland County.—T. Pickard, of Sackville, writes there has been 300 head of cattle shipped by parties here direct to Great Britain during the past summer, and about 150 head were bought by Montreal parties for shipment. Besides this Mr. Buckley, of Amherst, bought in this place quite a large quantity, which he slaughtered and sent the meat to England. The shipments of live cattle not paying cut this export short. About the middle of this month men from the west bought a car-load of fat cattle and took them to Montreal to compete for prizes that have been there offered for car-loads of fat cattle. There have been a number of shipments of sheep from here for St. John and United States markets.

The estimated products in two parishes give wheat, 15,700; oats, 34,500; barley, 11,000; buckwheat, 8,000; peas and beans, 211; potatoes, 72,000; turnips, 5,000 bushels; hay, 6,000 tons; wool, 13,000; butter, 72,000; pork, 133,000 lbs.; poultry, 27,000.

J. C. Harris writes, in answer to my enquiries as to the different industrial interests at Moncton and its vicinity—

1. Government workshops of the Intercolonial Railway employ from 400 to 600 men, according to demand, for railway cars for this line.

2. Sugar refinery turning out from 200 to 230 bbls. (60,000 lbs.) of refined sugar per day; with the barrel factory, including mill hands, wood gathering, &c., and consuming 20 tons of coal per day, we estimate employs, directly and indirectly, about 200 per day, paying out about \$80,000 per year for barrel material and labour, including coal.

3. The lock factory and brass works, employing 60 hands and sending away over \$60,000 worth of hardware and brass goods per year.

4. The Record Foundry and Tin Shops average about 40 men.

5. Crandalls' and Cochrans' ship-yards. The former launched a 1,200 ton ship; the latter a brigantine, 460 tons; and now only a 1,200 ton ship on the stocks, employing 50 hands.

6. Forey's Soap Factory, Jones' Steam Grist-Mill, Steadman's Sash and Door Factory, Peter's Planing Mill—altogether employ 40 hands.

7. The clothing establishments, boot and shoe industries, &c., employ 220 hands.

8. Shipsmiths, blacksmiths, trap factory, tinware and sheet iron works employ 30 men.

9. The carpenters employed in house building, which is going on at the rate of 50 to 80 per year (new houses), gives work for over 200 carpenters, besides masons, painters, bricklayers, &c.

10. The gas and water companies average about 20 hands.

11. The new cotton mill now commencing will expend on labour, brick and lumber, about \$35,000. Nearly two-thirds of the machinery will be imported from England and the United States. There are three brick yards which will be continually at work and will employ 40 men each. So that from all sources there will be over 1,500 working men employed. The cotton mill will employ over 300 hands.

In our immediate vicinity there is quite an extensive wool cloth mill, grist mill, saw and planing mills, in which 40 to 50 men are employed.

The situation of Moncton at the junction of the Intercolonial Railway gives it unrivalled distributing facilities for the goods manufactured here, as well as being a gathering ground, owing to its railway connections, for nearly all the manufactured products of the Lower Provinces intended for western Canadian trade as far as Manitoba and North-West; its close proximity to the coal mines place it at a great advantage in regard to furnishing cheap power, coals being only \$1.15 per ton for heating and steam purposes, delivered on the spot.

It is considered by good judges of the future of the place, that it will become a hive of industry before many years; looking to the rapid development of the great North-West, the Pacific colonization, this place may claim to enjoy prospectively proportional to increased immigration and railway extension of this vast region now being furnished with railway by the Syndicate and Dominion Government.

The harbour of Moncton has been famed by some reasons which I cannot account for.

There has not been in the last 40 years a claim for loss on ship or cargo for accident sustained in the port or river amounting to \$100. One firm has done business for 25 years, have had millions of dollars' worth of goods arriving by water, all of which was insured, and never had occasion to make a claim for insurance. At present a brigantine from Demerara direct has discharged her cargo of sugar, and loaded for Demerara with cargo of shooks.

The River Peticodiac is now clear of ice. Navigation began in March, giving this year ten months open navigation; nine months, however, is usual.

I regret not having been able to give you agricultural information of value, yet I might say a few words of the marsh lands which you know are famous the world over, for who has not heard of the Westmoreland and Cumberland marshes of the Shepody.

Hillsborough, Hopewell.—I have been informed that first-class dyked marsh, in and around this vicinity, including the places above named, in all 200,000 acres, a large portion of which yields three tons of excellent hay per acre, timothy and clover. The rich alluvial deposits on this branch of the Bay of Fundy and Petitcodiac and upper rivers have been successively used as a fertilizer. Instances where poor uplands have been made, after a year or two, to yield three tons of hay per acre by top dressing with this marsh mud or alluvial deposit of the river.

If farmers from England would come and purchase certain old upland farms near the banks of the Petitcodiac River, and thus utilize the mud, there would be an increase of the natural wealth, agriculturally, of this part of the Province.

I will now give an account of our churches and schools. There are seven churches in Moncton—one Methodist, two Baptist, two Episcopal, one Roman Catholic, one Presbyterian, each having a permanent pastor; salary ranging from \$600 to \$1,200 a year. Four free schools—one has eight teachers, 500 pupils; the other three have six teachers and 360 pupils each. The schools are of a good class.

Moncton has an excellent drainage system; its sewers are of brick. A copious supply of gas and water, the latter brought into the town from a reservoir two miles long situate three miles from the town. This water supply by gravitation gives a pressure at the town fire hydrants 40 to 50 lbs. to the square inch. This gives the place an additional advantage for manufacturing.

The exports consist in part of lumber, tan-bark, pressed hay, railway sleepers, bricks, oats, &c.

In manufactures Moncton has car and locomotive works, carried on by Government, in which 500 cars and 20 locomotives per year may be made, stoves, ploughs, mill castings, carriages, sleighs; confectionery, tinware, locks, brass goods, hardware, refined sugar, barrels, flour, leather, clothing, boots and shoes, bricks, drain traps, plumbing goods.

About 100 vessels cleared at this port last year, coastwise and foreign.

The revenue collected at the port was about \$265,000 last year.

Population about 6,000, and increasing at the rate of about 700 per year.

Charlotte County.—My St. Stephen correspondent writes the erection of a cotton mill at Mill Town, which is on a large scale, has brought many mechanics, with their families, who came to work in this factory. It has afforded steady and remunerative employment to about 400 people and nearly 100 horses in quarrying and hauling granite, in making and hauling bricks, sand, gravel, &c., including the number of artisans employed in erecting the buildings, dams, &c. The amount of money expended by the company has given a great impetus to trade in all its departments, afforded remunerative employment to men and teams of all who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity to do so, and afforded a ready and good market to our farmers for their meats, vegetables, butter, eggs, &c. So that I can truly say that our people have never enjoyed a greater time of prosperity than they do at present. The value of real estate has very much increased, especially in Mill Town; and a year ago where there were many vacant stores there is not now to be found, in either villages, an empty house, and many new ones are in process of erection.

The mill buildings are now pretty well along to completion, and it is expected that it will be in readiness to put in operation early next summer, when we may expect a large increase to our population. The mill is 30,000 spindles, and will give employment to 400 hands.

As an indication of the increased trade of the place the customs duty increased in the year about \$10,000.

Campobello.—A visit from an official there I learn that the company that purchased the Owen interest in the island are negotiating for the purchase of the whole island, in order to the absolute proprietorship.

Their object is to build suitable residences for the summer sea retreat for the rich of the great Republic. A large contract given out for the present has been taken by a St. John contractor, who will draw all his building material from here.

A large part of the supplies for this island that formerly came from Maine, has, for the last few years, ceased altogether, and is now supplied by this Province; and no doubt this new colony will do likewise, having no duties to pay, and thus bring part of our American market so much nearer.

I have gone into the above details for the purpose of showing that our Province opens up a field equal to, if not superior, for all classes of immigrants, largely for the agricultural, and no mean one for the artizan, owing to the protection now afforded by the present tariff.

Very few of our labouring class has taken up land this year, owing to plenty of work and high wages in all our centres, with one exception, and that is Newcastle on the Miramichi. My correspondent writes no arrivals of immigrants this season. There are always some of our people, men and women, going and coming to and from the United States all the time, going in the winter and returning in the summer.

There has been an increase in farming, a good many families have left the Town of Newcastle and taken up farms in the green woods under the Labour Act, in the new settlement called Sugary, a very fine tract of land only seven miles from this place; has now 20 families, who are getting along very well and can make a good comfortable living.

Hay will average about one ton to the acre, yet the man who gave me this information can take three tons to the acre off his own farm, but it is well farmed; wheat, 16 bushels; buckwheat, 25; oats, 28; potatoes, 300; turnips, any quantity, land being new.

This is as good a farming county as is in the Dominion, but it requires people to attend to it, and in some cases it is different than in other places, owing to the cold winters. My informants all tell me that they have found farming profitable; but those coming here to settle, should have from \$300 to \$400 in cash to allow them time to look about them and get the most advantageous place to locate.

Our rivers are teeming with fish, and it assists the farmer very much, as he can fish when he cannot farm, winter and summer, and no need to look for a market, as the buyers are only too glad to go to him.

The numerous manufacturing industries in our city and Portland are all well known abroad, their products finding a ready market. These are all now driven to their utmost capacity and cannot satisfy the demand, thus showing that an increase of these industries is a growing necessity.

A new cotton factory will be built at Counting Bay, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, in the city, next spring, which, when in running order, will employ 350 to 400 hands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GARDNER,

Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 33.

REPORTS ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EUROPE
 THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
 UPON THE EMIGRATION SERVICE.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
 OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,
 9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

LONDON, S.W., 31st January, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the reports of Messrs. Dyke, Grahame, Foy, Connolly and Down, the local Agents of the Department in the United Kingdom, for the year just ended.

By the courtesy of the Board of Trade, I am enabled to state that the emigration from British to Canadian ports from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1881, was as follows:—

Nationalities.	1880.	1881.
English.....	17,088	13,609
Scotch.....	3,176	3,222
Irish.....	3,290	3,935
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of British origin.....	23,554	20,766
Foreigners.....	10,685	8,436
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	34,239	29,202
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Although these figures do not include those settlers who travelled by way of American ports to their destinations, it may not be uninteresting to remark that during the period in question the increase of English, Irish and Scotch emigrants to Canada as compared with the previous year was equal to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the number proceeding to the United States increased to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only. The larger portion of the additional emigration to the latter country was made up of foreigners, principally Germans and Scandinavians. For many years past gigantic endeavours have been made to encourage foreign settlements in the United States, and various circumstances, which it is not necessary to detail, have favoured an exodus from the continent; as a matter of course the result of the expenditure will be apparent for some time to come. Hitherto Canada has not been very extensively

known in Europe outside of Great Britain, but the circulation of pamphlets in the German, French, and Norse languages is beginning to have effect, and I doubt not that the visit of the delegates from Germany and Switzerland to Manitoba last summer will be attended with much success. Many enquiries have been received from the continent during the past few months, and I am not without hope that foreign emigration to the Dominion will increase from year to year, and may assume large proportions now that a comprehensive scheme is in course of adoption.

In order to show the rate at which the business of the emigration department of this office is increasing, I may say that the number of letters received in 1879 was 2,218, in 1880, 4,046, and in 1881, over 5,000. The personal enquiries have also been very large, but it is difficult to keep a record of these.

Letters have reached me from every part of the world, and it is within my knowledge that persons have left Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, India and Ceylon with the intention of settling in Canada. I have also had several communications from Kansas, Iowa and other parts of America, from settlers who were not at all satisfied with their prospects in the States, and whose inclinations led them to seek new homes in Canada.

An enormous quantity of pamphlets has been circulated during the past year, not only to actual applicants for information, but through other channels which it is not necessary to name here. The knowledge of the resources of the Dominion thus being extended, cannot fail to attract the attention of many people who by force of circumstances are being driven to seek new homes for themselves and their families. A large number of enquiries have proceeded from persons possessed of capital, and I am of opinion that last year's emigration has rarely, if ever, been exceeded as regards the quality of the settlers and the amount of money taken into the country. The depression in agriculture which has existed for the past few years has not in any degree lessened in 1881, as the crops which at one time promised most favourable returns, were to a great extent spoiled by the inclemency of the weather during the harvesting season. This has caused a large number of applications for information from farmers and their sons, and there can be no doubt that it would be to the advantage of many of this class were they to try their fortunes in some of the different Provinces of Canada before their capital wholly melts away. But the English farmer is imbued with a strong feeling of associations, and very many will continue to hold on to the land until the last moment, when, I am afraid, they will find themselves without sufficient means to make a fresh start. Many, too, are hoping that the Legislature will afford them some relief, and the country is being agitated for reforms in the land laws, the cry having received additional strength from the liberal concessions recently made in Ireland. Another class of enquiry comes from gentlemen anxious to give their sons a start in life with a capital that is not a large amount.

here, but which, in Canada, would be sufficient, owing to the cheapness of land and other advantages, to provide a good opening.

The recent tour of His Excellency the Governor-General through Manitoba and the North-West Territory has attracted much attention, and the reports of his journey in the *Times* and *Scotsman*, and other papers, have greatly added to the knowledge of those Provinces of Canada. I may add that during the late visit of the Marquis of Lorne to England, I have reason to believe that His Lordship was inundated with letters from every part of the United Kingdom, and even from the Continent, enquiring respecting the country through which he had lately passed. The admirable speeches which His Excellency delivered have been perused with much interest, and coming from so eminent an authority will surely bear good fruit in the future. My own visit to the North-West Territory, and the notice of it that appeared in the press, also led to many letters being addressed to me upon the subject.

I find from the communications I am constantly receiving, that a very large number of working people in every part of the Kingdom are willing and anxious to immigrate, but are prevented by want of funds, the removal of entire families requiring an amount of money which their savings, only small on account of their families and the irregular nature of their employment, will not bear. I look to the formation of colonization companies in this connection with pleasure, and trust that a part of their efforts will be in the direction of helping deserving families of this kind. Such associations will have the security of the land for any advances made, and the risk will be lessened by the fact of the settler having nothing to gain by breaking his contract, being placed as he would be in a position he could not have hoped to occupy before.

I think I shall be safe in saying that Canada is now better and more favourably known in the United Kingdom than at any previous time; and for this result we have to thank, in a great measure, the British press. The accounts which have been published of the flourishing state of its industries and finances, and the progress that is being made in its development, afford gratifying evidence of the desire of the people to become better acquainted with the country. The resources of Canada have also formed the subject matter of several papers read before the various learned institutions, and the many visitors to the Dominion during the past year have, since their return, been engaged in enlightening the public as to its advantages as a field for emigration in preference to other countries where the settlers become lost to the empire as British subjects. The only regret I feel is that the British press do not, as a rule, have correspondents in Canada. But with the increasing interest now being taken in the country, I have no doubt this will sooner or later be remedied.

It may not be out of place just to say a few words respecting the publication in the Dominion press, from time to time, of various figures, certainly not derived from

Canadian sources, relating to immigration into and emigration from Canada, which, when repeated here, as they sometimes are, cause among many people a feeling of uncertainty. Of course, among those acquainted with Canada and the States, and who have seen the admirable reports prepared by your Department upon the matter, these foreign statistics are taken for just what they are worth, and this is not difficult to estimate.

I am pleased to be able to state that many settlers who have proceeded to Canada have, as previously suggested by me, taken steps to inform their old neighbours, through the press and otherwise, of their travels, experiences and prospects in their new homes. This cannot fail to be of great benefit in the future, and I have also been glad to notice that Canadians, both in the Dominion and when here on visits, have written articles in the press respecting the country which are valuable as rendering harmless the occasional misrepresentations of its resources.

I must not forget to say a few words in connection with the action taken by the Church Societies with regard to the control of the emigration that is taking place from this country. A joint committee has been formed of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (of which I had the honour to be invited to become a member), to deal with the question. It has been decided to prepare hand-books of the different colonies for the information of intending settlers which should also contain matter of a religious nature for their guidance. The hand-book relating to Canada has been issued and distributed among the clergy, together with a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, directing attention to the importance of the subject. Facilities are to be afforded to enable copies of these hand-books to be obtained at a low price, and a form of letter of commendation has been prepared for presentation by the emigrant to clergymen on arrival in the colonies. The Rev. Mr. Bridger, of Liverpool, has been requested by His Grace to attend to the enquiries that must necessarily arise from the action that has been taken. This gentleman, I may add, is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of Canada, and is personally known to and gratefully remembered by a large number of settlers who have made their homes in the Dominion. The Rev. W. Panckridge, the Rector of St. Matthew's, London, has also taken a great interest in the matter; but it is almost invidious to mention any gentleman in particular, when the whole of the committee has been so assiduous and earnest in carrying so good a work to its legitimate conclusion.

I have much pleasure in stating, in connection with the demand for female domestic servants in Canada, that a "Women's Emigration Society" has been formed in London to help females who are anxious to settle in the colonies, and to provide for their reception and supervision on board the various steamships. This association, of which Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has been graciously pleased to become a patroness, had a most successful meeting in London a few weeks ago, at

which His Excellency the Governor-General presided, and it is hoped that the publicity which it has thus obtained will enable its operations to be extended more than has hitherto been possible. It will, no doubt, be assisted in its work by the committee which has, I understand, been formed in Montreal for the organization and protection of female immigration. From my observations I incline to the belief that the emigration of females to Canada has not been so large as the requirements demanded, principally from two reasons: in the first place, the want of adequate supervision and protection on the voyage and after arrival, and, secondly, the absence of funds sufficient for the purpose. The first has now been remedied by the formation of the associations I have alluded to, and the second will not, I think, prove difficult to overcome, if the necessary co-operation is forthcoming. If ladies in Canada requiring servants are prepared to advance through the Montreal society, or any branches of it that may be formed—and I hope there will be many—the amount necessary to cover the passage, railway fare, &c., it will not be difficult to arrange through the London society for numbers of servants, properly qualified and of good character, to be sent out. The money so advanced could be repaid by instalments according to agreement, and be secured under the clauses of the Emigration Act passed in 1872. Mr. Vere Foster, a gentleman of much benevolence in Ireland, is also substantially assisting females to emigrate, and I hope, by this means, many young women will be induced to proceed to the Dominion. It will be of much assistance to the Agents in Great Britain if the Immigration Agents in Canada will keep me informed, from time to time, of the demand for servants, and of all the other kinds of labour, as well as the wages paid.

At the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting, at Derby, in July last, there was a small exhibition of Canadian cereals, grasses, roots, &c., &c. It seemed to be much appreciated by the large number of persons who attended during the several days, and although not so complete as I could have wished, the best was done with the materials at command, and great credit is due to Messrs. Grahame and Dyke for the way in which the exhibit was prepared. It afforded an opportunity for the distribution of a large number of pamphlets among agriculturists and in a district which has not hitherto been extensively informed as to the capabilities of the country. I may add that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured the Canadian tent with a visit and appeared to be much interested in the display. According to present appearances it is probable that a larger emigration will take place towards Canada this year than has been the case during the past, and I believe it will be satisfactory both in numbers and quality. The completion of the line from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg will be of great service, as affording a shorter, and, I hope, cheaper, route to Manitoba, while the opening up of the country westward by the Canadian Pacific and other railways will provide an additional large area of accessible land for settlement and enable the North-West Territory to be more easily reached than hitherto.

Respecting the Archives, I may say that the copying of the manuscript selected up to the present time has been finished, and that the books will be checked, bound and despatched to you as soon as possible. The demand upon the limited staff, however, for other duties has been so great that this work has not received so much attention as I should have wished.

✓ I desire now to make a few remarks about the cattle trade. I believe it has not continued in the large proportions it assumed in 1880, and owing to various circumstances, has not been so profitable. But in this respect I hope to hear of an improvement this year. There are, however, two matters that I should like to bring under the notice of shippers. I refer, first, to the necessity of sending cattle of good quality, and secondly, to the absolute importance of the animals being in a thoroughly healthy condition. I need not remind you that Canada is nearly the only country at the present time from which cattle are admitted into the United Kingdom freely. But this concession will only be continued so long as freedom from disease exists. If any authenticated case comes to light against Canada, I have no doubt the Lords of the Privy Council would schedule the country. Hence the necessity of great precautions being taken to prevent the possibility of such a contingency. During the past year several cases have arisen in which cattle were detained as exhibiting some of the symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia, and of the foot-and-mouth disease, but except in one case, where the infection undoubtedly took place after the animals were placed on board the ship, which had on a previous journey carried diseased cattle from the United States, they were released after further examination. Some cases have also been reported of sheep arriving affected with scab, which have been brought under your notice. I desire here to pay a tribute to the courtesy I have received on all occasions from the Department of the Privy Council having charge of these matters. I am quite sure Canadians may rely with every confidence upon the care and skill of these gentlemen, and that any cases likely to affect the position of Canada as a cattle-exporting country, will be fairly, impartially and thoroughly considered before any decision is given.

I am glad to refer to the cable advice I despatched a few days ago, announcing that Her Majesty's Government had informed me officially that they would not consider the proposed importation of breeding cattle from the United States as in any way affecting the exportation of live stock from Canada to England. The matter has been under the consideration of the Privy Council for some time, as you are aware, but in view of its disinclination to look with approval upon the proposals that were made, it was necessary to await further consideration without unduly hurrying the matter to a decision. Their Lordships have now, as previously stated, consented to the admission of animals for breeding purposes from the United States, at one or two selected ports, under the same quarantine arrangements as those in force in Canada against similar cattle arriving from England.

There is only one other point in connection with this subject to which I desire to draw attention at the present time, and that is in regard to the men sent over in charge of the cattle. I find that in many cases they are left here without the means of again reaching Canada, and are consequently thrown upon this office. The excuse generally made is that the foremen have gone away without paying them their wages or giving them their tickets to go back. I am hopeful that shippers will endeavour to prevent instances of this kind occurring in future.

I have had many enquiries during the year from persons desirous of opening up manufactories in Canada, and among other industries, I can call to mind woollens, cottons, machinery, beef extract and condiments. Several persons have visited the country to make personal enquiries, and I am hopeful that the result will be of a nature beneficial to themselves and to the country.

The only change in the London Staff has been the promotion of Mr. Joseph G. Colmer to be the Official Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office. This gentleman was left in charge during my recent visit to Manitoba and the North-West, and I am happy to express my entire satisfaction with the manner in which the duties were discharged.

In conclusion, I beg to place on record my appreciation of the zeal displayed by the officers of the Government in the United Kingdom, in the performance of the duties entrusted to them, and to express my obligations to the various steamship companies for the courtesy and co-operation which I have invariably received at their hands.

have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. GALT,
High Commissioner.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 34.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIVERPOOL (ENG.) AGENT.

(Mr. JOHN DYKE.)

15 WATER STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present you with my annual Report of the operations of this Agency during the past year, and other matters of interest to the Dominion prepared by the instructions of the High Commissioner.

The nationalities of the emigrants who left, this port as compared with those of 1880, were as follows:—

	1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	74,968	99,158	24,190	.....
Scotch.....	1,811	1,822	11	.....
Irish.....	27,986	21,190	.....	6,796
Foreigners.....	74,115	101,150	27,035	.....
Nationalities not given	4,621	5,493	872	.....
Total.	183,501	228,813	52,108	6,796

45,312 net increase.

22,928 emigrants were carried by the Allan Line, 3,482 by the Dominion Line, and 357 by the Beaver Line. Of the emigrants destined for Canada, 4,588 were cabin and 22,682 were steerage passengers, as against 4,138 cabin and 18,019 steerage last year.

The various steamers of the Canadian lines, as usual, have been visited by myself previous to their sailing, and a large number of our pamphlets in English, German, Norwegian, Swedish and Welsh, have been distributed among the emigrants.

Such visits have afforded me an excellent opportunity of seeing the character of the emigrants who have gone forward to the Dominion. They have been, on the whole, superior to those who previously left this country. A large number have carried capital with them; in many instances I have assisted them in obtaining their drafts at the Bank of Liverpool direct on Winnipeg at the lowest rate of exchange, in order to prevent them being taken advantage of by unscrupulous money-changers in this city. On several occasions, I have known upwards of £20,000 to have been carried, in the shape of emigrants' drafts, in one ship to the Dominion. I have advised, in all cases where they were going forward to Manitoba and the North-West, their taking drafts direct on Winnipeg, in order to prevent their being intercepted by American railway agents in passing through the United States.

In my last report I referred to the annually increasing utility of this Agency. I have now the honour to inform you that since it has become more widely known that files of the leading newspapers, Parliamentary Reports, Trade and Navigation Returns and other papers relating to the Dominion are to be seen here, my office has proved useful to an extent which I hardly expected when it was opened. During office hours it is, indeed, rarely vacant, and sometimes crowded. Emigrants and others, I have found in many instances, have travelled upwards of 100 miles to this

office in order to obtain assistance and advice, and to consult the papers, &c., referred to; whilst this being the only place in Liverpool where official information may be obtained respecting the trade and resources of the Dominion, extensive claims have been made upon my time to personally give information to merchants, shippers, marine insurance agents and others. A large number of Canadians have also availed themselves of the office by having their letters addressed here, and by obtaining advice as to the best means of making purchases of live stock, &c., in this country. It is to be regretted, however, that the files of newspapers are not so numerous as could be wished, and I hope they may be supplemented by the proprietors of journals in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, as well as in Manitoba and the Great North-West.

I have as usual, during the last six or seven years, furnished information for a vast number of paragraphs for the British press relating to Canada, its resources and export trade. These have been reproduced throughout the world. This year my work in this direction has been on an extended scale, and where several years ago it was with extreme difficulty that I could get a Canadian paragraph inserted, the items of news which reach me are now sought for. Indeed, a change has come over the scene. Where, years ago in some instances, the Agents of your Departments have been met with abuse and still worse, it has become fashionable to dilate upon the advantages which the Dominion affords, and our cause is being actively taken up by everybody who has power to influence public opinion. The visit of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and suite to the Great North-West has been of incalculable benefit, the movements of the party having been chronicled in almost every journal in Great Britain. The *Scotsman* also sent a special correspondent to spy out the land. This gentleman called here, and in his first letter from Canada he wrote:—"It seemed natural, before starting, to pay one's respects at the Dominion Government Office, Liverpool, and I should recommend any man in search of information to betake himself to its reading-room, where may be seen samples, alike of soils and products, from regions now inviting the settler. The latest addition to this little museum I found to be a specimen of Manitoba red wheat, which is said to have met with a favourable reception among British corn merchants as a grain well adapted for mixing with more starchy varieties. Having gleaned some useful hints, my next impulse was to visit the harbour, &c., &c." The propaganda, the delegates' report, and other persistent efforts made during the last ten years, are now commencing to bear fruit; but it will require continued efforts in this direction, for no one can now be better aware than yourself that English opinions are not changed in a year or two. In fact, the means of promoting emigration are now no longer a matter of problem. Like advertising, which is the fundamental principle in our propaganda, it is a science, and this our competitors are finding out.

The position of agriculturists in this country has not materially changed, notwithstanding reductions of 15 to 30 per cent. having been made in rents; but, strange to say, a comparatively small number of them have as yet emigrated. In conversation with several of the leading agriculture authorities on the subject, I was informed that a large number of tenant farmers, instead of emigrating, have migrated to the suburbs of the leading centres of population and engaged in dairy keeping, market gardening and other kindred pursuits, and I believe this to be the case. I learn, however, that several of these migrators are finding their new occupation not congenial to their tastes, and have signified their intention of going forward to the Dominion in the spring.

Never in my experience has the demand for pamphlets been so great, nor have the enquiries in reference to Canada been so incessant at the end of a year as at present. Some idea of this may be gained from the fact that upwards of six hundred letters have been received at this Agency during the month just ended, which required special information in the majority of cases respecting the route and the means of getting to the Dominion. In addition to these, a large number of other letters have been received, asking for pamphlets, &c., whilst the personal applications at the office for pamphlets and information have averaged upwards of 30 per diem.

I am endeavouring to form these emigrants into parties in order that they may have better facilities for reaching their destination, and expect the first of these parties to leave at the end of March next. Some two or three hundred families of agriculturists have expressed their intention to go forward in April or May, and I feel confident that next year, all being well, will witness one of the most important emigrations we have ever had from this country.

A large number of letters from settlers sent out through this Agency during the past two or three years have been received. I am happy to state that, without one single exception, they have all been of a favourable character. Some, indeed, who went forward two or the years ago, referred to the hardships which they endured whilst proceeding upwards of 100 miles west of Emerson in the wet season, but they now cheerfully state that all this is past. The advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the west will relieve future settlers of a large number of the difficulties which attended pioneer life in former years. Some of these letters have been reproduced in the press here, and some of them in pamphlet form. Of course, such letters are more telling than any pamphlet on the subject which can be prepared.

In July last I received instructions from you to proceed to the continent and invite delegates to visit the Dominion. Messrs. Glock, Eberhardt, Weidershiem and Shreiner from Germany, and Mr. Hauswirth from Switzerland, accordingly proceeded. They have now returned, and express themselves one and all satisfied with our country, and in due course their reports will be published. Their favourable report will, I feel confident, prove of immense benefit to the Dominion, as, notwithstanding the large emigration from Great Britain, it is the continent which must be looked to for the bulk of the people required to populate the Great North-West.

I have ventured to make suggestions to you on this subject, in detail in confidential reports, and as this report may come into our competitors hands, it may not be advisable for me to repeat them here.

The following statistics will show the rate at which emigration from Germany has increased:—

The number of persons who emigrated between the	
years 1821 and 1830.....	8,000
From 1831 to 1841.....	179,000
" 1841 to 1851.....	480,000
" 1851 to 1861.....	1,130,000
" 1861 to 1870.....	970,000
In 1871 alone.....	270,000

From 1831 to 1871, inclusive, 3,040,000 persons left Germany, and of these 2,630,000 went to North America.

From statistics I have just obtained I find that in the year 1872 the number of emigrants was 125,682, and in 1873, 103,638, and that the figures which had sunk in 1877 to 21,964 began to rise again suddenly, till in 1880 they reached 205,190. Of these 68,269, or 2.5 per thousand, were from Prussia, the provinces of West Prussia, Pomerania and Posen alone giving more than 10,000 each. Of 105,639 emigrants from all Germany, 61,514 went in families, and 44,124 as single persons, while 63,403 were males and 42,235 females, 45,177 of the whole number being under twenty and 60,471 over it. Most of the people were from agricultural districts and of the artisan class. The majority had saved something and were not at all badly off.

The statistics for 1881 show a further enormous increase. During the first nine months of this year there was an increase of 39,838 persons who emigrated, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880; whilst 13,000 people have already taken passages at Bremen to sail in the first months of 1882. I trust that as we are in a fair way now we shall not be long before we get our full share of this most valuable emigration.

I am very pleased to note that a considerable amount of money has been sent to me from Canada in order to defray the passages of Germans from their homes to the several German colonies in Canada with which I was closely connected from 1868 to 1870.

Scandinavian emigration for the nine months ending 31st August reached a total of 68,786, and there is every reason to believe that these figures, enormous as they are, will be exceeded in 1882. Our competitors are, as you are aware, very active in encouraging this emigration, full details of which have been conveyed to you in confidential reports. I may, however, mention one novel method of promoting Scandinavian emigration. Several hundred successful farmers from Minnesota, Dakota and the adjoining territories have had their passages paid to their old homes and back, and a liberal allowance has been made to them for expenses in order that they may induce their fellow-countrymen to accompany them to America in the ensuing spring. Not only on the continent have our competitors been unprecedentedly active, but at every point in this country we are met by emissaries from the United States. These are well paid and well supported. Texas is especially well represented. A combination of railway companies in that and the adjoining States have taxed their lines to the extent of \$25 per mile per annum to defray the expenses of emigration literature and agencies in Europe. The whole of the continent has been inundated with millions of leaflets and pamphlets in various languages, and it would be within the mark to assert that, notwithstanding the large outlay annually made by the Canadian Government for emigration purposes, where we spend one dollar, the Americans spend fifty.

In July last the Royal Agricultural Show was held at Derby. Acting under the instructions of the High Commissioner, Sir A. T. Galt, I arranged with the assistance of Mr. Grahame, our Agent at Glasgow, a very nice display of Manitoba grasses, cereals, specimens of soil, &c. The weather was exceedingly fine, and the exhibition thus made proved one of the prominent attractions at the show.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales honoured us with a visit, and expressed himself very much pleased with the advances the Dominion is making.

Upwards of 100,000 pamphlets and leaflets were distributed at this exhibition, and from the correspondence which has reached me since then, I am confident that immense benefit has resulted from it. Nothing makes such an impression upon the English farmer as being able to handle the goods of his competitors. An exhibition of this kind makes a greater impression upon him than any number of pamphlets or addresses.

I was glad to notice our Canadian buyers of pedigree stock were at Derby in full force.

The long-continued depression in agricultural circles, especially in Ireland, has had the effect of placing a large number of live stock on the market which should have been kept on for another season as stores; and as these came into competition with second-rate Canadian cattle, the effect was, as might have been anticipated, unfortunate for both. However, our breeders of first-rate stock may take courage from the fact that the cattle cannot have been butchered and be still feeding, and the supply must necessarily be diminished for next year. The general opinion of those in the trade, is that for first-rate stock better prices may be expected during the ensuing year than have been attained for many years past.

A number of first-class Canadian sheep have come forward and have realized very fair prices, but I must point out that there remains a great deal to be done in improving the breed, more especially of those in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec. Some very pretty sheep have been brought from Prince Edward Island, and as they included a good proportion of wether sheep they realized the top price in the market. If our farmers would only pay more attention to this trade, I do not think they need fear competition from any part of the world.

Our immunity from disease has been greatly to our advantage, but as you are aware, it has required increased vigilance to protect our interests here. Several attempts have been made to have Canada scheduled. The High Commissioner has, however, been able to frustrate them; but permit me respectfully to point out, that increased vigilance will be necessary on your side of the Atlantic, as so much depends upon the freedom of our cattle to enter this country alive.

Although our shippers have not secured the profits which attended their enterprise during former years, this is partly attributable to their eagerness in making arrangements for freight which they did at higher rates than they afterwards found to be obtainable. With a fair profit to steamship owners, and an improvement in the markets, which may be reasonably looked for, both on account of the return of prosperity amongst the artisan classes, and other consumers, and the decrease of production here, I cannot help thinking that our export cattle trade has a prosperous future before it.

A larger number of draught stallions have been exported to Canada, *via* Canadian and United States ports, this year than in any previous one. Many of them were undoubtedly animals of first-class merit, but very often "cripples" have been exported. This is to be regretted, as I fear that too frequently Canadian farmers attach too much importance to the word "imported" upon a stallion's card. Many buyers from this country bring too little money to this country with them, and in order to take a horse of fashionable pedigree back to the Dominion, have, I fear, been obliged to put up with a second-class or "culled" animal, which will, of course, perpetuate its blemishes on your side of the Atlantic. As our export horse trade is annually increasing in importance, it may yet be thought advisable, although late in the day, to insist on every stallion having a license, such license to be granted by a board of veterinary inspectors. The price of the license might be fixed by the county council or councils of the districts in which the stallion would travel, and the fees derived therefrom devoted to the purpose of giving prizes at the shows and local exhibitions in those districts for the best imported animal of each breed. This would, of course, prove a severe blow to the owners of the vast numbers of unsound and unfit stallions which are travelling in the Dominion, but it must eventually prove to the benefit of every breeder and the country at large.

A few excellent carriage horses have been imported from the Dominion this year by Messrs. Douglas and Hendrie, and these have been immediately disposed of at paying prices. They are gentlemen who are thoroughly informed as to the requirements of this market, and consequently have not met with the disappointments which attended former shipments. The difficulty, however, is that they cannot obtain a sufficient number in Canada of the class of animals suited for this market. Probably ordinary common horses are nearly as cheap in England as they are in the Dominion, but hunters or carriage horses, if worth the money, are easier disposed of at from 400 to 500 guineas than a common horse at £30. I regret exceedingly that, unlike our fellow-colonists in Australia, and breeders in the United States, our Canadian breeders have not as yet paid any attention to the English thoroughbred. The lack of good, roomy thoroughbred stallion sires in Western Canada was referred to at some length by Colonel Kerbrect and Captain H. de la Chere, who were inspecting horses in the Dominion last year with a view to purchasing for the French Government. A large number of very pretty under-sized Gold-dust Kentucky horses have been imported into the Dominion, but they are not the class likely to get stock for this market. Hunting has for the time become unpopular in Ireland, the field from which England, and indeed the continent, has drawn her best horses for generations; and the number of horses used for agriculture, unbroken, and mares kept for breeding in Ireland, decreased from 513,036 in 1879 to 499,284 in 1880. This year will show a further decrease, whilst the demand is continually increasing both here and in the United States. I am sure, in the face of these facts, that Canadian breeders would do well to pay attention to producing horses sired by English thoroughbreds. Prizes, I think, might with advantage be offered at the leading shows in Canada, for horses suitable for export.

It is stated that there was never a larger crop of apples grown in this country than in the present year. The consumers have, however, become so accustomed to the better class of Canadian and American apples, that the English fruit finds little favour in their eyes.

The decrease in the imports for the last three months is shown by the following figures:—

R

Imports from Canada and other States, Sept. 1st to Dec. 23rd, 1880.....	570,440 barrels
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1881.....	117,351 “

Oranges have been unusually plentiful, but this has had a somewhat downward tendency on the market for poorer classes of fruit only. The object I have in pointing this out is to show our growers and shippers that they should pay attention to the better qualities of keeping fruit. Notwithstanding that they have had several years' experience, some farmers and others who have heard, no doubt, of the money made by shipping fruit to this country, have arrived at the conclusion that anything will suit this market. Nothing could be farther from the truth, as they, I fear, have found to their cost. This year, as well as in previous years, a large quantity of early or "fall" fruit has been shipped to this country, and in consequence of the heavy weather experienced on the Atlantic has been delayed in transit, and in many instances it has been a week or two after arrival before it has reached consumers in the interior. The consequence has been very serious loss. It is the same with the apple trade as with all other trades, and it cannot be too vividly impressed upon producers and exporters, that it does not pay to ship anything but of the very best quality. There is always a demand here for any commodity at the highest prices paid in the world, providing it has corresponding excellence. Whilst some shipments of "fall" and other inferior Canadian apples have been sold with great difficulty at \$1.75 per barrel, there has been a rush for the few shipments of the finer brands which had been well packed, at prices ranging from \$15 to \$17 per barrel.

The best kind of apples to send are the Canada Reds, Baldwins, Ribstones, Golden and Roy Russets, Greenings and Spits. Great care should be taken in packing, and also to protect them from frost whilst in transit. Apples loosely packed are bound to arrive here unsound, and in consequence the prices for such are very low.

In former reports I have pointed out the advantage which would attend the starting of manufactories for making condensed milk and potato sugar. The latter industry I am glad to find has already been placed on a sound footing in several parts of the Dominion, more especially in Prince Edward Island.

The former, I regret to state, however, has not been brought to any satisfactory issue. Fifteen years ago the first building for the manufacture of condensed milk was erected at Cham, in Switzerland, and was a very small affair. To-day one of the factories condenses the milk of 14,000 cows; and in 1881, it is believed, the sales will have exceeded 25,000,000 tins; thus affording employment to a great number of artisans and workpeople of various kinds, as well as giving an important impetus to dairy-farming interests in the districts in which the factories are situated.

Factories have been started at Chippenham, in Wiltshire, and in Cheshire and other parts of England. There is apparently no limit to the demand, and I sincerely trust that a start will be made in this important branch of industry in the Province of Quebec. The facilities there for producing milk, and for manufacturing wooden cases, and also for shipment, are certainly equal, if not superior, to those in Switzerland.

I am happy to report that a trade in sections of woodenware for agricultural machinery and other purposes, which, to a certain extent, was initiated by myself, is being rapidly extended, and with profitable results.

Large numbers of match splints are also sent to this country from the Province of Quebec; and in this branch of trade particularly, I think something more might be done. The development in the export trade in Swedish matches has been something enormous; for ninetese million pounds weight were shipped from Sweden during the year 1880.

I have again to thank my colleagues both in the Dominion and in this country for their assistance and continued courtesies.

My friendly relations with the representatives of the various steamship lines have, I am happy to state, been fully maintained.

Having the advantage of many years' experience in your service in various parts of Europe and the Dominion, I feel confident that by continued exertions I shall

be enabled to assist in materially furthering the interests of the Dominion in the ensuing year.

In concluding this report, permit me respectfully to again point out that there is an immense amount of work performed in connection with an agency of this kind; the nature of which, for obvious reasons, it is not advisable to communicate to our competitors in a public report.

Trusting that my past efforts may meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE,

Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from the Port of Liverpool, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1880-81.

Destination.	1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States	157,742	197,074	39,332	.....
Quebec	18,035	20,887	2,852	.....
Halifax	4,122	6,383	2,261	.....
Australia	356	324	.....	32
China	137	132	.....	5
East Indies	1,192	1,318	126	.....
West Indies	138	197	59	.....
West Coast of Africa	553	679	126	.....
South America	1,206	1,808	602	.....
Honolulu	20	.....	.....	20
South Africa .....	.....	6	6	.....
New Zealand .....	.....	5	5	.....
	183,501	228,813	45,369	57
			57	
Total increase .....	.....	.....	45,312	.....

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1881.	<i>Allan Line.</i>							
Jan. 4...	Nova Scotian.....			18	8	18	8	26
do 6...	Sarmatian.....			30	24	30	24	54
do 13...	Circassian.....			21	30	21	30	51
do 22...	Sardinian.....			29	23	29	23	52
do 27...	Hibernian.....			8	29	8	29	37
Feb. 3...	Polynesian.....			32	53	32	53	85
do 10...	Caspian.....			18	16	18	16	34
do 17...	Sarmatian.....			19	86	19	86	105
do 24...	Circassian.....			18	64	18	64	82
Mar. 3...	Sardinian.....			35	56	35	56	91
do 10...	Parisian.....			57	58	57	58	115
do 17...	Polynesian.....			51	91	51	91	142
do 24...	Caspian.....			37	150	37	150	187
do 31...	Moravian.....			45	140	45	140	185
April 7...	Circassian.....			51	218	51	218	269
do 12...	Nova Scotian.....			14	264	14	264	278
do 14...	Sarmatian.....			62	196	62	196	258
do 20...	Scandinavian.....				348		348	348
do 21...	Polynesian.....	46	349			46	349	395
do 26...	Hibernian.....			22	36	22	36	58
do 27...	Canadian.....				798		798	798
do	Parisian.....	105	652			105	652	757
May 4...	Grecian.....				403		403	403
do 5...	Sardinian.....	108	761			108	761	869
do 10...	Caspian.....			39	24	39	24	63
do 11...	Corean.....				444		444	444
do 12...	Moravian.....	71	738			71	738	809
do 14...	Sarmatian.....	72	778			72	778	850
do 24...	Nova Scotian.....			49	43	49	43	92
do 26...	Circassian.....	50	771			50	771	821
do 31...	Scandinavian.....				279		279	279
June 2...	Polynesian.....	61	296			61	296	357
do 7...	Hibernian.....			47	33	47	33	80
do 9...	Parisian.....	119	658			119	658	777
do 16...	Sardinian.....	95	517			95	517	612
do	Grecian.....				51		51	51
do 21...	Caspian.....			58	33	58	33	91
do 23...	Moravian.....	57	464			57	464	521
do 30...	Sarmatian.....	89	630			89	630	719
July 5...	Nova Scotian.....				27		27	27
do 7...	Scandinavian.....				53		53	53
do	Circassian.....	59	616			59	616	675
do 13...	Nestorian.....				66		66	66
do 14...	Polynesian.....	70	460			70	460	530
do 19...	Hibernian.....			36	23	36	23	59
do 21...	Parisian.....	164	698			164	698	862
do 28...	Sardinian.....	116	417			116	417	533
Aug. 2...	Caspian.....			33	19	33	19	52
do 4...	Moravian.....	68	301			68	301	369
do 11...	Sarmatian.....	118	392			118	392	510
do 16...	Nova Scotian.....			76	27	76	27	103
do 18...	Circassian.....	130	544			130	544	674

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
<i>Allan Line—Continued.</i>								
Aug. 5...	Polynesian.....	139	373			139	373	512
do 26...	Hibernian.....			79	18	79	18	97
do	Nestorian.....	56	50			56	50	106
Sept. 1...	Parisian.....	163	387			163	387	550
do 8...	Sardinian.....	160	484			160	484	644
do 13...	Caspian.....			64	14	64	14	78
Sept. 15...	Moravian.....	87	413			87	413	500
do 21...	Scandinavian.....				87		87	87
do 22...	Peruvian.....	68	323			68	323	391
do 27...	Nova Scotian.....			38	21	38	21	59
do 29...	Circassian.....	84	331			84	331	415
Oct. 4...	Nestorian.....				37		37	37
do 6...	Polynesian.....	77	354			77	354	431
do 11...	Hibernian.....			39	27	39	27	66
do 13...	Sardinian.....	70	371			70	371	441
do 20...	Parisian.....	134	332			134	332	466
do 26...	Caspian.....			12	29	12	29	41
do 28...	Peruvian.....	31	418			31	418	449
Nov. 3...	Sarmatian.....			34	70	34	70	104
do 8...	Nova Scotian.....			19	25	19	25	44
do 10...	Circassian.....			10	54	10	54	64
do 16...	Polynesian.....			25	56	25	56	81
do 22...	Hibernian.....			13	11	13	11	24
do 23...	Sardinian.....			14	92	14	92	106
do 30...	Parisian.....				103		103	103
Dec. 6...	Caspian.....			13	15	13	15	28
do 7...	Moravian.....			19	45	19	45	64
do 14...	Peruvian.....			21	60	21	60	81
do 20...	Nova Scotian.....			2	11	2	11	13
do 21...	Circassian.....			18	14	18	14	32
do 28...	Polynesian.....			15	41	15	41	56
		2,667	13,878	1,340	5,043	4,007	18,921	22,928
<i>Dominion Line.</i>								
April 21...	Mississippi.....	6	106			6	106	112
do 27...	Brooklyn.....	21	128			21	128	209
May 5...	Teutonia.....	11	258			11	258	269
do 12...	Ontario.....	14	358			14	358	372
do 19...	Montreal.....	6	221			6	221	227
do 26...	Toronto.....	24	212			24	212	236
June 2...	Dominion.....	7	111			7	111	118
do 9...	Brooklyn.....	11	123			11	123	134
do 16...	Teutonia.....	5	102			5	102	107
do 23...	Ontario.....	12	71			12	71	83
do 30...	Montreal.....	11	106			11	106	117
July 7...	Toronto.....	5	176			5	176	181
do 14...	Dominion.....	15	151			15	151	166
do 21...	Brooklyn.....	20	90			20	90	110
do 28...	Texas.....	21	111			21	111	132
do 30...	Quebec.....	4				4		4
Aug. 4...	Teutonia.....	20	115			20	115	135
do 11...	Ontario.....	20	63			20	63	83
do 16...	Montreal.....	20	119			20	119	139

APPENDIX B—Concluded.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, etc—Concluded

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
<i>Dominion Line—Concluded.</i>								
Aug. 25...	Dominion	37	93	.....	.....	37	93	130
Sept. 1...	Toronto	25	100	.....	.....	25	100	125
do 8...	Brooklyn	37	100	.....	.....	37	100	137
do 15...	Texas.....	16	79	.....	.....	16	79	95
do 22...	Ontario.....	36	100	.....	.....	36	100	136
do 29...	Montreal.....	26	60	.....	.....	26	60	86
.....	Mississippi.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Oct. 6...	Dominion	28	43	.....	.....	28	43	71
do 13...	Toronto.....	6	75	.....	.....	6	75	81
do 21...	Brooklyn.....	19	103	.....	.....	19	103	122
do 27...	Texas.....	12	48	.....	.....	12	48	60
		503	3,422	.....	.....	503	3,422	3,985
<i>Beaver Line.</i>								
April.....	Champlain.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	18
May.....	Manitoba.....	8	26	.....	.....	8	26	34
do 26...	Nepigon	4	17	.....	.....	4	17	21
June 3...	Winnipeg	1	6	.....	.....	1	6	7
do 11...	Champlain.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9
do 18...	Manitoba.....	4	28	.....	.....	4	28	32
do 30...	Nepigon .....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22	22
July 21...	Champlain.....	3	9	.....	.....	3	9	12
do 30...	Manitoba.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	17
Aug. 11...	Nepigon	3	6	.....	.....	3	6	9
do 20...	Winnipeg.....	24	20	.....	.....	24	20	44
do 30...	Champlain.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	3	5
Sept. 8...	Lake Manitoba	11	15	.....	.....	11	15	26
do 17...	Nepigon	3	25	.....	.....	3	25	28
do 27...	Winnipeg	7	24	.....	.....	7	24	31
Oct. 5...	Champlain.....	2	13	.....	.....	2	13	15
do 15...	Manitoba.....	6	21	.....	.....	6	21	27
		78	279	.....	.....	78	279	357

SUMMARY.

Allan Line.....	2,667	13,878	1,340	5,043	4,007	18,921	22,926
Dominion Line.....	503	3,482	.....	.....	503	3,422	3,985
Beaver Line.....	78	279	.....	.....	78	279	357
Total.....	3,248	17,639	1,340	5,043	4,588	22,622	27,270

No. 35.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELFAST EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. CHARLES FOY.)

BELFAST, 4th January, 1882.

SIR,—The business of this Agency has, for the year 1881, been conducted by the same mode as in previous years, *i.e.*, by the judicious distribution of printed information, of which I had a liberal supply from the London office, by (with the authority of the High Commissioner) advertising in the principal newspapers, by letters from myself to the press, and by conversations in fairs and markets with the farmers.

The reports of the delegates to Canada have been the means of attracting the attention of landlords and tenants to the country, and several gentlemen with moderate incomes from landed property have expressed their intention of selling, as soon as quietness is restored in this country and they can find purchasers, and emigrating to the North-West, or of purchasing improved farms in one of the older provinces of the Dominion. The pamphlet "Information for Emigrants to the British Colonies,"—a fund of information condensed into minimum, has done good service among the small farmer and farm labouring classes. "The Hand-book for Emigrants" has given very satisfactory information to the better educated of the farmer class, as has also Professor Sheldon's Report on Canada. My advertisement brought me a large number of requests for these pamphlets, and also gave me an opportunity of corresponding with the enquirers, and thus going fully into the advantages offered to emigrants. I kept a vigilant outlook for everything favourable to Canada appearing in the press of this country and of Canada, and have on many occasions followed such with letters of my own, pertinent to the same, in the newspapers.

In a letter under the title "The Climate of Ireland," in the *Daily Express*, Dublin, I took the position that the advantages of climate, independent of all the other numerous and material advantages offered by Canada, should induce the farmers of this country to emigrate. This view of the matter surprised a good number, and immediately after my letter appeared I had a large correspondence on the subject and thus secured an opportunity of not alone disabusing their minds of the climatic bugbear, but of amplification of the other advantages of emigration also, and of distributing pamphlets to those who had evidently become interested in the country.

Many farmers who would have wished to have gone last year were detained awaiting the trial of the new Land Act. Owing to the depressed state of farming interests they could not get half the price for the "tenant right" of their farm that they could a few years ago, and they expected that when their rents would be reduced they would be able to sell at good prices, especially as the landlords could not limit the amount they would receive. As for so far the reduction of rents has been from 25 to 50 per cent.—their anticipations have been verified—and numbers of them intend leaving for Canada about the end of March next. I have reason to expect that from one county the majority of the farmers holding from 10 to 25 acres will go; indeed a gentleman, cousin to one of the farmers of 50 acres, called upon me on the subject, and a lady residing in this town was requested by another of the same class to call at this office and to tell me all their circumstances, and to ask my advice. A gentleman holding an official position in the county, who is an old acquaintance of mine, undertook the distribution, for me, of a thousand pamphlets. In some cases where farmers had expressed their intention of going next spring, I advised those who had any person to leave in charge of their farms here, to go and see Canada, and that, if satisfied, they could bring their families in the spring of this year. In several instances my advice

was followed, and I am glad to report that they all approved of the country, and said that they found it all that had been represented, and more. Some have arranged to purchase farms in the County Grey and other counties in Ontario; others have decided in favor of the North-West. From one of the latter I have just received the following :—

“19 WORKS TERRACE,

“OLD PARK, 2nd January, 1882.

“CHARLES FOY, Esq., Belfast.

“SIR,—You may recollect myself and son leaving for Ottawa in August last. We arrived there all right, and afterwards proceeded to the city of Winnipeg, where, after getting employment for my son, I went 200 miles up the country and chose out two half-sections for myself and son which we have in possession. I came back about a fortnight ago. If I can help you by giving information about the country, I shall be happy to do so. I will not return until May, and until then my address will be as above.

“Yours truly,

“JAMES M. JOHNSTON.”

The writer, Mr. Johnston, has a family, and is a man of considerable means. He acted on my advice in getting his son a situation in order that he might get a knowledge of Canadian farming, so as to join his father in working their own.

I have already expressed my pleasure that those whom I induced to go and spy out the land have reported that it is a good land, and that they intend to return and settle in it; but I am also aware, which increases my pleasure, that the report they will give to their acquaintances, relatives and neighbours of the prosperity of the farmers in all parts of Canada that they visited, will do great good, and I will be much disappointed if every one of them does not induce two or three others, if each one is not accompanied to Canada by two or more of his neighbours.

I sent during the year a good number of first-class agricultural laborers, also a fair proportion of female domestic servants holding the best discharges from their last and former employers. I sent also a fair number of farmers with moderate capital as well as some with from £1,000 to £1,500. From them also the accounts are good. In letters to their friends they have told them to “call and thank Mr. Foy for advising us to come to this country; it is all he said and more.” Some of them sent for friends, and one sent from Birtle, N.W.T., for a laborer. One emigrant who has settled in the North-West writes to his wife’s brother and brother-in-law, who are most respectable farmers in the County of Armagh, “make up your mind to leave Ireland next spring, we will expect you.”

I think that I have given good and tangible reason for the hope that I have of a large emigration in the coming spring. That others expect it I have proof in the fact that the leader in a recent date of the Belfast *News Letter* was on the subject of the probable emigration of a large number of the best farmers to Canada, and the writer urged that Ireland could not afford to lose them, and that every inducement ought to be given to keep them. But the enterprising farmers will not stay. They can read the signs of the times as well as newspaper editors, and understand that foreign exportation of farm produce is only in its initiative state, and that no reduction of rents can enable them to compete with free land in illimitable extent. One of them remarked to me, “you hit the right note, Mr. Foy, when you wrote the climate of Ireland, for landlord or tenant or landlords and tenants agreed cannot control the elements,” and, as the *News Letter* said: “it will be the enterprising, the industrious who will go, and we cannot spare them.”

I saw by the Montreal papers that the ladies of that city were proposing an association to bring servant girls to that city. I should be glad if I received early in the month of March a list of the servants required, and the wages offered. I may remark that I have found that the well trained servants, the first-class cooks and first class general servants, do not obtain proportionate advantage by going to

Canada with the untrained, who had small wages here. I sent servants who had £20 a year, and they got exactly the same wages in Toronto, whereas I sent others here from rural districts who got only £8 a year, and who got £12, £15 and £18 in Canada. If I had a return from the different Agencies, in which not only the number of servant girls required would be given, but in which they would be classified, and the wages mentioned, say thus :

Montreal,——servants wanted. Cooks, so many, wages ; general servants, so many, wages ; for country farmers, so many, wages,—

I could at once advertise for them and, no doubt, would get a large number whom otherwise I could not. I could send a much larger number if the money were sent to me to prepay passages, and I could take the I. O. U. of the girls to repay out of their wages. I think that it is most desirable that the Agents on this side should, if it be possible, have the returns from the Immigration Agents in Canada of the classes of emigrants wanted at their respective Agencies and the wages employers are prepared to pay, early in the month of March. The farm labourers and the servant girl classes make their engagements in April to date from the following month until November, when it would be too late to send them to Canada ; whereas, if we got them to decide on emigration in March they would not be induced to make a fresh engagement coming on the end of the engagement at the end of April.

Though for the reason given there has not been so large an emigration of farmers as there would have been otherwise, or in the absence of the Land Bill, yet it is gratifying to be able to report that the emigration from the Port of Derry to Canada was considerably in excess of the previous year, whereas the emigration from the same port to the United States showed a large decrease. I am confident that if the emigrants whose passages were prepaid by friends in the United States were deducted, Canada got a much larger number, and of a superior class. There went direct from this office about 200 picked emigrants. That the emigration will be large this year is the expectation of every person, and certainly Canada now holds a front position in this part of Ireland, and will, no doubt, get her share.

It would be unfair, I feel, to close my report without mentioning the high terms in which the men who visited Canada spoke of the courtesy of the Government immigration officials, and I have seen letters in which the emigrants said : “ we received nothing but kindness from when we landed at Quebec until we reached our destination.” This is great encouragement, especially where families contemplate emigration.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 36.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUBLIN EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY.)

NO. THUMBERLAND HOUSE,
DUBLIN, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I have done all in my power to direct the attention of the Irish people to the Dominion of Canada as a most eligible field for emigration, and I have, with the utmost confidence, advised intending emigrants to settle there, as having travelled over the greater part of America, I found more Irish people comfortably settled in Canada in proportion to population than I could find in any section of the United States. Eight years' experience of American life have convinced me that the Irish emigrant will find a congenial home in Canada, amongst a kindred people, within easy distance of the old land if he should have occasion to revisit it on business or pleasure. I am satisfied he will find in Canada the freest and best government, under which he will enjoy civil and religious liberty to the fullest extent, and in assisting to develop her vast natural resources he will find profitable employment for his capital and labour. With ordinary care and industry a settler in Canada can raise his family with plenty and bequeath to his children a heritage of wealth and freedom which he could not hope to do, unless in exceptional cases, in this old country. In the mills and factories now springing up in the older provinces thousands of Irish artizans and labourers cannot fail to find steady employment at good wages, and the free, rich lands of Manitoba and the North-West should be a paradise for the rack-rented farmers of this country. On every suitable occasion I have endeavored to impress those views on my country people of every rank and condition, and although I have every reason to be well satisfied with my first year's work in this Agency, still I must state that the agitation which has convulsed this country has militated against me and neutralized my exertions considerably. The leaders of the Land League did not favor emigration. In fact, they frequently denounced it, and, on that account, I was unable to lecture throughout the country as you instructed. However, I have judiciously distributed from sixty to eighty thousand copies of the Tenant Farmers' Reports and other publications supplied to me by the Department, for which the location of my Agency in Dublin gives me the greatest facility, it being the centre of the railroad and postal systems and having some four thousand land owners and land agents living in the city and suburbs. I have sent copies of the best publications through the post-office to all the clergymen, magistrates, poor-law guardians, and leading tenant farmers whose names could be found in directories. Through the courtesy of the great railroad companies, I had a small parcel of pamphlets distributed at nearly all the railroad stations, and the agents of W. H. Smith & Sons had several hundred copies distributed at their railroad book stalls for which they refused to be compensated. With the sanction and advice of the High Commissioner I had a small exhibit of Canadian products at the Royal Dublin Society Spring Agricultural Show, which attracted considerable attention, and the visitors were especially interested with a small sample of wheat, weighing 66 lbs. to the bushel, which I brought from the farm of Robert Macbeth, of Kildonan, Manitoba, which had grown on land that had produced grain for fifty-four years consecutively without manure. The chief part of the exhibits were loaned by Mr. Thomas Grahame, the Dominion Agent at Glasgow, and Mr. John Dyke, the Agent at Liverpool, and I am pleased to have the opportunity of thanking them, for the exhibit, although simple and inexpensive, benefitted my Agency, especially inasmuch as it gave

me the facility of distributing reports and pamphlets amongst the eminent agriculturists from all parts of the country, who attended at the show. Chiefly through the distribution of those reports and pamphlets I have had a large correspondence with intending emigrants from all parts of the country, a number of whom went to Canada from convenient ports; and in addition I sent direct from this office close on 300 persons many of whom had ample means and purposed settling in Manitoba or the North-West. Several of those people have returned after taking up land for their families or to spend the winter in Dublin; and one and all who have called on me declare there is not a better country in the world for new settlers. In fact it is now generally recognized throughout Ireland by all who speak and write on emigration matters, that Canada possesses the future granary of the world in the fertile lands of Manitoba and the North-West. During the early part of last season the emigration from Ireland promised to be unprecedented; however, it fell off largely in the autumn, for we have had a most bountiful harvest, and I think the country districts have not been so prosperous for many years, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the country. The returns of the Registrar-General state the emigration from Ireland in 1880 amounted to 95,517 souls, while 1881 it was only 78,417, showing a falling off of 17,100. However, there has been a considerable increase in the number who emigrated to Canada. In 1880 the numbers were 3,052, while in 1881 they amounted to 4,271, thus showing an increase of emigration from Ireland to the Dominion of 1,219 persons. With regard to the future prospects of emigration from this country to Canada I must state that at no time were the resources of the Dominion better understood, or more fully appreciated in Ireland, and at no time was Canada more popular. The generosity of the Canadian Government and people towards the people of Ireland in their time of trial and distress can never be obliterated from the grateful hearts of our poor people. I am in a position to know that the clergy of every religious denomination favour emigration to Canada in preference to other countries, for they are fully aware that religion and its ministers are respected in the Dominion. I feel confident you will have a superior class of emigrants from Ireland to Canada in future. The farming class now alive to their interest, will not continue to cultivate small, profitless farms when they can get 160 acres of good land in the Dominion free. Therefore, when the new Land Act comes to be fairly worked, and the tenants can sell the interests in their holdings to advantage, you will have a constant stream of valuable settlers from this country to Manitoba and the North-West. I have had numerous enquiries already this season from farmers all over the country, and a large number of young men with means, in this city and suburbs, are making preparations to start for Manitoba in the spring. As regards the work of this Agency, although I have done all in my power to promote Canadian emigration I feel that I have only laid the foundation for more active and useful work when the country quiets down. Allow me, Sir, before I close my report to thank the High Commissioner for his advice and assistance, and for his invariable courtesy and kindness to me.

I have the honour, Sir,

To be your obedient servant,

THOS. CONNOLLY.

The Hon. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 37.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT AT BRISTOL.

(MR. J. W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the gratification of being in a position to report an increased emigration from these western counties during the present year, and also that the emigrants were of a very desirable class.

According to instructions, I have kept on posting pamphlets, &c., to farmers all through the year; and am proud to be able to report that success has attended these labours. During the year I have issued 182 tickets to parties going direct to Canada by the Allan Line.

There were many large families, some tickets covering families with twelve and fourteen souls, and many with seven and eight.

Seventy-eight of these were issued to farmers or men with capital, going out to settle on land, who took drafts in Liverpool from £100 to £800 each. Forty-three went through to Winnipeg, and the remaining thirty-five settled in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

I have not had so many this year go *via* New York; I have only issued eleven tickets through to Canada by this route, as against twenty-one in 1880. Two of the eleven tickets were to farmers with small families who took considerable means with them and have settled near Loudon, Ontario.

Many of the men who went early in the spring were agricultural labourers and left families behind them, and of those who went through this office, I do not know of any who have not sent home tickets for their families; and all are now, I trust, comfortable in Canada.

Thirty-one families, holding prepaid tickets from Bristol to different parts of the Dominion of Canada by the Allan Line, have had them changed at this office, and only in two instances had the head of the family been in Canada over one year.

These tickets are not included in the 182 tickets before mentioned as issued by me.

There are several farmers gone to Canada *via* New York by the Bristol Line, but not as many as went by this line during 1880.

Messrs. Allans have a very large number of agents through this western district, and Mr. Ennis, the Manager of their passenger department, informs me that these Agents have also increased their numbers for Canada this year over last.

I have received many letters during the year from my North-West emigrants; all speak of the country in the highest terms, not one finds fault or complains. Their letters have appeared in the Bristol *Mercury* from time to time as they came to hand, and there is no doubt these letters will do much good.

During the year I have distributed over 4,000 pamphlets of different kinds; I fully expect good results from this work next spring.

Very large numbers are now preparing to start early in the spring for the great North-West.

I think I may safely say I know of forty young farmers and young men with capital who are thus preparing.

Delegate Sparrow with his family of twelve goes early in the spring and will settle near Hamilton, Ontario.

Mr. Sparrow's report has done, as I expected, much good; as a large number of farmers from Gloucestershire are now in Canada.

This year I have watched the Canadian cattle trade with this port, and am happy to be able to report that during the year no disease or complaint of any kind has come to my knowledge.

The numbers landed at this port have decreased—this is, I think, owing to their being mostly sold at Avonmouth, the place where they are landed, which is some eight miles out of town.

The competition is not large, and the cattle do not realize as much as they would if they were brought here and sold in the market.

Good beef and mutton would always fetch a good price in this market.

One thing I would advise the Canadian shippers to bear in mind, that is, always ship quality, not quantity; their attention to this will prove profitable to all concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN,

Government Emigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 38.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

(AGENT, MR. THOMAS GRAHAME.)

40 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,
GLASGOW, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—Since my last Report I have the honor herewith to submit that for the year 1881.

There were several tenant farmer delegates who had not held meetings for the presentation of their reports to those who had sent them, at the date of my last Report.

One of the meetings was held at Clitheroe, when Mr. Sagar, the delegate from that district, gave a very full and satisfactory account of the various parts of Canada which he visited. There was a large and influential attendance, almost all present being farmers. A great number of questions were asked, and answered to the satisfaction of the enquirers by Mr. Sagar and myself.

The second meeting which I attended was that of Mr. Broderick, at Hawes. He had a very large audience, a considerable number of representatives of the press being present, by whom a report of the proceedings was widely circulated. He had prepared a very full report, and it was received with great satisfaction by those present. Many enquiries were made, and there was a great demand for pamphlets.

During the year I have seen a large number of people by special arrangement, met large numbers at the office here, and attended a great number of shows, fairs and sales, and have on all occasions taken every opportunity to have pamphlets and other literature distributed to best advantage. I have also, by means of the various steamship companies and steamships leaving this port, disposed of many pamphlets.

In accordance with instructions, I attended the royal show at Derby, which was held from the 12th to the 19th July, and in conjunction with Mr. Dyke assisted in making the exhibit of Canadian productions as attractive as possible. Very large numbers of people visited the tent, and large quantities of pamphlets were distributed. A great number of members of the press visited the exhibit, and were careful in inspecting the various articles shown. Excellent reports were obtained in this way which I have no doubt will produce good results. I met with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the horse ring of the show, and having met with him in Canada 20 years ago, in the course of conversation I asked him if he would come and see our exhibit. He said he would be most happy if he could manage to find time, and he thought he could arrange it although not in his programme. Shortly afterwards he appeared and I introduced him into the tent and to Mr. Dyke. He examined a number of the articles and expressed himself as extremely pleased with the whole exhibit both to Mr. Dyke and myself. He said he hoped some day to pay another visit to Canada.

I am strongly of the opinion that it would be of great importance to have these exhibits on a much larger scale, and have samples of all the productions of our country at them, grain, seeds, &c., in bags, varieties of the smaller descriptions of machinery, and other articles which private enterprise cannot reach. I am sure adequate results would flow from any sum of money that would require to be expended in this way.

I also attended the Highland Society's show at Stirling, from the 26th to the 29th July, and saw to the distribution of a very large quantity of pamphlets, &c. I met with a great number of farmers, with whom I had conversation as to going out to Manitoba and the North-West. That portion of our country continues to be the

great attraction to all classes of people as for the last few years. There were many enquirers as to the amount of capital requisite to settle in the new parts of our country, and the best time of year to go out. I met with a number of Canadians also, at Stirling, chiefly over for stock.

As I have already sent a special report of my visits to the Highlands it will be unnecessary for me to refer further to that matter than that since that time there is less probability than ever of the landlords taking any active part in promoting emigration, from the increasing agitation for the application of similar land laws to the Highlands as have been adopted in Ireland. I am of opinion, however, that great good might result from the sending of one or two delegates next summer from the mainland in the same way as those who have gone out hitherto. There is a large tract of country which as yet has had no representative in this way in the north of Scotland, including the counties of Perth, Ross, Inverness, Sutherland, Caithness, Moray and other smaller ones.

The system of sending delegates has proved, by its results, more and more effective every year, and I am convinced that much greater fruit will be borne from that system next year than has hitherto been the case. It requires a considerable time for farmers and people with capital to make all their arrangements to go to a new country such as ours.

I anticipate that next year there will be a very large emigration from Scotland, probably larger than has ever hitherto occurred, and my reason for this is the great number of enquiries I am constantly having and the numbers of letters I receive. There will also be a much larger number of people with capital going out than usual. From the interest which is taken in the public press in everything pertaining to Canada, it is apparent that men's minds in this country are turning very largely to our various provinces. There was, during last spring, an extensive amount of correspondence in many of the newspapers here regarding the advantages of Canada as a field for emigration, which was productive of a great deal of good, and the letters which have for some time appeared in the *Scotsman* more particularly, have attracted a great deal of attention from the very complete way in which they have gone into all matters pertaining to Manitoba and the North-West. They are a very effective reply to the misstatements which have been made in the past, though I am happy to say these have been very rare, indeed, of late.

A matter which I have considered a good deal from the large number of letters have had upon the subject, as well as conversation from individuals, is whether something could not be done towards cheapening the cost of passage to worthy people with families who are in straightened circumstances. There are many hard working people who are in such a position that they cannot raise the means to take themselves and their families to Manitoba or the North-West, and who would prove of the greatest importance in the settlement of these new districts, as well as in the older Provinces. These might be made special cases in regard to which particular enquiries would have to be made by Agents before granting the extra assistance. I would suggest that special preparations should be made for the reception of people going out, and if possible small log buildings erected in free grant lots, to be a burden upon the land, and the expenses of which to be repaid by the settler before he gets his patent. It would be well also if some plan were adopted whereby people in this country who intend going out within six months or a year, should be enabled, through their friends or an Agent of the Government, to purchase a plot of Government land, preparatory to their leaving, so as to have improvements made and a home to go to when they arrive.

Although there is no great amount of immigration from this port in winter, it is found to be an inconvenience by some that no steamships run to any Canadian port during the winter months, and more particularly is this want felt as regards Halifax. I hope this may be obviated in the future.

I have always a great demand for maps, and hope the new one that is coming out will be satisfactory to the public. In many cases, however, people are anxious for separate maps of the older Provinces.

I have had a number of young men making enquiries regarding the Guelph Agricultural College, several of whom went out and intended to attend it. The work it is doing will prove, in my opinion, of great benefit to Canada.

Our competitors in business have been active as usual, more particularly Queensland of late, and although large numbers go to various parts of the United States, comparatively speaking few go from Scotland at the present time to any other new parts of the new world except Canada.

It would be of great advantage if arrangements could be made so that we could act in conjunction with the representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and of the Hudson's Bay Company, in promoting emigration, as many enquiries are made of me in connection with these companies.

To give an idea of the widespread interest taken in our country, I may say that I have letters from people who intend emigrating to Canada from very many places outside of Scotland, even from Spain and Russia.

A good many suggestions have been made to me as to the advantages of a colony system being adopted in the North-West. Could these be made practicable and a sufficient number join in the proposed plan, it would be the most satisfactory and efficacious manner of forming settlements there.

Very good results indeed have flown from the advertising which I have done during the year, and especially good results do I expect will continue this winter and next spring in this way from the letters which have appeared in the various Scotch papers regarding our country, and more particularly those of the Rev. Dr. McGregor who accompanied the Governor General, the Marquis of Lorne, on his expedition to the North-West last summer. The Doctor's letters have resulted in a very large number of enquiries from people who intend emigrating.

I have continued as formerly to act in conjunction with the various steamship companies in forwarding the interests of people going to our country, and have supplied them with all the literature I had at command and all the information in my power, so as to promote the objects we have in view.

I find the information and knowledge I have obtained since I came here have enabled me to be of very much more service to Canada than formerly.

On all occasions I have done everything in my power to promote the interests of Canadians who have been over on business. I have seen a large number this last year connected with a great variety of interests, more particularly those who have come over for the purpose of selecting pure bred stock for use in our country. In every way I have been of as much assistance as lies in my power in promoting the objects they had in view and securing for them animals of the kind they wanted.

I have found that of late many of the importers of produce from our country have taken the precaution to label the articles they import as "Canadian." This is not done, however, to the full extent, and I hope in future all importers and traders in their own interest, will see to it that every article of whatever description sent from our country should be marked in such a way as to be unmistakable that it is Canadian.

Before Christmas I met with Mr. Taylor, of the Intercolonial Railway, and had frequent conversations with him as to the best means of promoting our interests conjointly in the transport of emigrants and the development of all descriptions of trade, more particularly that in live stock, *vid* Halifax. I gave him all the assistance in my power towards having that line of route advertised throughout my district, and have no doubt that good results will flow from the various descriptions of literature which he had seen to being so widely distributed.

A matter which has been attracting a very considerable amount of attention and discussion in Glasgow of late is the probability of the Hudson's Bay line of route being opened up into the heart of the North-West by means of steamers from here to Port Nelson or Churchill, and thence by rail or inland water communication. Many people have called upon me as to this matter, and I have had conversations with them regarding the practicability of the scheme. It would be of vital importance to the interests of the North-West if the scheme can be accomplished, as the

distance would be decreased so enormously, and Glasgow is the nearest port by a considerable distance from Great Britain to Port Nelson or Churchill.

It is as well of great importance to Imperial as Canadian interests that this route should be opened up, and I am happy to see that propositions have been made that a British naval expedition should be formed to explore the proposed line of route.

I herewith give the statistics of the emigration from this port (Glasgow) during 1881 and the previous season, which practically means the bulk of those who have gone from Scotland.

1880.....	3,658
1881.....	3,742

The steamers for Canadian ports have not been so regular in their voyages as those from and to other ports, and from their being fitted up chiefly for the cattle trade and freight purposes, and the cabin accommodation not being anything like as extensive as in the Liverpool ships, great numbers of people who would otherwise be induced to sail from Glasgow have gone from other ports. There are also very considerable numbers of passengers who go *via* the United States really for Canada, but of whom it is difficult to keep a correct trace.

I also herewith give statistics of the arrivals of live stock at this port during the last year and 1880:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1880.....	10	14,618	8,385	356
1881.....	...	12,030	8,006	....

It will be seen by the above that cattle and sheep are the only animals which have been imported this season. The trade in live stock, I am sorry to say, has not proved so satisfactory this year as formerly. The quality of the animals sent has very frequently been much inferior to what I would have anticipated, and on that account prices have ruled comparatively low. In order to improve the quality all over Canada, I think it would be well worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable for Government to import from this country young male pure bred animals of a character suited to improve our stock. These might either be sold by public auction at agricultural centres in the various Provinces, or kept by Government at such places and a small fee charged for their services. Another mode which has been suggested for the improvement of the quality of our stock, is the encouragement of the various local agricultural societies by giving sums of money for extra prizes for pure bred male imported animals.

I have found that a great deal of dissatisfaction exists amongst those engaged in the shipment of animals from Canadian ports to Glasgow at the want of care that is so frequently exemplified by those in authority in the various steamers, in taking proper precautions for the safety of the stock put under their charge in stormy weather. It is stated that this often occurs from the fact of the shipping companies obtaining payment for their freight whether the animals die on the voyage or not, and it has been suggested, as a practical manner for getting over this difficulty, that all the various steamship companies should be the insurers of the stock put under their charge, instead of as is the case now, only one or two of them. If this plan were adopted, there would be an inducement for all concerned to take every precaution in their power for the safety of the animals on board in any kind of weather, and to have a full sufficiency of attendants with the stock.

I have obtained all the information I could regarding the re-use of head-ropes, and find that the Government regulations are strictly adhered to in the case of animals coming to this port.

Herewith, I insert a letter from Messrs. John Swan & Sons, one of the firms which is most largely engaged in the trade in this country, giving their views on the present state of the cattle trade:—

" 37 LAURISTON PLACE,

" EDINBURGH, 21st December, 1881.

" DEAR SIR,—As representing the Canadian Government here, and after the numerous personal interviews we have had with you, we heartily acquiesce in your request to furnish you with, for the information of your Government, our ideas as to the present and future prospects of the live stock business between Canada and Great Britain.

" Regarding the Canadian trade it appears to us, under legitimate provisions, likely to develop into a permanent and profitable business. At present the trade is hampered by what we would term clauses in bills of lading, exclusively in favor of shipowners, which provisions we, as a firm, are taking counsel's advice upon, endeavoring to make such alterations as will mutually protect the shipowners and shippers, this being a direct matter between consigner and consignee.

" With regard to the Canadian trade generally, the past year has been from several causes very unprofitable to shippers, mainly through indiscreet charters, whether as regards freight or purchase of stock to fulfil these charters, shippers of fat stock from Canada to Great Britain ought not to secure freights in advance, unless with regard to prospects here. The ruinous results to last summer's shippers was occasioned by a gamble for freight without cattle, and a gamble for cattle without space, hence, throughout the Dominion the cleverest men in it found themselves eventually placed at a disadvantage, not only in obtaining freight, but in buying cattle in competition with men of straw, and added to this were the facilities given by banks, enabling fictitious freights and fictitious prices covered by drafts against bills of lading, which on arrival of cattle on this side proved the unsatisfactory nature of the whole business where drafts were concerned, hence in our various communications with shipowners, bankers and consigners, who do not overdraw, we have felt it to be our duty, though at the loss of the trade of such customers, to protest entirely against this system.

" For the general information of your Government, and with a view to put this business on a solid basis we venture to place before you our candid opinion as to how this is to be arrived at.

" Shippers from Canada consist of firms who directly consign without drafts, farmers who ship their own stock, and dealers who draw under value, all of whom are doing legitimate business. There are, however, speculators encouraged we venture to say by bank accommodation who have nothing to lose, and who profess from the accommodation afforded them by the banks to draw an advance on profit. That the trade between this country and Canada, properly conducted, is capable of profitable development there is no doubt. We are glad to be able to state from personal observation a marked improvement in the grades of cattle coming here from Canada, and we are personally prepared to maintain that our farmers here who have judiciously selected well graded Canadian bullocks for turnip feeding have been profitably reimbursed.

" For the information of your Government, we, acknowledging the now recognized source of supply of winter-fed fat stock up till the first of July, and of the increasing importance of Canada as an adjunct to our farmers, as enabling them to obtain useful bullocks for winter feeding after this date, ask you to impress upon the Government of the Dominion the direct necessity of improving the existing breeds of both cattle and sheep by judicious crossing. There is a wide outlet here for beef and mutton, and also for cattle adapted for winter feeding and early fattening.

" We beg, in the interests of the Dominion, and as a palpable gain to the farmers in this country, to commend to the attention of the agricultural interest generally in Canada, the advantage which to them will arise from the improvement in breeding stock, whether for export as fat or store cattle.

" There will be a deficiency of 25 per cent. of cattle feeding this winter in Scotland.

" Yours truly,

" JOHN SWAN & SONS."

In articles of general import, as will be seen from the following statistics, which I have obtained through the Clyde Trust Board of Trade and Customs House, there is a very considerable trade to the Clyde from British North America.

For the year ending 30th June, 1881:—

The tonnage of sailing vessels was.....	65,193
do steam do	96,022
	161,215

As against for the year 1879-80:—

Sailing vessels.....	48,725
Steam do	65,772
	114,497

For the last half-year the estimate is:—

Sailing vessels.....	19,184
Steam do	53,226
	72,410

The articles imported during the year 1881 consist of the following, which I have prepared as carefully as possible from the data which I had to go upon:—

Flour, cwts	110,734
Wheat, do	508,826
Indian corn, do	584,845
Peas, do	265,993
Oats, do	2,938
Oatmeal, do	13,507
Hams, boxes.....	392
Bacon, do	424
Cheese, do	38,045
Butter, packages.....	36,660
Fish, barrels.....	6,582
Canned meat, boxes.....	920
Seed, bags	977
Spools, do	3,242
Asbestos, do	2,416
Potash, barrels.....	1,649
Linseed cake, do	640
Apples, do	18,651
Extract, do	501
Skins, cured	75,953
Hay, bales	4,684
Lobsters, cases	2,118
Phosphate, tons	528
Tallow & lard, hhds.....	254
Oil, casks	5,675
Timber, pieces.....	1,517,484

Besides many smaller articles too numerous to be specified, such as agricultural implements, bran, boots, shoes, &c., &c.

Trade, as a rule, has been very quiet this season with Canada, shipping companies complaining of freights ruling low. On the whole the quantity has been quite up to the average, and in numerous articles there has been considerable improvement. The quality of the flour has been pronounced very superior by those engaged in the trade, as also of cheese. Many connected with the latter trade in Canada have, how-

ever, been holding out for too high prices. In some instances the quality of the butter has not been as good as could have been desired, and this difficulty could be obviated to a very large extent by the producers marketing the article they have for sale much more frequently than they do at present. From the want of care in this respect a great deal of inferior stuff is accumulated in the autumn and winter months, and is thereafter very difficult of sale.

I am happy to say that with my constantly increasing correspondence I continue to have on all occasions the hearty co-operation of the Agents of the Government both in Canada and this country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 39.

REPORT ON THE ALLEGED EXODUS FROM CANADA.

(MR. G. R. KINGSMILL.)

SARNIA, 27th January, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report :—

In accordance with instructions contained in the departmental letter of Dec. 13, 1880, wherein I was directed "to remove until further orders to the port of Sarnia, Ont., for the "purpose of watching and reporting upon the emigration from Canada at that point," I, with as little delay as possible, closed up my affairs at St. Paul, Minn., and came to this place. I arrived here on the 1st instant, and, as instructed, at once placed myself in communication with Mr. G. N. Matthewson, Collector of Customs at this port, Mr. Dawson, who attends to the Customs matters at Point Edward, and other Canadian Government officials who were in positions that enabled them to aid and assist me in my work. I may say here that I am much indebted to these gentlemen for their courtesy and assistance.

My first move was to visit the railway stations on the arrival and departure of trains, and to personally take note, as thoroughly as I could, of the efflux and influx of people, and occasionally to run out and meet incoming trains. I also crossed the river several times, not only on the railway ferry, but also on the small passenger ferry plying between Point Edward and Fort Gratiot. I accompanied the regular trains across, both ways, on several occasions passed through the cars while crossing, saw them land, observed the conduct and actions of the American officials while crossing, and also in examining passengers' baggage; the reloading of the trains, and their departure from the station. In addition to this, I gathered all the information I could in a semi-official way from local railway officials, conductors of trains, and other such persons, and also learned not a little incidentally from residents in a position to know generally what goes on from day to day in the way of emigration and immigration. In fact I did everything in my power to gather all the information I could, and the result of my observations and enquiries will be found below.

CHARACTER OF THE TRAVEL.

Though it must be admitted that the present is not the best time of the year to form an opinion as to the aggregate number of people who pass through this port annually (though it would aid us in forming an estimate), yet, by observation and enquiry, one may form a pretty correct idea as to the kind and character of the people on the move. From what I have learned and seen I am in a position to state that the travel at present is chiefly of the ordinary kind, that is to say, the usual business travel of the two countries, and that is, I have every reason to believe, the character of the great bulk of the regular and constant travel at and through this point. The trains are chiefly made up of this; but in addition thereto there are migrants from the Eastern States going out to Minnesota and Dakota (as detailed further on), small parties of European immigrants for the West, Canadian business men and settlers from the older Provinces destined for Manitoba, and an occasional Canadian going to the Western States; I may also add that a few people cross with their personal effects on the ice or by the ferry, with the intention of settling in the United States. But from actual count it may safely be said that *bona fide* emigration from this point to the United States is inconsiderable and really trifling, when compared with the figures published by the American authorities.

LUMBERMEN AND SAILORS.

At certain seasons of the year there is a considerable movement both ways of special classes, who are nothing but migrants; these are lumbermen and sailors. In the fall of the year many lumber men (chiefly French Canadians) cross at this point to spend the winter working in the pineries of Michigan: They nearly all, as is well known, return to Canada in the spring. In fact, they do not always remain away all winter. They pass here almost daily on their way home. I saw and talked to a party of fifteen of them booked through to Montreal only four or five days ago. No doubt, when they went into Michigan a couple of months ago they were put down as settlers from Canada. Then again, the shipping at Sarnia and Port Huron employs a large number of sailors and others. There is a large fleet wintering in the river at present. When the men are paid off on this side at the close of navigation, should they cross to the other side they are liable to be claimed as settlers from Canada; or should they come from the United States to spend the winter in Canada (as many of them do) they are liable to be counted in the spring, when they are returning to join their ships, as settlers from Canada.

THE SYSTEM PURSUED.

The system pursued by the American officials is simply no system at all; it is a fraud of the most transparent character. The only wonder is that it was not exposed and held up to ridicule long ago. In explaining the system it is only necessary to deal with the ordinary trains, as by those, and by those alone, can Canadian settlers go in. The special trains for Manitoba need not be considered, for, though they do carry a few settlers for the North-western States, the number is nothing compared with the claims of the American officials. Nor need we consider the train loads of European immigrants direct from the ship that brought them over, as they in no wise ever belonged to us. Then as to the ordinary trains, and the way they are dealt with by the American officials:—

Each train from the east remains at Point Edward only a few minutes for local convenience and accommodation. It is then backed on to the ferry, carried to the other side of the river and there run off on to the track preparatory to resuming its journey westward. The time taken up in this transfer is never very long and dependent entirely on the number of passengers and the quantity of baggage to be examined. While the ferry is crossing the hand luggage is generally examined, and this affords the officials the only opportunity they have of finding out anything about the people. Now, these officials are supposed by their Government to fill in blank forms containing full particulars respecting every new comer, that is to say, the country he comes from, where he intends settling, his age, his occupation and other details. The filling in of each form would take at least ten minutes. Supposing the ferry is twenty minutes in crossing, the official, provided he attempted to perform his duty at all, would be able to make only two entries. And yet they claim an average of over three hundred per day. The simple fact of the matter is, as I know from personal observation, there are no such entries made, no enumeration whatever is made even of the total number of persons crossing, nor is there anything at all in the shape of a faithful record kept, except in the case of those who are *bona fide* settlers, having their personal effects and household furniture with them and being thus compelled to make an entry at the Custom House. Neither on the ferry nor at the examining room is anybody asked where he is going to, where he came from, nor any other such question. Nor have the officials any means of getting at the information. I have crossed several times and have passed through the Custom House ordeal, but I have never yet been asked a question of the character required in order to make out correct returns. In fact, as I have said above, the officials do not even make a pretence of finding out those things which they are supposed to find out under the regulations laid down by their Government. The absurdity and falsity of their returns may be shown in this way:—

They claim that 94,375 persons went in at their port from Canada during the year ending 30th June, 1831. Taking 300 working days, this would give us an average of 314 per day, or two good-sized trains, containing 157 persons each. Why, in order to enter this number as the American law requires they would be compelled to multiply their staff by twenty, and there would be a mob of westward-bound Canadians round the station at Fort Gratiot from morning till night, whereas at present it is one of the quietest places in existence. There is not even so much as a luncheon room for the use of those daily hundreds that are supposed to make their official entrance into the United States at that point.

These being the actual facts, it will naturally be asked: How are the returns made out, and how are such large figures reached? The answer is, that the whole thing is an utter and absolute fraud, with the exception of the few hundred genuine entries made at the Custom House. The officials who make the figures do not even go through the form (were it possible for them to do so) of counting the people on every train. They simply make up their figures to slightly exceed those for the corresponding period of the previous year, fill in the forms, write their report, and the whole thing is done. They jump at it. Under this system they took an imaginary 94,000 people from Canada last year, and on the basis of their periodical returns for the current year, up to the present time, they will have taken from us by 30th June next, another 200,000, or about the entire population of Montreal and Toronto. This exodus would amount to about 666 persons per day, and this would simply mean the depopulation of Canada in the not distant future.

PASSENGERS PER DAY.

Shortly after my arrival here I made arrangements to secure a return from actual count of the number of persons crossing the river from Canada by each and every train; and also to endeavour to find out the point of departure, and destination of every passenger. The result for two weeks is below. The figures are by days, but I could furnish them by trains if necessary. I do not hold that the statement is perfectly accurate and complete, but I do know that it is as nearly correct as it could possibly be made under the circumstances, and may safely be so considered. The errors, if any, are of no importance so far as the general result is concerned. The figures only cover a period of two weeks, for the reason that, though I commenced my work at an earlier date than the first given, I shortly discovered errors of such a nature as to warrant me in altering my system, and adopting another plan.

Number of persons who crossed from Point Edward to Fort Gratiot, from January 14th, 1831, to January 27th, inclusive:—

Date.	Ordinary Passengers.	For Manitoba.	From Eastern to Western States.
14th January,	20	0	0
15th "	126	11	36
16th "	6	0	6
17th "	43	2	3
18th "	96	6	28
19th "	103	0	63
20th "	74	0	5
21st "	94	0	9
22nd "	56	0	10
23rd "	65	0	1
24th "	27	0	4
25th "	103	0	17
26th "	128	15	14
27th "	99	3	35
.....
.....	1,040	37	258
.....

Grand total, 1,335 persons.

I may state that I have also figures of the same character with respect to the crossings by the Great Western Railway ferry at Sarnia, but they are of no special importance and therefore I do not include them.

According to the figures I have just given the total number of persons who crossed from Point Edward to Fort Gratiot during the fourteen days was 1,335; or, in other words, 95 and five-fourteenths per day, as against the 314 per day required in order to make good the published statements of the American officials on the other side of the river. So far as could be made out after a thorough enquiry as was possible, about 220 of the above number might be put down as persons going from Canada to settle in the United States. In this 220 I include lumbermen and others of that class, who, for some reason or other, say they are going to remain in the States, though, as is well known, the majority of them return to Canada in the spring. However, supposing we take these figures as a fair indication of the general result, and admit that one person out of every six who crosses at this point remains permanently in Canada, what do we find? The American officials claim that 94,375 persons emigrated from Canada into the United States during the year ending 30th June, 1880, with the avowed intention of making their homes in that country. If their claim be correct it follows that six times that number must have crossed at this point, according to the figures I have given above; or, in other words, that the enormous number of 566,250 persons must have crossed into the United States from Canada by this route during the year; this would be a fraction more than 1,887 passengers per day, a number that could not possibly be handled under present circumstances.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. KINGSMILL.

The Honourable

Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SARNIA, 19th February, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my operations at this point:—

Since my former report was sent in, I have continued to keep track, as closely as was possible under the circumstances, of the movement of people through this port both to and from the United States. The result of my observations will be found in detail below. As I had the honour of informing you before, no reliance whatever can be placed on the figures published by the American Customs officials at Port Huron. They have absolutely no system of checking incomers; it is mere guess-work, and very wild guess-work at that. I have crossed again and again, and I can safely say that they do not even attempt to count the passengers on each train, let alone finding out the point of departure and the destination of each passenger, as they are supposed to do under the laws of the United States, and as they profess to do according to their published reports. Under the system pursued—if it may be called a system—it would not be possible for them to gather the information called for by the Government regulations. The railway ferry crosses the river in about twenty minutes from dock to dock, and the train remains on the other side simply long enough to have the luggage examined. During the time thus consumed the officials could not possibly fill up more than eight or ten forms were they to attempt the work at all; but they do not attempt it. As I have already said, they simply guess at the numbers, and the result is their statements, though officially published, are utterly valueless and unworthy of consideration.

The figures given below are the result of actual count. They may not be entirely correct, but they are as nearly so as they could possibly be made. I have not hesi-

tated to make personal enquiries when I thought it necessary, and have done everything I could to secure a correct return. The result is as follows :—

Number of persons passing westward through the Port of Sarnia *via* Grand Trunk Railway :—

Date.	From Canada.			From Eastern to Western States.	Total.	Remarks.
	Total.	For United States.	For Manitoba.			
Jan. 14...	20				20	
do 15...	106	25	11	36	153	Portion European immigrants.
do 16...	6				6	
do 17...	43	4	2	3	48	
do 18...	96	16	6	18	130	
do 19...	129	20		69	198	Special from New England for west.
do 20...	74	20		5	79	
do 21...	94	30		9	103	
do 22...	56			10	66	
do 23...	65			1	66	
do 24...	10	10		4	14	
do 25...	103	29		17	120	
do 26...	128	53	15	41	184	
do 27...	99	19	3	35	137	
do 28...	88	26		13	101	
do 29...	56			9	65	
do 30...	20	5		6	26	
do 31...	46	4		3	49	
Total...	1,239	261	37	279	1,565	
Feb. 1...	142	52	6	25	173	
do 2...	129	53		24	153	
do 3...	50	20	13	28	91	
do 4...	81	14	3	15	109	
do 5...	71		1	6	78	
do 6...	22				22	
do 7...	20	3		5	25	
do 8...	77	20	5	6	88	
do 9...	99	30	5	27	131	
do 10...	80	10		29	109	
do 11...	47	9		23	70	
do 12...	53			13	66	
do 13...	15			5	20	
do 14...	42			9	51	
do 15...	175	24	10	39	224	Special from New England for Western States.
do 16...	115	20	15	151	281	
do 17...	82	25		41	123	
Total...	1,300	280	58	346	1,814	

In addition to these there passed through this port *via* the Great Western Railway during the same time—January 14th to February 18th—the following :—

Outwards..... 290

Inwards..... 224

Difference 66

It will be seen by the above figures that the total number of passengers who passed through this point, *via* the Grand Trunk Railway for the west, from all points during the period embraced in the return, was 3,379; of this number 541 were persons going from Canada to settle in the United States, as nearly as could be

ascertained—in other words, less than one out of every six of the total number declared their intention of remaining on American soil. This percentage corresponds with the figures I sent in my former report. If these figures be correct,—and I know they are not far from it—and if, as the American officials claim, 94,375 persons left Canada for the United States during the last fiscal year, it follows that 566,250 persons must have crossed from Canada into the United States during that year, a number so entirely beyond the carrying capacity of the railways as to make the supposition an absurdity on the face of it.

During the period embraced in the above return there entered Canada at this point from the United States, about 3,120 persons, showing a difference in favour of the traffic westward of only 259 persons—in other words, the passenger travel westward comes within a fraction of balancing the passenger travel eastward at this point.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. KINGSMILL.

The Honourable

Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SARNIA, 22nd February, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my operations at this point.

After a good deal of trouble I have succeeded in procuring the returns of the American Customs officials, in relation to the emigration from Canada, for the month of January. They are as follow :—

Males.....	951
Females.....	434
	1,385

These are the official returns, and though largely in excess of my figures, they are also, as I shall show presently, greatly less than their figures for the month of January, 1880.

My actual count of the total number of passengers crossing at this point during 18 days of January was 1,565, or an average of 87 per day; taking this average for the 31 days of January we have a total of 2,677 for the whole month. Of this total for the 18 days, 261 were persons from Canada intending to settle in the United States. This would furnish an average of such persons of 14 per day, or a total of 434 for the whole month of January. The returns of the American officials and my returns, therefore, are, for the month, as follow :—

American returns.....	1,385
My count and average.....	434
	951
Difference.....	951

The American returns thus exceed mine by 951. I am certain that mine are nearly correct, and, therefore, that theirs are far above the actual number.

I have not been able to get the American returns for the month of January, 1880, but I have their figures for the quarter ending March 31, 1880, as follows:—

From Ontario and Quebec.....	14,486
From Nova Scotia.....	1,706
From New Brunswick.....	432
	16,624

Now, this total of 16,624, for the first three months of last year, would give a monthly average for the three months of 5,541. We thus have:

For January, 1880.....	5,541
For January, 1881.....	1,385
Falling off this year.....	4,156

This represents a falling off this year, as compared with the same month last year, of 400 per centum. These figures, be it remembered, are all taken from the returns of the American officials. According to my count and estimate, as set forth above, they claim over three times the actual number; that is to say, their claim, 1,385; my claim, 434. Yet even taking their own figures the falling off is, as I have said, 406 per cent., a reduction so enormous as to prove beyond all doubt the utter worthlessness of their last year's figures.

I may state, as set forth in my former reports, that the whole thing, so far as the American officials are concerned, is mere guess-work. They do not even attempt to count the passengers; and as to finding out where they come from and where they are going to, there is absolutely no system, except in the comparatively few cases when entries are made of settlers' effects at the Custom House.

I have just heard that an agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company is at work in the counties of Perth and Huron for the purpose of inducing people to take up the lands of that company in Dakota. I hear that he is holding meetings, distributing printed matter and taking other means to promote the emigration of our people to that district. He is arranging to send west special parties in the spring.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. KINGSMILL.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SARNIA, 2nd March, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

My last return contained figures down to February 17. I take the totals for February up to that time and add thereto the daily count for the balance of the month, as will be seen by the following table:—

RETURN of Number of Persons passing through from Canada to the United States *vid* the Grand Trunk Railway at Port Huron, for the month of February, 1881. (Daily Returns, from 1st to 17th inclusive, already sent in.)

Date.	From Canada.			From Eastern to Western States.	Daily Total.	Remarks.
	Total.	For United States.	For Manitoba.			
February 1 to 17...	1,300	280	58	456	1,814	
Feb. 18...	82	12	.....	43	125	
do 19...	89	10	13	166	268	Emigrants from Europe for Western States.
do 20...	12	.....	.....	4	16	
do 21...	33	4	3	3	39	The four settlers in United States from Canada, an English family, in Canada about six months.
do 22...	163	88	22	71	256	(1). From east to west—Boston Board of Trade going to Chicago. (2). 68 lumbermen from Glengarry, Ont., under three years' contract in lumber district above Grand Rapids, Michigan; intend returning.
do 23...	137	35	.....	44	181	
do 24...	169	25	20	53	242	Part of those from Canada for United States, only a few months in Canada.
do 25...	203	140	.....	45	248	115 men from Canada (25 from Glengarry), going to work under signed contract on railway in Texas; intend returning.
do 26...	74	11	.....	29	103	
do 27...	20	.....	.....	7	27	
do 28...	82	32	12	21	115	Two families from Toronto for Emerson; three families from Peterboro' for Kansas.
	2,364	637	128	942	1,434	

Via Great Western Railway, during February, at Sarnia—

Inwards 294
 Outwards 391

Excess outwards 97

The returns for the month have not yet been published by the American officials. I have details of the returns inwards, from the United States, for the month, but have not prepared them; I shall forward them to-morrow.

As will be seen, by comparing the above figures with those given by the American officials, for the first quarter of last year there is an immense difference. For instance, they claimed for the quarter ending March 31, 1880:—

From Canada 16,627
 Being a monthly average of 5,541
 Actual count for February 637

The figures I give are, I know, beyond all doubt correct or nearly so. Under the heading "Remarks" it will be seen that a large number last month went to the United States, under special circumstances and with the declared intention of returning to Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. KINGSMILL.

To the Honorable
 The Minister of Agriculture,
 Ottawa.

SARNIA, 3rd March, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

In my report forwarded yesterday, I gave details relating to the movement of passengers outwards at this point. I now add thereto the number of persons passing inwards:—

Outwards during February, <i>vid</i> G. T.....	3,434	
“ “ “ “ G. W.....	401	
Grand total		3,835
Inwards during February, <i>vid</i> G. T.....	2,903	
“ “ “ “ G. W.....	294	
Grand total.....		2,197
Difference.....		638

Of those inwards, 452 were lumbermen returning from the lumber districts of Michigan and Wisconsin; nearly one hundred were from Manitoba, a considerable number intended settling in Canada in order to engage in business of various kinds; and about one-fourth of the whole were passengers from the Western to the Eastern States.

As I have said in former reports, these figures are taken from actual count, and though I cannot say that they are absolutely correct, I am certain that they are not far wrong.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. KINGSMILL.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SARNIA, 11th April, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report:—

During the month of March there passed through this point, according to count as accurately as I could keep it, the following number of passengers, *vid* the Grand Trunk:—

From Canada. Ordinary.	For U.S.	For Manitoba.	From Eastern to Western States.	Total.
4,685	2,181	921	3,064	8,670
<i>Vid</i> Great Western (about).....				700
Grand total.....				9,370

During the quarter which has just closed, the numbers of passengers, by months, were as follows:—

Vid the Grand Trunk—

January.....	2,697
February.....	3,434
March.....	8,670
	14,801
<i>Vid</i> Great Western (about).....	2,000
Grand total.....	16,801

During the first quarter of last year, the American officials claimed an immigration from Canada as follows :—

From Ontario and Quebec	14,486
From Nova Scotia.....	1,706
From New Brunswick	732
Total.....	16,624

It will be seen from these figures how unworthy of trust are the figures published by the American authorities. The number that they claimed for the first quarter of last year, as being from Canada *alone*, barely balances the *total* passenger traffic through this point this year from *all quarters*. A number of unusually heavy trains of Canadians, for the West and North-West, passed through this place last quarter, yet the total number of souls for the United States was barely 300; a fact which shows how utterly absurd is the American claims of 100,000 persons from Canada into the United States per year at this point.

In addition to these facts, I have to report that over *six thousand* persons crossed from the United States into Canada, at this point, during the last quarter, who reported themselves as *returning* to remain in Canada. This large number is to be accounted for by the return of lumbermen and others of that class who spent the winter in the American pineries. This influx is just now at its height. These people all return to Canada with money in their pockets earned in the United States; but, of course, in the American figures Canada never receives credit for this valuable and important return.

I have also to report that the railway officials here have been exceedingly kind and have aided me in many ways.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. KINGSMILL.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No 40.

REPORT ON THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN NOVA SCOTIA,
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your request, I entered upon an investigation of the movement of population in the Province of Nova Scotia, with special reference to that taking place between the Province and the United States of America.

I visited first the Island of Cape Breton, and found that the chief points for the study of the outward movement were the ports of Arichat and Hawkesbury. The Collectors of Customs at these ports had kept records of the passengers going and coming. Their returns for the year ended 30th June, 1881, are as follow :—

PORT OF ARICHAT.

Departing.		Arriving.	
1880.		1880.	
September 9th.....	56	September 9th.....	14
December 9th.....	—	December 9th	67
1881.		1881.	
March 9th.....	164	March 9th.....	—
June 9th.....	22	June 9th	11
Total	242	Total	92

PORT OF HAWKESBURY.

Departing.		Arriving.	
1880.		1880.	
September 9th.....	540	September 9th.....	209
December 9th.....	421	December 9th	180
1881.		1881.	
March 9th.....	—	March 9th.....	—
June 9th	373	June 9th.....	196
Total.....	1,334	Total	685

NOTES ON THE ABOVE.

One of the characteristics of the movement from the Island of Cape Breton is, that it is somewhat more a movement of the female portion of the population than of the male. It is not a movement of families, but most of those who go are young, unmarried persons and married men who leave their families and go to different parts of the continent for work.

The months of greatest movement outwards are :—For Arichat, March (when the persons going cannot leave *via* Port Hawkesbury, as the steamers do not run during winter months from the Strait); for Port Hawkesbury, June, July and September. The months of greatest return are :—For Arichat, October and November; for Port Hawkesbury, June and July.

As the returns indicate, the movement from Arichat (which is greater than usual) is caused by the fact that a large number of fishermen went to the States seeking employment.

The following letter from the Collector of Customs will explain this movement :

" ARICHAT, 13th July, 1881.

" DEAR SIR,—Invariably the number out-going has been in the past about the same as that incoming, but the past year (1880-81,) the number leaving is, as you will perceive, much larger than the other. The difference this past year is explained by the fact that a number of North Bay and along-shore fishermen have abandoned the pursuit in consequence of moderate catch, and low prices for fish, and finding no other employment were compelled to go to the States. I have no doubt, however, that the large number that left this spring, will return in autumn.

" I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

" R. BENOIT,
" Collector Customs.

" GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq.,
" Halifax, N.S."

A number of these who go out by steamers, return by sailing vessels, and land at different ports, where no entry is made in the Customs returns. Very few go away by sailing vessels. Out of the whole number going from Port Hawkesbury, but six went in sailing vessels. Those who return in sailing vessels, are chiefly persons who, having been unable to obtain employment in the States, get home the cheapest way they can.

From the best data I could secure, from conversation with persons thoroughly acquainted with the various districts in which the movement of population is most noticeable, I conclude that not more than one hundred and fifty (150) persons came back in this way during the year.

I visited Port Hastings, which is a point of departure—the gateway, so to speak—for the Counties of Inverness and Victoria, in order to discover if possible the destination of the emigrants. Mr. McQuairie, the hotel-keeper there, informed me that about fifty men and half-a-dozen girls, to his knowledge, went to Manitoba and British Columbia. As two hundred, he says, passed through Port Hastings, in all, this spring, this would show that about one-fourth of the whole number went to other parts of the Dominion *via* the United States. This proportion is preserved in the other streams of movement from the Island.

I investigated the statement of Mr. Benoit, the Collector of Customs, at Arichat, respecting the migratory movements of the fishermen throughout the Province, the result of which investigation will appear further on. I have no doubt whatever about the correctness of his statement as to the return, in the fall, of the fishermen going this spring from Arichat; and consider that 150 fishermen went from that port this spring for the first time, purposing, like the fishermen of the west coast, to return when the season's fishing is over.

In order, therefore, to get at the net result of the movement, backward and forward, of a more or less permanent kind during the year, it is necessary to deduct from the gross total as already given the persons mentioned in paragraphs numbered.

The movement will then take the following form :

Outward to all points.....	1,576
Inward <i>via</i> Arichat and Hawkesbury.....	777
" " Sailing vessels to other ports.....	150
Proportion going to British Columbia and North-	
West*	275
Fishermen temporarily absent.....	150
	1,352

Net removal to United States per year from Cape Breton 224

It may be well to note that, of these, a certain proportion came from the adjacent counties of Guysboro and Antigonish, on the mainland; but it is not possible to discover what that proportion is.

I may also state that I addressed postal cards to several clergymen and medical men in the Island of Cape Breton, in furtherance of a purpose to localize, if possible, the movement, and also to discover the relation that the year 1880-81 bore to previous years; as well as its causes. These points are not strictly within the scope of the investigation, but might well form the subject of another report. I cannot, however, refrain from giving an extract from a letter written by the Rev. Hugh McLeod, D.D., a gentleman in every way well qualified to give a trustworthy statement. He says: "Since the National Policy was inaugurated various industries have sprung up, and thus various sources of employment have been opened, which gave work to a great number of labourers, but not to all, by any means."

NOVA SCOTIA PROPER.

On going to the mainland I encountered very great difficulty, owing to the mingling of various streams of migratory movement. There was, for instance, the stream from Europe of persons merely passing through Nova Scotia on their way to the States. There was also the stream from Prince Edward Island, crossing the Northumberland Straits, mingling with the Nova Scotia stream, and very difficult of separation from it. From the comingling of these two with the Nova Scotia stream much popular misapprehension has arisen. In the instance of the Prince Edward Island movement the migrants have been reported as leaving the Island, first, and again a second time on leaving Halifax or St. John.

I found that the agents of the Boston steamers kept no record in Halifax of the passengers who returned from Boston, nor any record of those who, from Prince Edward Island, went *via* their boats at Halifax. The result was a great deal of guess-work on the part of the reporters of the Halifax newspapers; therefore, there were made public such statements as these: "90 who obtained tickets at the office, and 200 from the eastward"—the 200 being more less distant from the truth according to the strength of the imaginations of the cullers of marine news.

In order to obtain the requisite information about incoming passengers at Halifax, I examined the newspaper files for the twelve months and found a slight discrepancy between the reports given by the *Daily Herald* and by the *Daily Chronicle*, no doubt caused by the reporters and compositors making errors in taking off and setting up the numbers on the ships' lists, which lists are carried back to Boston on each return trip without any record being kept in the agent's office in Halifax.

Following the course adopted *in re* the Island of Cape Breton, I give the results of my investigation, reserving comments till after.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BETWEEN THE MAINLAND OF NOVA SCOTIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

BY STEAMSHIP LINES.

No. 1.

HALIFAX.

	Outwards from Nova Scotia.		Inwards to Nova Scotia.	
	No.	Total.	No.	Total.
Boston and Colonial Line of Steamers :				
1880—September quarter	966		1,626	
December do	699		850	
1881—March do	262		293	
June do	688		940	
		2,613		3,709

No. 2.

Cromwell Line :				
1880—September quarter	}	188	}	*
December do				
1881—March do				
June do				

No. 3.

Allan Line :				
1880—September quarter	102		158	
December do	101		65	
1881—March do	210		130	
June do	99		131	
		512		484

No. 4.

ANNAPOLIS.

Steamer "Hunter" :				
From 23rd April to 30th June.....		462		227

No. 5.

Steamer "Empress" (via International Line at St. John) :				
1880—September quarter	232		535	
December do	121		318	
1881—March do	113		170	
June do	166		213	
		552		1,236

* The figures on this side are necessarily included in the statement given for Boston and Colonia¹ line, and taken from the newspapers.

No. 6.

	Outwards ¹ from Nova Scotia.		Inwards. to Nova Scotia.	
	No.	Total.	No.	Total.
Schooner "Atwood":				
1880—September quarter	83		51	
December do	67		22	
1881—March do	57		19	
June do	95		34	
		302		126

No. 7.

Schooner "Portland":				
During season.....		33		33

No. 8.

YARMOUTH.

Clements Line:				
1880—September quarter	778		867	
December do	433		525	
1881—March do	390		184	
June do	617		580	
		2,318		2,156

No. 9.

LIVERPOOL.

Packet Line:				
1880—September quarter	147			
December do	181			
1881—March do	50			
June do	139			
		517		120

BY RAILWAY LINES.

No. 10.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway:				
1880—September quarter	450		393	
December do	233		174	
1881—March do	405		97	
June do	736		302	
		1,824		966

No. 11.

Intercolonial Railway:				
1880—September quarter	}	5,814	}	3,364
December do				
1881—March do				
June do				

No. 12.

	Outwards from Nova Scotia.		Inwards to Nova Scotia.	
	No.	Total.	No.	Total.
Western Counties Railway :				
1880—September quarter	46		163	
December do	15		115	
1881—March do	38		83	
June do	16		112	
		115		473

PER RAIL AND STEAMERS.

No. 13.

Outwards from Nova Scotia.	No.	Inwards to Nova Scotia.	No.
Str. "Empress" from Nova Scotia to St. John, thence by rail to United States :		Str. "Empress" from United States by rail to St. John, thence by steamer to Nova Scotia :	
1880—September quarter	17	1880—September quarter	45
December do	43	December do	19
1881—March do	35	1881—March do	29
June do	24	June do	52
Total	119	Total	145

REMARKS.

The outward movement as given for the steamers from Halifax to Boston differs very widely from the statements made in the newspapers, for two reasons—1st, because many of the passengers on the newspapers' lists are persons who have purchased their tickets inland for the States, and who appear elsewhere; 2nd, many others are passengers who arrive from Europe in ocean steamers and merely pass through, not being counted in the incoming movement, and therefore not to be counted in the outgo. For instance, in the month of June, 1881, the newspapers give the number going by steamers from Halifax to the States at 1,056, as per *Chronicle*, and 1,063 as per *Herald*. The agents give the number at 335 from Halifax to Boston. The discrepancy is due to the fact that the steamer "Victoria," from England, brought 324 passengers out of the 1,063; the inland stations and Prince Edward Island contributed the remainder. It is plain that as the "Victoria's" passengers are not counted as coming in, they should be eliminated. No account should be taken of those who are given elsewhere. I am indebted to Messrs. Phelan & Co. and to Messrs. J. T. Wood & Co. for the statement of outgoing passengers by their lines to the States, and Messrs. S. Cunard & Co. for statistics for the Allan line.

I have no remark to make upon Messrs. Allan's statement except that six of the passengers on the list were men employed in setting up a meat refrigerator, and these came back in the return passage, but are not given as returning because they did not return till after the 30th June.

The steamer "Hunter" only ran between Annapolis and Boston for a short time during the period covered by the investigation.

The returns of the steamer "Empress" were very difficult to procure as the steamer connects with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, and the Western Counties

Railway in the basin of the Annapolis River; with the International line of Steamers at St. John, and with various United States lines of railways. There is also a considerable movement of population caused by persons in Canada buying tickets in Canada per Intercolonial Railway into Nova Scotia and taking the round trip through Halifax and Annapolis, and then leaving Nova Scotia for St. John on their way home *via* United States. It is obvious that these should not be counted going out, as they are not counted coming in. The difficulty is to eliminate them. Capt. Babbitt, the obliging purser of the "Empress," gave me all his valuable assistance for several hours, and I believe that I have succeeded in eliminating all this class of travellers. The returns for the "Empress" are from his books.

The returns of the "Atwood," and of the "Portland," were provided by the Collector of Customs at the Port of Annapolis.

Messrs. Clements supplied me with the figures given for Yarmouth, and Mr. N. F. Clements afforded me valuable information respecting the causes of the movement outward.

The Custom House at Liverpool can give no figures as to the return movement, no such information having been supplied the Collector there. From the best information I could gather by letters and by conversation, I think very few came back by sailing vessel. I believe that I rate the return movement at all it is worth when put it down at 120.

Mr. P. Innis, the manager of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, provided the statement given of that railway's outward and inward passenger list to and from the United States,

The authorities at Moncton supplied the statistics of the Intercolonial Railway. The only way I could manage to secure the right sort of returns was to request them to give me returns to and from the several stations in Nova Scotia. The total carried by the railway to and from the United States is as follows:—

Number of passengers, outward, to United States.....	8,658
Number of passengers, inward, from United States.....	4,858

Out of these totals, the figures given in Table No. 11 are for passengers between Nova Scotia and the United States. The return involved considerable labour, and consequently took considerable time; required as it was just at the close of the fiscal year 1880-81. Other returns from Halifax Station show that of the outward number given in the Table No. 11, there were 174 European emigrants who got tickets for the United States at Halifax. That number has, therefore, to be deducted.

The Western Counties Railway return was supplied me by Mr. Fleming, from his books.

The same remark applies to Table No. 13.

In addition to these channels of movement, there are others of a subsidiary though important character. As in Cape Breton, so on the mainland of Nova Scotia, I found that numbers of persons return by schooners to the various ports of the Province without being reported. They return for the same reasons as given previously in the case of Cape Breton. There is also another important movement. The fishing business of the United States is chiefly carried on from Gloucester. As nearly as I can ascertain about 500 fishermen leave Nova Scotia proper every spring (as they left Arichat for the first time this spring), to join the Gloucester fishing fleet, either as sharesmen, as cooks or as fishermen hired by the voyage. These men principally go by the way of the steamers from the western part of the Provinces. Few go from Halifax to the eastward. When the season is over the Gloucester merchants offer to sell them their winter supplies and to transport the supplies and the men free to the ports to which they belong. The inducement is great. They accept. They return, and are not, by newspaper accounts, counted in as returning. From careful enquiries, I estimate that Mr. Clements lines, in and out returns, would be balanced if all who went last year by those steamers to Gloucester, returned by the same way. This would give 172 persons, returning, of whom we have taken no account.

The whole subject of this migratory movement of the fishery class, as regular as the tides of the ocean, the causes, the effect upon the nation's life, and its cure, is a most interesting one, but I cannot here develop the particulars.

As to the character of the movement itself, I found ample proof through an investigation of the books of Mr. G. M. Patten, the stage coach proprietor of Yarmouth, who allowed me to inspect them.

In addition, there are many places from which a few persons go to the United States; but the movement is merely migratory, and having satisfied myself of this by letters and otherwise, I have not deemed it necessary to swell this report with the details. I have only given one instance, that of the packet "Portland," which carried away thirty-three and brought back the same number during the season.

From enquiries made, I conclude that a considerable proportion of the people going out from the eastern part of Nova Scotia (mainland) go *via* the United States to British Columbia and the North-West. In the first-named Province one address, received by Sir Charles Tupper, was signed by 115 Nova Scotians. A smaller proportion go to these and other parts of the Dominion *via* Boston, from the western counties of the Province of Nova Scotia. The following table will give the general results:—

Movement of population between Nova Scotia and the United States during year ended 30th June, 1881.

SUMMARY STATEMENT for the Year ended 30th June, 1881.

INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
Per Steamers	8,091	From Cape Breton	224
Railways	4,803	Per Steamers	7,497
do and Steamers.....	145	Railways.....	7,783
		Less—European Immigrants.....	174
		Returned per Allan Line... 6	180
			7,603
		Per Railways and Steamers.....	119
			15,443
		Less—Fishermen returned by	
		Gloucester vessels.....	172
		Going to Manitoba and	
		British Columbia.....	278
			450
	13,038	Net outgo being those going to United States	14,993
		to remain there.....	1,955

I have the honour, &c.,

GEORGE JOHNSON.

No. 41.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT WITH GERMAN DELEGATES.

BEELIN, ONT., 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my Report on the journey with the German Delegates, Dr. Schreiner, Professor Wiedersheim, Mr. Glock and Mr. Eberhardt, through Manitoba, and though I am unable to give anything new regarding this paradise for the farmer, which is not already known to you, Sir, I take the liberty to state what impression the country made on the delegates and myself, adding a few observations on the soil, timber, water, game, products of the country and its climate, and a few hints for the benefit of intending settlers. I have also added in an appendix, the result of interviews which we had with a number of settlers in the different sections we visited.

Wm. Hespeler, Esq., having accompanied us from Winnipeg to Emerson, where he provided us with teams and an excellent guide in the person of Mr. A. F. Tennant, to whose thorough knowledge of the country and acquaintance with most of the settlers, we are indebted for a great part of the information acquired; and after Mr. Hespeler had given us most useful advice, as regards route and mode of travelling, we first visited the Mennonite Settlements, and were extremely pleased with the evident prosperity of these industrious people, and their expressions of contentedness with their present domicile and success, compared with their former, by far less remunerative labour in Russia. There is no doubt but that their frugality and industry will make this settlement one of the wealthiest farming communities of the North-West.

We travelled thence *via* Mountain City, Clear Creek, Badger Creek, Calf Mountain, Pembina Crossing, Lariviere's, White Lake City, to the Turtle Mountain Land Office, where we were very kindly received by Mr. George F. Newcomb, Dominion Land Agent, who provided us with charts and gave us such information regarding unoccupied lands, as to enable us to select some that might be desirable for German colonization. We were also greatly assisted in this by Mr. P. N. Gauvreau, Assistant Land Agent, who travelled with us for a day and a-half through the prairie, where no trail or road was to be found. We cannot but also gratefully mention his many civilities and hospitality at his humble, but comfortable home.

It was not difficult to find good land, as the soil, wherever we travelled, was, except in a few small strips, of a rich black loam, with a clay subsoil; the former from ten inches to three feet deep, and in some localities even deeper. In the Turtle Mountain District, the prairie is of an undulating nature, of exceedingly fertile soil. Some of the uplands seemingly consist of fine gravel, but when digging with our spade, we found it to be a warm gravelly or sandy rich loam, with a deep subsoil of clay. What little land in these parts is not suited for raising cereals is excellent for pasture and hay meadows. More to the east in this district we found strips of land covered with large limestone, which, when burned, is said to produce a richer lime by 20 per cent. than any in Ontario; we saw also gravel pits, consisting of fine sea-pebbles, excellent for gravelling roads. The land, wherever we travelled, we found to be arable and of inexhaustible fertility, proven by the luxuriousness of its herbaceous plants and flora, and the almost universal cover of rich, nourishing grass of sufficient length.

The climate in Manitoba is, as far as we could ascertain, and as is corroborated by every settler, in summer decidedly warm, as in winter decidedly cold. Both seasons are, however, not so extreme in their temperature but that they are as pleasant

as in any of the older Provinces, United States or Europe; in fact, more so, as not being so changeable. The dryness of the atmosphere in winter, although the thermometer sinks to 30 and 40 degrees below zero sometimes, does not produce so unpleasant a sensation as 20 or 24 degrees will in Michigan, Ontario or the Lower Provinces. The only time when the cold in these latitudes is most piercing is during one of the blizzards, only three of which visited Manitoba last winter. All settlers which we questioned on the winter's cold, seem to agree that the temperature should not be measured by the thermometer but by the humidity; in other words, the atmosphere being drier in the North-West, the severest cold there is less felt than even a milder cold in the damp atmosphere of the Eastern Provinces, United States or England, thus permitting a lower range of temperature with less inconvenience to man or beast. Early in April the hot sun dissipates the slight covering of snow, and an occasional fall of rain at this time greatly assists the husbandman and facilitates the cultivation of his land. After the middle of August the rains almost cease, but vegetation of the root crops and garden vegetables is greatly assisted by heavy night dews, almost amounting to a soft rain. The summer days are long, and this, together with the uniformity of the weather and the richness of the soil, produces the extraordinary result of large crops of fine, plump grain of over standard weight, and of roots and vegetables, as were shown and given us, of such mammoth size, which, if reached in size by any other country, is at least not excelled. We were also told that farmers are less troubled by spring and summer frosts than those of the Eastern Provinces and Michigan. The snow is said to be dry, not of the soft nature experienced elsewhere, which is so injurious to cattle and horses if they are exposed to the same. To dispel the idea that the climate in the North-West differs much from that of Ontario, I will mention a comparison of average temperature, for which I am indebted to our worthy guide, Mr. J. F. Tennant:—

	Lat.	Long.	Temperature.
Winnipeg	59°	97°	58° 19'
Toronto.....	44°	79°	57° 65'

We have met with no settler that did not express himself to this effect, that, without exception, the Manitoba climate is superior, on account of its steadiness, dryness and purity of air, both in summer and winter, and, therefore, more agreeable and healthy, to that of any other country they were living in before removing to Manitoba.

WOOD.

For purposes of fuel, as well as for the erection of log dwellings and stables, there is, as yet, a sufficient supply of timber in the sections we visited—sufficient until such time as their requirements can be met by shipments, by rail or water, from those districts and islands where timber is plentiful, and until the settlers commence to plant trees and protect these new plantations against the annually recurring fires. Groves and clumps of poplar are dotted alongside of the banks of rivers, creeks, on the hills and in the coulées which intersect the country. The poplar and spruce growing there now are of sufficient dimensions to produce good shingles at a price of \$3.50 per thousand, and flooring and siding at \$25 per thousand. Fine lumber is now supplied there from the extensive timber districts north of Rat Portage, the price of which, when dressed and matched, is \$50 per thousand. These prices must and will be reduced so soon as the several railways and their branches, now in course of construction, will be in operation. On enquiry of parties who have resided in the North-West for a number of years, the cause of so little timber growing there in comparison to the large tracts of open prairie, all expressed their opinion and firm conviction to this effect, that the prairie fires destroy the young shoots of trees; and that so soon as more of the lands are brought under cultivation these fires will be limited to smaller and smaller spaces, and consequently clusters of native shrubs will make their appearance, growing in proper time into forests, either from the seeds of older groves or by planting by the settler.

COAL.

Lignite or coal has been discovered on the Saskatchewan River, as well as on the banks of the Souris and Assiniboine. Bishop McLean, of Saskatchewan, lately exhibited in Toronto specimens of excellent bituminous coal found in his diocese. The delegates and myself brought also out with us samples of the Souris coal.

PEAT.

Beds of peat exist in large tracts at Julius Muskeg, between Portage la Prairie and Cross Lake, where the compressing of it has been commenced, producing an article of superior quality, according to a sample I received at Winnipeg, equal to that used so extensively in northern Germany under the name of "Torf."

WATER.

The country abounds in smaller and larger lakes, rivers and rivulets, and is interspersed with alkaline and other marshes and fresh water ponds. The water, except in the marshes, is good, but splendid clear water, free from any alkaline or other obnoxious taste, may be obtained by digging wells from 15 to 25 or 35 feet deep. Most of the lakes we met in our travel were of small dimensions, except the White-water Lake, in the Turtle Mountain District, which is a pretty sheet of water 13 miles in length, and five to six miles wide, with a wooded island in its centre.

GAME.

We met with any quantity of prairie chickens, rabbits and badgers, as also with numberless duck, geese and cranes on the ponds, creeks and lakes. The woods are said to abound with moose, cariboes, bears, foxes, &c.

PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY.

On properly prepared soil the yield of

Wheat is from	25 to 35	bush. to the acre, of	60 to 64	lbs. to the bushel.
Barley	" 35 to 45	"		"
Oats	" 40 to 60	"	34 to 38	"
Peas	" 25 to 35	"		"
Potatoes	" 200 to 300	"		"
Turnips	" 500 to 600	"		"

Although timothy grass, if sown, grows well, still the native grass is preferred by the farmer for cattle feed, for its extraordinary nutritious qualities.

All kinds of vegetables grow to an enormous size, and potatoes are of far superior quality to any grown east of Manitoba. We were perfectly surprised at the fine healthy quality and size of potatoes, beets, mangel-wurzel, carrots, squashes, cucumbers, onions, pumpkins and rhubarb, raised by Mr. G. F. Newcomb, Dominion Land Agent, to whose kindness we were indebted for a collection of fine specimens of vegetables mentioned, which, together with samples of cereals and other products of the country, gathered at other places, the German delegates will take to the districts of Germany which they respectively represent, for the purpose of exhibiting the same. Potatoes may be planted as late as the middle of June, and nothing is necessary but turning a narrow furrow of the virgin soil, covering the potato with another furrow, and a heavy yield of healthy potatoes, without hoeing, is the pleasant and easy result. The prairie may be called a natural Flower-Garden, because not only does it smile with a flora of which the delegates gathered upwards of 150 varieties, but this flora varies from season to season in unsurpassable beauty, proving again the rich productiveness of the soil. The woods and coulees abound in summer time with plums of good size and excellent taste, also gooseberries, raspberries, cran-

berries, grapes, black and red currants, cherries, hazelnuts, blackberries, blueberries, and fine large hops, which latter are said to be as excellent for baking purposes as the cultivated.

Cattle are generally stabled in December, where they remain until sometime in March. They are fed the whole winter on native hay, which retains its nutritious qualities through winter, and this causes the cattle not only to keep in good condition, but to gain in weight. Even the working oxen are fed in winter on hay only, and on the luxuriant grasses in summer,—seldom receiving chopped oats in addition. Sheep and cattle require less attention winter and summer, than they do in Ontario; and as the snow leaves the ground early in spring, the time of winter feeding is shorter. The splendid grazing facilities all over the country, also the little trouble with which the farmer can secure the best of hay for the nominal outlay of harvesting and hauling the same, will in course of time enhance his resources on his devoting part of his time to the raising of cattle and horses of a superior and hardy kind, as well as to dairy farming.

HORSES.

It was pleasing to notice the importation of only good stock of horses and cattle, the former well selected, mostly medium-sized, closely formed, and therefore, splendidly adapted for their work. The native ponies are fed generally on hay only, but the imported horses must be fed with oats regularly. ✓

PLOUGHING.

The best mode of raising a full crop, is, by ploughing the sod in June, about two inches deep with a furrow of 10 to 12 inches, and by backsetting the same in September or October, with about two inches of subsoil; this will subdue the rank vegetable covering of the prairie soil faster, than by ploughing deeper. During the winter months the soil thus prepared will become perfectly pulverised, so that in spring it requires only to be harrowed, after seed has been put in. The sowing of wheat is done in April or May. Early settlers desirous of raising a crop the same year they arrive, sow on the sod and then plough, realizing from 10 to 15 and even 20 bushels of wheat, and from 30 to 40 bushels of oats to the acre. Ploughing may be commenced early in April, so soon as the frost is six inches out of the ground, and seeding about 15th or 20th of April. The warm sun of May and June, assisted by June rains, soon makes the grain take root and penetrate into the rich soil, drawing food from the "illimitable" reservoirs of the same. Autumn rains are seldom, and this enables the farmer to harvest and thresh his grain in August and September, (the latter, in the absence of barns) in the open field, and store the product in his granary early and safely. The seeds mostly used by the settlers are the following:—Red Fife, White Fife, White Russian Wheat, also Early Angus, New Zealand, Tartarian Blade, and Canadian varieties, oats, also Caractacus Peas. Settlers ought to arrive not earlier than May, on account of the bad roads, directly after disappearance of winter, and not later than September, so as to enable them to raise a dwelling and stable, and to cut sufficient grass for winter use. Coming in May enables the pioneer to raise a crop of oats, potatoes, turnips and garden vegetables the same year.

MANUFACTURING.

Irrespective of grist and saw mills and implement manufactories, of which a number are already in operation, and whose number and size will increase as the settlements extend over the country and the area of cultivated land becomes larger, the principal branch of manufacture in the North-West is and will be that of wheat and other cereals—a branch which will pay the producer a quicker, surer and handsomer dividend than any other industry.

What the delegates and myself, through careful enquiry and also by examination of the soil and this year's crop, became convinced of, is, that there is no country

in the world like the North-West that is capable of producing such uniformly rich and certain crops of cereals of the finest quality and roots of such mammoth size, for an unlimited period without cause of fear of exhaustion of the soil.

Although the Syndicate of the Pacific Railway has only as yet a limited number of miles of railway under direct control, it has, as far as I am informed, made arrangements with connecting lines to transport grain from Brandon to Liverpool for 68c. per 100 pounds, equal to about 41c. per bushel, which will, in accordance with present market prices for wheat, leave about 75c. to 90c. per bushel net to the farmer. Through the enormous influx of immigrants, most of the grain raised in Manitoba finds a home market in the shape of flour and seed. By the time that a considerable surplus of grain will be produced, the Canada Pacific Railway will have direct communication of its own with the seaboard, when wheat will be shipped direct to Liverpool from any part of the North-West at a nominal increase of expense over that shipped from the Western States. Experience has so far proven that 30 bushels of wheat is a low average per acre in Manitoba, whereas the Western States and the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion cannot claim more than an average of 20 bushels. This makes it obvious that the prairie farmer, although receiving a few cents less per bushel, has as good an income per acre as his eastern *contrefere*; but, taking into consideration that his task of cultivating the soil is so much easier than that of the bushland pioneer, who has to underbrush, chop, log, burn, and then has to plough for eight to ten years among stumps and cultivate a soil which will be exhausted in fertility by the time the land is free of stumps, unless again enriched by strong manuring, from all of which strenuous labor the prairie pioneer is exempted, it must be conceded that the latter is starting with an advantage to him of from eight to ten years.

✓✓ What does a Manitoba settler require? At least \$500 to \$600, for the purpose of supplying himself with the following:—

One yoke of oxen, costing from \$150 to.....	\$160 00
One waggon, costing from \$80 to.....	85 00
One plough.....	23 00
One harrow.....	18 00
Sundry small implements.....	20 00
One sleigh.....	20 00
Provisions for two years.....	150 00
Doors, windows, flooring, shingles, nails, &c., for a log house 16x20 feet.....	30 00
Stoves, &c.....	40 00
Seeds, such as wheat, oats, potatoes, &c.....	25 00

\$571 00

A new settler may get along the first year or two with a couple of Red River carts, costing \$10 each, saving the outlay for a waggon. A saving may also be effected by purchasing horses and cattle in Ontario, with this additional advantage of being able to pick from the best of stock at a low price.

✓✓ As oxen are more easily and cheaply kept than horses, it seems conceded to be more advantageous, to even a wealthy settler, to commence with the former, but so soon as the sod is once broken and good stabling procured, horses are, of course, a desirable acquisition.

It is commonly said that kindness in people is a proper criterion by which to judge of their contentedness and comfortable situation in life. If this is true, the friendly and obliging manner in which we were received by all the settlers along our route, and the good humour of men, and smiling faces of women and children, should be a conclusive evidence that Manitoba is the country where poor, as well as rich, may acquire a happy home and lead a pleasant and contented life. We did not meet a single person that did not pronounce it a happy event for himself and family when he immigrated to Manitoba, and express the conviction of a happy future for self and country at large.

On the Continent very little is as yet known about the North-West, and it was, therefore, a happy idea, emanating from you, Honorable Sir, to invite delegates from different sections of Germany and Switzerland to examine *terra incognita* to the European. This examination having been so satisfactory to the minds of the delegates, there is no doubt but that a good result will follow through the report they will make to their countrymen. I am glad to see that the Ontario Government has endorsed your action of sending for delegates; as the same has, since the return of the delegates from Manitoba, requested them to travel through some parts of Ontario at the expense of the Ontario Government, in company with Messrs. Spence and Kormann, for the purpose of influencing part of the expected immigration to remain and settle in Ontario.

The delegates were taken by the said gentlemen to the fine settlements in the County of Grey and Bruce; but as these parts are mostly settled now by a second generation, the actual pioneers, who cleared the land from forest and stumps, having either retired or died, leaving the fine cleared land in the hands of their children, so that the trip did not enable the delegates to get proper information and form a true idea about the "Pioneer Life of a Bush Farmer," in comparison to that of a pioneer in the Garden Province, it might have been better to have taken these gentlemen to newer settlements. However, I persuaded one of them, Mr. Glock, to visit the new settlement in the Muskoka district, and he has reported to his travelling colleagues what he has seen and learned there. The opinion he formed seems to be that the North-West is fitter infinitely to be recommended for German immigration than the newer districts of Ontario.

Confidently hoping that the visit of the German delegates to the North-West may have the desired result,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM OELSCHLAGER.

BERLIN, 19th December, 1881.

The following Manitoba Settlers have given me their opinions and experience as regards climate, crops, fuel, etc:—

Mr. James Melvin, Township 2, Range 10, West, has 320 acres; came three years ago, is a blacksmith by trade; feels more contented as a farmer. Climate preferable to that of his former home in Ontario. His crop of wheat will be about 25 to 30 bushels and that of oats 60 to 70 bushels to the acre. The water in his 25 feet well is splendid. First year he had 10 acres, and the second year 30 acres under crop.

Mr. Thomas Latimore, Township 2, Range 11, West, has 320 acres; came two years ago; he had 42 acres under cultivation this year, which he expects, will yield him 30 bushels wheat, 60 bushels oats, 28 bushels peas to the acre. The cold in winter is not any severer than that of Ontario. The climate being so steady, he prefers living here. Well 18 feet deep contains sufficient and good water all the year round. His span of horses cost him \$290; breaking plough, \$24; crossing plough, \$22; harness, \$32; harrow, \$23; waggon, \$85; cow, \$55. He cradled all his grain. Started with \$200 and is now worth \$1,000 in personal property, after the amount he still owes on his waggon is deducted, besides having had his and his family's living for two years. He would not sell his land under \$1,500, although house and stable are both built of sod. When living in Ontario he was always troubled with dispepsia, but is entirely free from it now, which he ascribes to the pure and dry climate. He is confident that he never could have reached that independence which he now possesses, in so short a time in Ontario.

Mr. W. C. Alderson, Calf Mountain, owns 320 acres; is 3½ years there; has 30 acres under cultivation which will yield him 20 to 23 bushels wheat, 50 bushels oats,

40 bushels barley to the acre; grain is plump and free of weeds. Water very good. Fuel three miles distant, from where he hauls it at no cost to him, except chopping. He sells cordwood at \$2.00. There is enough fuel in that neighbourhood for the next twenty years, by which time the newly planted trees will have sufficiently advanced in size. He is well pleased with his change of abode, as he has here a better chance of improving his financial condition as he would have had if he had remained in Ontario. The soil is so pliable that a farmer can plough here two acres in the same time as one acre in Ontario. His land cost him \$320; his buildings, \$200; total \$520. But would not sell under \$2,000. Climate very healthy and not colder than in Ontario.

Mr. La Riviere is nine years in the country; keeps a hotel and store; has a saw and chopping mill; manufactures shingles; has 320 acres. This year's crop will yield him 25 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of oats, and 300 bushels of potatoes to the acre. Prefers this climate to that of Lower Canada.

Mr. Robert Brown, Mountain City, is three and a-half years there. Climate excellent, more healthy than that of Ontario. Has a store, grist and saw mill. Sells his goods on credit, but gets honestly paid; showing the prosperity of the settlers. On account of the grand agricultural resources of the North-West, the country has a great future before it.

Mr. H. McKellar, Clearwater, Municipality of Louise. This district has been principally settled by farmers from Ontario about two years ago. Area under crop this year from 10 to 100 acres per farmer. Wheat averages 24 bushels; oats, 50 bushels; barley, 40 bushels to the acre. Peas were only tried this year, and it was said to be a successful crop. Potatoes a good crop, but turnips only fair, the season having been rather dry for the usual mammoth crop. Carrots, beans, cabbages, beets, onions, are always a good crop.

Mr. J. R. Alexander, M.P.P., Turtle Mountain District, is two years here; has 320 acres; had, first year, 5 acres, second, 26 acres under cultivation. Sowed Scotch Fife wheat, expects a yield of 30 bushels to the acre. Has also some Minnesota Fife wheat on spring breaking, of which he expects 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. Oats will yield him on new breaking about 30 bushels to the acre; barley, also on new breaking, about 25 bushels to the acre; potatoes, very fine, 240 bushels to the acre. Last year he had a yield of 520 bushels potatoes of 1½ acres. He will have 50 acres under cultivation next year. Climate healthy, superior to that of England. He was, in England, troubled with bronchitis, never had an attack since he is here. The atmosphere dry and bracing. Cattle are easier kept than in Ontario. Water excellent. He planted sprouts of potatoes and these yielded an equal quality, and within a fraction, an equal quantity to those planted from regular seed potatoes. The bush sections of Manitoba are excellent for stock-raising on account of shelter and rich feed, that is for stock-raising on a small scale, but otherwise the prairie country is better. Wood is plentiful for many years to come in this district. Lumber is worth \$20 per M.; shingles, \$3.50 per M.; nails, \$8 per 100 lbs. He has a frame house 24x18, boarded inside and outside and tar paper between, two floors, and cost him between \$300 and \$400. His log shanty, of same size, cost him \$150. His oxen cost him \$150, cow \$50, fanning mill \$45. He thinks the best time for emigrants to come is August, enabling them to make hay for winter's use, draw logs for house and stable, and it being warm in August, he can tent out until house is finished, and also to break as much ground as time will permit. \$800 to \$1,000 is the capital required by an emigrant to start.

Mr. H. M. Drummond, lay reader to Church of England at Turtle Mountain, has three stations to attend to, and is also farming. Finds climate agreeable and healthy.

Mr. Wm. Lovel, Township 2, Range 20, Section 32, came from England, July 1st, 1880; has 640 acres; built log house and stable in October, 1880; ploughed seven acres; made hay; got hay destroyed by prairie fire, and he had therefore to buy his winter's supply of hay; back-set the seven acres in April, sowed with wheat, harvested 15th August, realizing about 30 bushels of wheat to the acre; made 35 tons hay; sowed 10 acres with oats on new ploughed land on 1st of June, yield about 20 bushels to acre. Climate wonderfully fine; last winter not severe at all. The cold is not felt as much here as in England, where the atmosphere is damp and consequently more

penetrating. The winter is very steady—not as changeable as in England. The cattle keep well on the prairie hay, although worked hard. Ploughed 40 acres, half of which will be sown with wheat next spring and the other half with oats. Intends to have about 50 acres out in crop next year. Bush land can be bought from Government at \$1 per acre in 20 acre lots. Oxen cost him \$250 for two; yoke and cow, \$50. \$1,000 is the amount required by a settler, comfortably to start with, although a less amount will do if the newcomer is willing to work for others part of his time. Any person that is willing to work is sure to be successful. He has dug a well 18 feet deep, containing fine pure water.

James Bolton, Township 2, Section 32, Range 21 West, is two years in the country; he broke 15 acres, and has 11 acres under proper cultivation, of which he sowed 3½ acres with wheat, yielding 30 to 35 bushels; barley yielded 50 bushels to the acre. Oats were all sown on new breaking, therefore yielded only about 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. Potatoes 350 bushels to the acre; he made 30 tons of hay. Intends to put 30 acres in grain next year. He bought one yoke of oxen, one cow, one calf, five hogs, a waggon, plough, harrow, sleigh, for \$380. Provisions, house, stable, stoves, &c., cost him \$400. A new settler ought to start with \$1,000; although two-thirds of those in the country, started with \$500, and less. His well is 25 feet deep with plenty of good water in it. Prefers Manitoba winter to that of Wisconsin or Ontario, where he was living alternately up to two years ago. Wood is plentiful in this neighbourhood; 20 acres of wood can be bought by each actual settler for \$1.00 per acre, from the Government, containing sufficient fuel and building timber. Trees can be propagated, if properly planted and protected against the prairie fires, so that there is no fear of scarcity of fuel or of building timber. Prairie fires, which are the sole reason of the comparative small quantity of forest in the North-West, will cease as the cultivation of the soil is extended. The soil, black loam, is from 12 to 15 inches deep on his land. Uplands are mixed, limestone pebbles, with a rich, light-coloured loamy clay, the former a splendid augmentation for the ripening of wheat. Anyone coming here with full determination to get along, and starting with \$1,000, must, and will succeed in less time than any person starting with \$4,000 in Ontario, or any other "wooden" country. As he is starting a saw and grist mill, he does not give his full time to farming. Stock-raising will pay well, as the hay is very nutritious and can be made at a cost of about \$2.00 per ton, and even for less. Cattle will not only winter well on this hay, keeping their own, but are able to stand hard work all summer, still it is advisable to feed the oxen during working time with chopped oats. Any man with small means should start with oxen not with horses.

John A. Brondgeest, near Turtle Mountain City, came here in summer 1880, and ploughed 6 acres, and planted 4 bushels potatoes. This year he had 6 acres in wheat, 56 acres oats, 3½ acres potatoes and 12 acres turnips. All this was broke this spring, for which reason wheat yielded him only 20 bushels to the acre; oats 20 bushels to the acre; potatoes 200 bushels, and turnips a fair crop. He made 160 tons of hay. Garden vegetables were an excellent crop. His peas, sown on second breaking will bring about 30 bushels to the acre. Next year he will put about 125 acres under crop. He has lived eleven winters in the North-West, and found the winters, being dry and steady, to be healthier for men and not so severe on cattle, than such as he experienced in other parts of the Dominion. Last winter was a mild one, but he experienced even milder winters in Manitoba.

He had in former years been lumbering and farming in Ontario, but could truly say that Manitoba is to be preferred to any part of Ontario, both as regards soil and climate. He thinks that if two parties of equal energy and ability started farming with \$1,000, the one in Manitoba and the other in Ontario, or any other part of the Dominion, the Manitoba pioneer would be ten years ahead of the other. He would not sell his farm under \$5,000, and if the North-Western Railway should pass his land, of which there is good prospect, he would not sell under \$10,000. The land all through is of an equal excellent quality for grain producing and grazing purposes, and if on some of the uplands gravel appears to predominate, it is found, on closer examination, that the rain has laid the small pebbles bare and that the soil below

this light covering of pebbles is of the richest light-coloured loam. The black loam on the prairie sections is from ten inches to three feet deep. Cattle keep in good condition on the bunch grass, as this retains its nutritiousness all winter. Cows give richer milk than such fed on timothy hay. Cattle get their living three weeks earlier on the prairie than in Ontario. He stables his cattle 1st November. A party with sufficient means ought to provide himself at once with horses, otherwise oxen are preferable as they do not require to be fed with oats. He has two span of horses, one yoke of oxen, five cows. Sheep he intends to get next year. His produce is all sold to the new settlers, and this will be his market for some time to come, until railway communication will enable him to send his grain to the larger markets. Price of oats with him is \$1.00 per bushel; seed wheat, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bushel; potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel. Horses cost \$350 to \$500 per span; oxen, \$150 to \$160 per yoke; cows, \$40 to \$60; sucking pigs, \$2.00; sheep, \$7.00 to \$8.00; butter, 25c. Two Canadians starting farming together with \$250 each, could get along well, but emigrant with family ought to have \$800, unless working out part of the time, in which case \$500 would be ample. Wages are \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day, including board. Wood is plentiful in the mountains close by here, and as cultivation of the prairie around the woodlands increases, the prairie fires and consequent destruction of trees will decrease. The trees will then grow to larger dimensions, and the forests become more dense. There is enough timber for all purposes until a new growth of timber is planted. Fruit trees will also grow, if properly attended to. July is the best time for immigrants to come. Gooseberries, plums, Pembina cranberries, grapes, black currants, cherries and hazel-nuts are growing wild here and to good sizes. Mr. T. N. Gauvrau, Assistant Dominion Land Agent, has made 120 tons of hay and raised a very fine crop of vegetables, such as onions, cucumbers, pumpkins, rhubarb, &c. His health, which was not good previous to his coming here, has, in the clear, pure, bracing atmosphere of Manitoba, quite recovered. He calls the Turtle Mountain district the Garden of Eden, on account of its picturesqueness, its easy, rolling land and rich soil, the same being broken by coulees, which will assist in draining the land.

Charles Galuthy came in May last from Smith's Falls in Ontario; lives in Township 2, Section 13, Range 23; 320 acres. He ploughed 75 acres, put five acres in wheat; intends to put 100 acres under crop next year. Likes it, so far, well here. The result of this summer warrants his belief in a good and prosperous future. Thirty acres is as much as one yoke of oxen can break. The breaking is best done in May or June and the back setting about two months after.

William Johnson has 320 acres; is one year here; had ten acres in grain; will have 30 acres under crop next year.

George F. Newcomb, Dominion Land Agent, Turtle Mountain district, raised a splendid crop of vegetables, and a heavy crop of grains, especially of very fine oats.

J. and A. Renton, Section 20, Township 2, Range 22, are here since spring, 1880; raised a fine crop of wheat, averaging 30 to 35 bushels to the acre.

Edward and Richard Sankey came here in October, 1880, Section 34, Township 2, Range 21, West; 640 acres; built a log-house 16 x 24, costing \$15.00; broke 8 acres, sowed them with oats, and planted some potatoes. Oats gave 20 bushels to acre on the new breaking. Potatoes, a fine crop, although planted into the sod and never hoed. Intend to put 20 acres in grain next year. Climate, extraordinary healthy and agreeable.

Mr. A. N. Tregent says: I came to this country first in 1871; have travelled through a great part of the same, as far as Fort Edmonton; have settled in the Turtle Mountain district. I have found the climate very healthy, the same agreeing better with me than that of England, United States, or the Lower Provinces of Canada, in which places I have resided a number of years. The summers here are very enjoyable, the mosquitoes troubling one a little, but not incessantly. I consider the last summer and this fall an average season. The winters are cold, but they are very bracing and clear; no complaint of wet feet, as there is hardly a thawing day for months, and I find that the same amount of clothing will do as I wore in Ontario,

except when driving. In fact I much prefer Manitoba's winter weather to that of the Eastern Provinces. I find, on my travels, that every settler is pleased. I am much pleased with the Turtle Mountain district, because there is plenty of timber, firewood and water, besides the land being equal to any in the country. As regards the water all through the country, I find the streams in most cases to come from springs, and they are beautiful and clear, so that people name them accordingly, such as "White-water," "Crystal Stream," "Rapid River," &c. As regards capital, none should come with less than \$500 to \$600; for, although there may be lots of work to be got and good wages paid, the immigrant's time for the first year or two ought to be worth as much to himself as to any other man. At present wages are high, particularly for mechanics.

Hugh McMillan, Souris district, came here on 25th July, 1880; has 320 acres; built a log-house and stable; ploughed 3 acres in fall, and 9 acres this spring. He sowed 6 acres with wheat, 6 acres with oats, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre with potatoes. He made last fall 14 tons of hay, and this year 24 tons. Climate he likes better than that of Ontario. The winters are more steady, dry and bright; the summers are the same as in Ontario, except that nights are colder, and with a heavier dew. The soil is richer than that of Ontario and excellently adapted for raising grain, and vegetables. He has seen some grain raised by an older settler, yielding more to the acre and heavier in weight than he ever saw in Ontario. The heads of wheat were longer and plumper. A farmer starting here with \$1,000 will become quicker independent than one starting in Ontario with \$3,000. A pretty fair start may be made with \$500. His log-house, 17 x 21, cost him for doors, windows and nails, \$15; one yoke of oxen, \$165; home-made sleigh, \$6; two Red River carts, \$22; plough, \$23; home-made harrow, \$5; sundry implements, \$30; two stoves, &c., \$33; seeds, \$30; provisions for two years, \$200. Total, \$529.

Duncan McMillan, a neighbour of the former, started on the same scale. He thinks the future of the country bright, as it has the elements of making it prosperous.

James Brander came from Township of Bentinck, County of Grey, Ontario, in June, 1880. Ploughed 30 acres; sowed 20 acres wheat, 10 acres oats; wheat will average 20 bushels and oats 50 bushels to the acre. He has a span of horses and one yoke of oxen. He has 80 acres ready for next year's crop. Climate splendid. Wood six miles off. Coal is found not far distant.

Samuel Bounthwaite came in March, 1880; has 320 acres. Built log-house and stable; ploughed 12 acres; sowed with wheat realizing 30 bushels to acre; has one yoke of oxen; will have 20 acres under crop next season; considers this the country for the farmer; climate far healthier than that of England.

G. G. Harley, Braddon Hills district, came here in April, 1880; has 1,280 acres; first year broke 30 acres; sowed 3 acres in wheat, and 27 in oats. Wheat did not do well, as it was sowed too late. He is of opinion that it is better not to sow on first ploughed land, as it turns out at best only half a crop, and as it prevents the sod to rot properly, will injure the next crop also. Wheat averages 25 bushels to the acre, oats 40 bushels, potatoes 300 bushels. Next year will have 60 acres under crop, viz.: 20 acres of wheat and 40 acres oats. He has one span of horses and two yoke of oxen. He would have accomplished more work, but he got by accident his stable destroyed by fire and one horse and one ox with it. When he came here there was not a habitation for 40 miles around, and now there is not a single section vacant. The prospects are very good, and he is, therefore highly, delighted with the country. There is unlimited supply of fuel and building timber, consisting of white poplar, black poplar, and oak. Trees would undoubtedly grow if planted and properly taken care of. That timber is not more plentiful is not caused by not growing, but because it is destroyed and damaged by the prairie fires. He has been farming for five years in Nova Scotia, and considers that there is no comparison between that and the prosperity of the farmer in Manitoba. The seeding time is shorter, but the growth much faster here. He prefers the winter of Manitoba to that of Nova Scotia. He thinks it is not judicious for any settler to commence with less than \$500. The undulating hills, the tops of which are very shallow soil, as a rule, are better adapted

for oats and root crops, but the level plains can hardly be exhausted, the black loam being so rich, with a deep clay subsoil. This soil, when once properly pulverized, will produce more than the best cultivated and fertilized land in Nova Scotia.

Rev. Geo. Roddick, Brandon Mills, came May, 1879; 20 miles around no settler, now all settled as far as 50 miles west. He has 960 acres for himself and his two sons. He started with one span of horses and one yoke of oxen, but would advise new settlers to commence with oxen. Horses must be fed with oats, but oxen do well on hay only, even during working time. First year raised no crop, except hay. In 1880, he raised 600 bushels of grain, viz.: 200 bushels of wheat and 400 bushels of oats, equal to about 28 bushels wheat and 40 bushels oats to the acre. He made 50 tons of hay. In 1881, his crop was about 2,000 bushels of grain on 60 acres, viz.: 40 acres wheat, 20 acres oats, average about 25 bushels wheat and 50 to 60 bushels oats to the acre. His potatoes yielded 300 bushels to the acre. He made 50 tons of hay. So far he disposed of his grain to new settlers in the shape of flour, seed and feed. He has now two yoke oxen and one span of horses. He prefers this climate to that of Nova Scotia, where he was born and living up to the time of his emigration here. The climate is healthier here, because less changeable both summer and winter. Winters, although severely cold, are pleasant, rarely a person is prevented working out in winter. Summers are very pleasant and steady. Rains are frequent in June, which aids very much in breaking lands. The ease with which crops are secured, are worthy of special notice. Storms during harvest are rare. This season he has broken sufficient soil to give a crop of 125 acres next season, of which he hopes to realize a crop of 4,000 bushels of grain, showing the enormous yield of 6,600 bushels of grain in 3½ years, a rapid advance in cultivation and husbandry as could never be realized in any country, but such as in this Prairie Garden. In general the land is all good, even the lightest soil here would be considered first-class in the Eastern Provinces. A farmer can get along here with small capital a great deal faster than he could in any other part of America, especially in such sections where he would have to chop and clear the forest and plough among the stumps for eight years and more. Dairy farms would do well in Manitoba, if made a specialty. In general water is very good. Lumber of rough spruce, he has to draw 30 miles and costs \$25 per thousand. Pine lumber, dressed and matched, \$50 per thousand.

William Wagner, Ossowo district, has 1,000 acres; came there in fall, 1871. Had 50 acres under crop this year, namely, 25 in wheat and 25 in oats. Devotes his time to stock-raising. Cattle feed splendid on the prairie hay. He feeds to his cows cut hay mixed with bran. To the young cattle he feeds cut hay, bran and boiled linseed. The milk contains 25 per cent. more cream than that from cows of Ontario or any of the Eastern States. My cows give 10 to 12 quarts of milk twice a day. Trees would grow well, if the young shoots were not from year to year destroyed by the prairie fires. Climate is so steady both summer and winter and, therefore, preferable to that of the East. The soil is in most parts of the North-West, of an inexhaustable nature. The crops are invariably good. The cost of farming, including living, is about \$4.50 to \$7.00 per acre. Suppose the crop of wheat averaging only 20 bushels per acre, and the price 70c. per bushel, the result will be \$14.00 per acre, leaving a net surplus of \$7.00 to the farmer. Immigrants ought not to have less than \$400 to \$500. May or June, the best time to come.

No. 42.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST LANDS.

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

The following regulations for the sale and settlement of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, shall, on and after the first day of January, 1882, be substituted for the regulations now in force, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of May, 1881:—

1. The surveyed lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be classified as follows:

Class A.—Lands within twenty-four miles of the main line or any branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on either side thereof.

Class B.—Lands within twelve miles, on either side, of any projected line of railway (other than the Canadian Pacific Railway) approved by Order in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Class C.—Lands south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway not included in Class A or B.

Class D.—Lands other than those in Classes A, B and C.

2. The even-numbered sections in all the foregoing classes are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

a. Except in Class D, where they may be affected by colonization agreements as hereinafter provided;

b. Except where it may be necessary, out of them, to provide wood lots for settlers;

c. Except in cases where the Minister of the Interior, under provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain lands, and sell them at public auction or otherwise deal with them as the Governor in Council may direct.

3. The odd-numbered sections in Class A are reserved for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

4. The odd-numbered sections in Classes B and C shall be for sale at \$2.50 per acre, payable at time of sale:

a. Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor in Council.

5. The odd-numbered sections in Class D shall be for sale at \$2 per acre, payable at time of sale:

a. Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor in Council;

b. Except lands affected by colonization agreements, as hereinafter provided.

6. Persons who, subsequent to survey, but before the issue of the Order in Council of 9th October, 1879, excluding odd-numbered sections from homestead entry, took possession of land in odd-numbered sections by residing on and cultivating the same, shall, if continuing so to occupy them, be permitted to obtain homestead and pre-emption entries as if they were on even-numbered sections.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

7. The prices for pre-emption lots shall be as follows:

For lands in Classes A, B and C, \$2.50 per acre.

For lands in Class D, \$2.00 per acre.

Payment shall be made in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as a settler may, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, obtain a patent for the homestead to which such pre-emption lot belongs.

COLONIZATION.

Plan No. One.

8. Agreements may be entered into with any company or person (hereinafter called the party) to colonize and settle tracts of land on the following conditions:
- a. The party applying must satisfy the Government of its good faith and ability to fulfil the stipulations contained in these regulations.
 - b. The tract of land granted to any party shall be in Class D.
9. The odd-numbered sections within such tract may be sold to the party at \$2 per acre, payable, one-fifth in cash at the time of entering into the contract, and the balance in four equal annual instalments from and after that time. The party shall also pay to the Government five cents per acre for the survey of the land purchased by it, the same to be payable in four equal annual instalments at the same time as the instalments of the purchase money. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be charged on all past due instalments.
- a. The party shall, within five years from the date of the contract, colonize its tract.
 - b. Such colonization shall consist in placing two settlers on homesteads on each even numbered section, and also two settlers on each odd-numbered section.
 - c. The party may be secured for advances made to settlers on homesteads according to the provisions of the 10th section of the Act 44 Victoria, Cap. 16— (the Act passed in 1861 to amend the Dominion Lands Acts).
 - d. The homestead of 160 acres shall be the property of the settler, and he shall have the right to purchase the pre-emption lot belonging to his homestead at \$2 per acre, payable in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as he may, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, obtain a patent for his homestead.
 - e. When the settler on a homestead does not take entry for the pre-emption lot to which he has a right, the party may within three months after the settler's right has elapsed, purchase the same at \$2 per acre, payable in cash at the time of purchase.
10. In consideration of having colonized its tract of land in the manner set forth in sub-section *b* of the last preceding clause, the party shall be allowed a rebate of one-half the original purchase-money of the odd-numbered sections in its tract.
- a. During each of the five years covered by the contract an enumeration shall be made of the settlers placed by the party in its tract, in accordance with sub-section *b* of clause 9 of these regulations, and for each *bona fide* settler so found therein a rebate of one hundred and twenty dollars shall be credited to the party; but the sums so credited shall not, in the aggregate, at any time exceed one hundred and twenty dollars for each *bona fide* settler found within the tract, in accordance with said sub-section, at the time of latest enumeration.
 - b. On the expiration of the five years, an enumeration shall be made of the *bona fide* settlers on the tract, and if they are found to be as many in number and placed in the manner stipulated for in sub-section *b* of clause 9 of these regulations, a further and final rebate of forty dollars per settler shall be credited to the party, which sum, when added to those previously credited, will amount to one half of the purchase money of the odd-numbered sections and reduce the price thereof to one dollar per acre. But if it should be found that the full number of settlers required by these regulations are not on the tract, or are not placed in conformity with sub-section *b* of clause 9 of these regulations, then for each settler fewer than the required number, or not placed in conformity with the said sub-section, the party shall forfeit one hundred and sixty dollars of rebate.
 - c. If at any time during the existence of the contract the party shall have failed to perform any of the conditions thereof, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale of the land purchased by it, and deal with the party as may seem meet under the circumstances.

- d. To be entitled to rebate, the party shall furnish to the Minister of the Interior evidence that will satisfy him that the tract has been colonized and settled in accordance with sub-section *b* of clause 9 of these regulations.

Plan Number Two.

11. To encourage settlement by capitalists who may desire to cultivate larger farms than can be purchased where the regulations provide that two settlers shall be placed on each section, agreements may be entered into with any company or person (hereinafter called the party) to colonize and settle tracts of land on the following conditions:

- a. The party applying must satisfy the Government of its good faith and ability to fulfil the stipulations contained in these regulations,
- b. The tract of land granted to any party shall be in class D.
- c. All the land within the tract may be sold to the party at two dollars per acre, payable in cash, at the time of entering into the contract. The party shall at the same time, pay to the Government five cents per acre for the survey of the land purchased by it.
- d. The party shall, within five years from the date of the contract, colonize the township or townships comprised within its tract.
- e. Such colonization shall consist in placing one hundred and twenty-eight *bona fide* settlers within each township.

12. In consideration of having colonized its tract of land in the manner set forth in sub-section *e* of the last preceding clause, the party shall be allowed a rebate of one-half of the original purchase money of its tract.

- a. During each of the five years covered by the contract, an enumeration shall be made of the settlers placed by the party in its tract, in accordance with sub-section *e* of clause 11 of these regulations, and for each *bona fide* settler so found therein a rebate of one hundred and twenty dollars shall be repaid to the party; but the sums so repaid shall not, in the aggregate, at any time exceed one hundred and twenty dollars for each *bona fide* settler found within the tract, in accordance with the said sub-section at the time of the latest enumeration.
- b. On the expiration of the five years, an enumeration shall be made of the *bona fide* settlers placed by the party in its tract, and if they are found to be as many in number and placed in the manner stipulated for in subsection *e* of clause 11 of these regulations, a further and final rebate of forty dollars per settler shall be repaid, which sum, when added to those previously repaid to the party, will amount to one-half the purchase money of its tract and reduce the price thereof to one dollar per acre. But if it should be found that the full number of settlers required by these regulations are not on the tract, or are not placed in conformity with the said sub-section, then, for each settler fewer than the required number or not settled in conformity with the said sub-section, the party shall forfeit one hundred and sixty dollars of rebate.
- c. To be entitled to rebate, the party shall furnish to the Minister of the Interior evidence that will satisfy him that the tract has been colonized and settled in accordance with sub-section *e* of clause 11 of these regulations.

Official Notice.

13. The Government shall give notice in the *Canada Gazette* of all agreements entered into for the colonization and settlement of tracts of land under the foregoing plans, in order that the public may respect the rights of the purchasers.

 TIMBER FOR SETTLERS.

14. The Minister of the Interior may direct the reservation of any odd or even-numbered section having timber upon it, to provide wood for homestead settlers on sections without it; and each such settler may, where the opportunity for so doing exists, purchase a wood lot, not exceeding 20 acres, at the price of \$5 per acre in cash.

15. The Minister of the Interior may grant, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

PASTURAGE LANDS.

16. Under the authority of the Act 44 Vic., Cap. 16, leases of tracts for grazing purposes may be granted on the following conditions.

- a. Such leases to be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.
- b. In surveyed territory the land embraced by the lease shall be described in townships and sections. In unsurveyed territory the party to whom a lease may be promised shall, before the issue of the lease, cause a survey of the tract to be made, at his own expense, by a Dominion Lands Surveyor, under instructions from the Surveyor-General; and the plan and field notes of such survey shall be deposited on record in the Department of the Interior.
- c. The lessee shall pay an annual rental at the rate of \$10 for every 1,000 acres embraced by his lease, and shall, within three years from the granting of the lease, place on the tract one head of cattle for every ten acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall during its term maintain cattle thereon in at least that proportion.
- d. After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon the tract leased, the lessee may purchase land within his leasehold for a home farm and corral, paying therefor \$2.00 per acre in cash.
- e. Failure to fulfil any of the conditions of his lease shall subject the lessee to forfeiture thereof.

17. When two or more parties apply for a grazing lease of the same land, tenders shall be invited, and the lease shall be granted to the party offering the highest premium therefor in addition to the rental. The said premium to be paid before the issue of the lease.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

18. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants.

19. These regulations shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; or to sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are School Lands, or sections 8 and 26, which belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

By order,

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

Surveyor-General.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 23rd December, 1881.

No. 43.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S LAND REGULATIONS.

The ordinary conditions of sale are:—

1. That all improvements placed upon land purchased shall remain thereon until final payment for the land has been made.

2. That all taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements shall be paid by the purchaser.

3. The Company reserve from selection at the above price all mineral, coal, or wood-lands, stone, slate, and marble quarries, lands with water power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes; and, as regards lands having some standing wood, but not hereby excluded from selection, the purchaser will only be permitted to cut a sufficient quantity for fuel, fencing, and for the erection of buildings on his land until he shall have received the final conveyance thereof.

4. The mineral and coal lands and quarries, and the lands controlling water power, will be disposed of on very liberal terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention to utilise them.

5. The purchaser will be required, within four years from the date of the contract for the purchase of the land, to bring under cultivation, and sow and reap, a crop on one-half of the said land, except when otherwise expressly agreed and declared in the contract by reason of any special obstacle to such cultivation. Dairy farming, or mixed grain and dairy farming, to an extent to be agreed upon, will be accepted as the equivalent of cultivation, entitling the settler to the rebate.

6. A credit of \$1.25 (5s. stg.) per acre will be allowed for all land so cultivated during four years.

7. A reservation of 100 ft. in width for right of way, or other railroad purposes, will be made in all cases.

8. If the purchaser of a section, or part of a section, being a *bonâ fide* settler resident upon the land purchased, or upon an adjoining section, fails to carry out in their entirety the conditions of his contract with respect to cultivation and cropping, within the specified time, the Company reserve the right, in their own option, to diminish the quantity to be conveyed to him, under his contract, to such extent that he shall not be entitled to demand a conveyance of more than double the quantity cultivated and cropped, the quantity which he may so demand not to exceed one-half of the quantity mentioned in his contract, and, if not exceeding 160 acres, to be taken in the quarter section in which the greater part of such cultivation and cropping has been done; or, if in excess of 160 acres, then such excess to be taken from an adjoining quarter section; and as to the portion of the land contracted for, which the Company shall decide not to convey to such purchaser, his claim to the same shall be forfeited, and such portion shall not be conveyed to him by the Company; and thereupon the price shall be adjusted as if the contract of sale had originally been made for the portion actually conveyed to the purchaser.

The object of the foregoing clause is to prevent the Company's lands from falling into the hands of speculators to the disadvantage of the actual settler; but, as respects *bonâ fide* settlers, the purpose and aim of the Company is to afford them every possible consideration and facility.

9. Special contracts will be made for tracts exceeding one section, for settlement purposes or for cattle raising.

10. Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its railway.

11. The land grant bonds of the Company will be received at 10 per cent. premium on their par value with accrued interest, in payment for lands, thus further reducing the price of the land to the purchaser.

For further information, apply at the office of the Company, Bartholomew Place, London, England; to John H. McTavish, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to the Secretary of the Company, at Montreal, Canada.

GEORGE STEPHEN, *President.*

CHARLES DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

No. 44.

The following is a Statement of the Passengers in and out, for the months named by the steamers of the International Steamship Company, plying between St. John, New Brunswick and the Ports of Boston and Portland, in the United States, furnished by Mr. S. Gardner, Government Immigration Agent at St. John, New Brunswick.

Months.	Outs.	Ins.
1881.		
June	772	1,450
July	370	1,064
August	2,045	2,882
September	2,847	1,960
October	1,210	1,475
November	548	880
December	257	718
Total	8,049	10,409
Difference in seven months greater number of Ins.		2,360

Mr. Gardner furnishes the following figures of Passengers in and out, by the St. John and Maine Railway.

Months.	East.	West.
1881.		
May	543	955
June	709	782
July	956	808
Total	2,208	2,525
Difference in 3 months greater number West		317

No. 45.

REPORT ON GERMAN EMIGRATION.

(DR. OTTO HAHN.)

REUTLINGEN, GERMANY, September, 1881.

SIR,—I beg leave to lay before you a report on the state of emigration to Canada. In support of the propositions I take the liberty to make, I have to premise some remarks on German emigration in general.

I have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the bulk of the present emigration could not be turned away from the United States to Canada by the warmest eulogies alone.

There are two facts which influence emigration at the present day; the social necessity for emigration creates the general resolution to go. The point of settlement, however, is almost always determined by the attraction exercised by some relative or friend already residing in a new country. Out of 100 emigrants 99 will choose for their future home, a spot where they have a relative or friend. This impulse of the heart cannot even be counteracted by weighty arguments of reason. He who would tell them that it was not good there would not be listened to.

Emigration can only be obtained by taking into account this impulse, and a country in order to gain it must create points of attraction, using in a similar manner, other advantages co-operating in the work. Among these I count for Canada the possession of unoccupied land for free disposal, which the United States have no more to the same extent. In this fact lies the possibility for the Canadian Government to create the actual conditions for the attraction above mentioned. In other words, Canada having the disposal of large tracts of land, may, by colonization, create what in the United States already exists, and at present counteracts the emigration to Canada.

I have always been aware of a certain disinclination on the part of Government respecting this way of directing emigration. It is better, I have been told, for the nationalities to mingle. I admit that it may be better for the immigrant. It may be in the interest of Government if that take place. But, on the other hand, I have to reply, if Government does not take into account this psychological fact, (even if thereby the true interest of the immigrant were not fully guarded,) if it does not create such centres, then it cannot obtain immigration on a large scale, the current will continue to be turned toward New York, thence to spread over the territory of the United States; it would have to abandon the project of attracting large numbers, and be satisfied with a small percentage.

I have already succeeded in sending quite a considerable number of immigrants to the populated districts of Canada, and it is not to be doubted that there the attraction is already working, making others follow; an attraction which, in a certain proportion, will continue to grow.

It is to be considered, moreover, that hereby the Dominion has gained little more than that Canada has become known, and that a beginning has been made which may be regarded as a step toward the emigration to the unsettled portions of Canada, a step toward the emigration to Manitoba, which is desired by the Government. But this is at best a roundabout way for attaining the Government's purposes and therefore insufficient. The Government can also have no interest in increasing the population in the settled districts of Canada, which might in the end become over-peopled.

The principal aim of the Government, as I understand it, is to settle its vast tracts of land in the north-west, and the shortest and the only way of accomplishing

this result is, to recognize the above mentioned psychological fact and, by yielding to it, *create centres of colonization* in that large territory. These being established, the further development may be left to itself.

These colonies can be created if Government or the railroad companies would make some comparatively small sacrifices and settle people of the same nationality in certain districts of land. One hundred homesteads may suffice to make a beginning.

To attain this purpose the mere granting of land is not sufficient. Anyone acquainted with the matter knows that the cost of clearing land equals the amount for which a piece of land already cultivated may be purchased, and the means for this may be earned by working for hire either in the United States or in Canada.

To attract men and capital something more has to be offered. People must find settlements already established, and, therefore, the first settlers should be assisted to such an extent that they prefer not to follow their friends and relatives.

I am far from holding the opinion of putting people on farms ready made, viz., to establish farms for them; that would be going too far. But something else may be done. It is well known that it is a most difficult, nay impossible, task for a settler of limited means who yet lives in Europe to decide the place of his future settlement; when he has made the voyage he has yet to search for this place, and search without any knowledge of the country, the language and circumstances in general.

Now, since no one is able to obtain this experience in Europe or on landing on the other side, and since no one can be expected to follow the advice of persons in whom full confidence cannot be placed, confidence that they give correct and conscientious advice to the individual, adapted to his peculiar circumstances, most people take hold of what is open to them, viz., the advice of their friends and relatives in the United States. Thereby they save the trouble and time of searching themselves for a future place of settlement.

The task of a wise policy in regard to immigration would be to establish and to offer such places of settlement. There the emigrant knows that he is spared this trouble; he trusts to Government that it will assign to him proper places of settlement, for a piece of land, even if it costs nothing, may be without any value; the emigrant may lose the time and work of years and sink into misery in the best country if he has selected the wrong place; the capital which he has brought and his work are spent, and the State has no gain from him; on the contrary, he weighs on the State and on its conscience. The further consequence is, that such a one, even if he has come into misery by his own fault, will publicly warn others against further settlement.

A few such letters sent home will cause a loss, or at least a considerable falling off in emigration to those parts, and all the expense which the Government has meanwhile had, in order to obtain the emigration, is lost, because success is again and again arrested by this counterweight; it is as if such voices would tear down again the banks that have been raised at so much trouble and expense.

This much I wish to say in regard to providing places of settlement.

That they have to be made accessible is a matter of course; Government recognizes the duty of establishing means of intercourse in the land. But even this is not yet sufficient for the beginning. The scales would still be about even. Every one knows that the United States offer a number of good points of settlement, which, with a certain amount of capital, are accessible without much search, and possessing the guarantee of success without the necessity of long trial. In order to overcome the dead point here, Government or the railroad company will have to grant an advantage for the beginning which is not offered by the United States. This advantage may be free passage either from home or at least through the country—or some preparation for the settlers by the building of dwellings at their expense, or selling them such on credit, or assistance toward building them, or both. Here a certain gradation might be observed. To the first 100 or 500 settlers certain advantages might be granted; when these are there, these advantages might be reduced, and finally the matter might be left to its own development. I would

advocate that, as a beginning, free passage should be granted to a certain number, say 20 families, and that to a somewhat larger number, say 50 families, the most difficult work, the building of dwellings, should be facilitated, so that they might commence at once with the clearing of the land. The cost of the dwellings might be credited to the settlers five years without interest.

To later comers I would propose to grant free passage through the country until further notice. In this the railroad company should take its share as far as its own road is concerned.

These grants may cease as soon as the current has become sufficiently strong to warrant the hope that it will be lasting; by no means, however, before a pretty large number of settlers have gained such a guarantee of subsistence that moving away is out of the question. Such a settlement would attract countrymen of the settlers *en masse*. It may be assumed that each settler would draw two more after him and so on.

Two or three such centres might be created. Now, the natural consequence will certainly be that at least the second generation, having learnt the customs and language of the country and its advantages, will scatter over it and create new colonies without any need on the part of the Government to come to their assistance. The only requisite of success (provided, of course, that the natural conditions of success really exist) would be, a careful, prudent selection of the settlers to be forwarded at Government's expense. The better, the more energetic these are so much the faster the new settlement would grow; all the more sure Government would be to attract by means of these and to make further assistance unnecessary.

I have not the least doubt that in this way Manitoba would in five years have settlements which would attract about the third or fourth part of the emigration from Germany.

Considering the capital invested in railroads, and that it cannot pay interest until traffic is established over them, viz.: Until persons and produce of the territory through which they pass are forwarded by them: This will not be before at least a moderate density of settlements will be attained.

It is my conviction that Canada can get no better settlers than the Germans. The Province of Ontario shows this. It owes a part of its prosperity to German colonization.

The German, in going to Canada, gains a larger measure of political freedom and free land; he loves his soil and is a born husbandman. The fecundity of his families guarantees attachment to the new home. He brings a pretty large amount of education and knowledge without being ambitious enough to strive for the first place. Above all, he knows that work is the only source of prosperity, and this is the reason that he never enters passionately into party strifes. Last but not least, his education gives a certain guarantee that he will be able to defend his soil if his new country calls him thereto.

Having now stated the advantages of immigration in general and of German immigration in particular, taking liberty to propose ways and means, I beg leave to add that this matter should not be too long delayed. There is a pretty large surplus of people that has been accumulating for several years, when times were especially favorable in Germany and unfavorable in the United States. When this surplus is gone, emigration will indeed continue in a smaller measure, but it will require greater sacrifice to turn it to Canada, or it will at least become more difficult.

It is necessary to make haste while people are to be had, to gain them, in order to secure the continuation of the current for the future when emigration will diminish. Later, if this period is allowed to pass, the beginning would have to be made under difficulties, and under less promising auspices.

In conclusion I beg to remark that almost every week I have occasion to send people to Canada. All have to be sent now *via* German ports and New York, since the English (Allan) line has not yet found it worth while to provide for an agency here. Were it possible to have a steamer at least once a month from Hamburg or Bremen direct to Canada, much would be gained. I am quite willing to take care for

the present that the Allan line may be represented here; nothing more is required than the fulfilment of the conditions required by law for the transportation of emigrants; security to the amount of about £1,000 for the fulfilment of the responsibilities incurred.

It is most necessary to make known the advantages of settlement to Canada. I indeed expect a favorable report on the part of the delegates, who are now travelling in Canada, but a few newspaper reports are not sufficient for its propagation. To this end systematic and continued work in the press is required for some time.

I have the conviction that Canada is the land best fitted for German colonization. If it does not offer all the advantages which the United States possess, it offers for the German, in many respects, more. A German will get more easily accustomed to and connect himself more readily with the people of Canada than with that of the United States. The form of government is better suited for him than the purely republican, and in Canada the usages and customs which he shares have been better preserved than in the United States, where certain elements have developed themselves in a way which is unsatisfactory to him.

In conclusion I may say that Canada, through the relation which I have now had for some years with that country, has become a second home to me, so that I feel as much at home there as here, and that I shall make all exertions for emigration, in which I see the only radical solution of the social problem, and for emigration to Canada in particular, provided that the Government will allow me the necessary means in concurrence with my proposals.

I hope I shall live to see the day when the new Provinces will contain the same percentage of Germans among their inhabitants as is now the case with Ontario. At least it is feasible.

Most respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

OTTO HAHN.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

1880.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR,

1881.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET,
1882.

SUPPLEMENT

AU

RAPPORT

DU

MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

DU

CANADA.

POUR L'ANNÉE DE CALENDRIER

1881.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

POUR L'ANNÉE 1880.

Imprimé par ordre du Parlement



OTTAWA

IMPRIMERIE MACLEAN, ROGER ET CIE, RUE WELLINGTON.
1882.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Compiled in pursuance of the Act 39 Victoria, Cap. 13, intituled: "An Act to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of Canada."

Owing to the adoption of a more comprehensive and somewhat different system of Tabulation these Tables are now presented in a more convenient, complete and compact form than those of previous years, thus affording much additional and desirable information without increasing the size of the Report.

The Statistics comprise four Tables containing the following information, viz:—

TABLE No. I.—Crimes committed in Canada, their classification, etc., by Judicial Districts and Provinces.

TABLE No. II.—A Summary of Table No. I by Classes and Provinces.

TABLE No. III.—Divided by Judicial Districts and Provinces into three Classes, viz: Offences tried by Jury.—Offences tried Summarily (by consent.)—Summary Convictions and Preliminary Examinations.

TABLE No. IV.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year, (short Title "Pardons and Commutations.")

The respective designations of the Six Classes of Crimes into which Tables Nos. I and II, are divided are given in the Title Page of Table No. I.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

DU CANADA

POUR L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1880.

Recueillies conformément à l'acte 39 Victoria, chap. 13, intitulé : " Acte pour établir des dispositions pour la collection et l'enregistrement de la Statistique Criminelle du Canada."

Vu l'adoption d'un système de tableaux plus intelligible et un peu différent, on présente maintenant ces tableaux sous une forme plus convenable, plus complète et plus condensée que ceux des années précédentes; ces tableaux contiennent ainsi beaucoup plus de matières dans le même espace occupé.

La statistique comprend quatre Tableaux contenant les renseignements suivants, savoir :—

TABLEAU No. I.—Crimes commis au Canada, leur classification, etc., par districts judiciaires et par provinces.

TABLEAU No. II.—Sommaire du Tableau No. I, par classes et par provinces.

TABLEAU No. III.—Divisé par districts judiciaires et par provinces, en trois classes, savoir : Offenses examinées par le jury.—Offenses jugées sommairement, (de consentement).—Examens préliminaires et décisions sommaires.

TABLEAU No. IV.—Causes dans lesquelles le droit de grâce a été exercé pendant l'année. (Titre abrégé : " Pardons et commutations.")

Les désignations respectives des six catégories de crimes qui divisent les Tableaux Nos. I et II se trouvent à la page du titre du Tableau No. I

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

OF CANADA,

1880.

TABLE I.

- CLASS I.—Offences against the Person.
 CLASS II.—Offences against property with violence.
 CLASS III.—Offences against property without violence.
 CLASS IV.—Malicious offences against property.
 CLASS V.—Forgery and offences against the Currency.
 CLASS VI.—Other offences not included in the above classes.
-
-

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

DU CANADA,

1880.

TABLEAU I.

- CLASSE I.—Outrages contre la personne.
 CLASSE II.—Outrages avec violence contre la propriété.
 CLASSE III.—Outrages sans violence contre la propriété.
 CLASSE IV.—Attaques malicieuses contre la propriété.
 CLASSE V.—Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie.
 CLASSE VI.—Autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.
-
-

TABLE I.

MURDER.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.	
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
	Con- dam- né une fois.	Con- dam- né deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over — Un an et plus.			
<i>(Province of Ontario)</i>									
Algoma.....	1				1	1			
Brant.....	1				1	1			
Carleton.....	1	1							
Elgin.....	2		2						
Grey.....	3	1	2						
Lincoln.....	1		1						
Middlesex.....	1	1							
Northumberland & Durham.....	1		1						
Ontario.....	1	1							
Oxford.....	2	2							
Prescott and Russell.....	1	1							
Welland.....	1	1							
Wellington.....	1	1							
York.....	2				2	2			
Totals of Ontario.....	19	9	6		4	4			
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>									
Gaspé.....	2	2							
Montreal.....	3	2			1	1			
Quebec.....	4	4							
St. Francis.....	1	1							
Totals of Quebec.....	10	9			1	1			
Province of Manitoba.....	1		1						
Province of British Columbia.....	1	1							
North West Territories.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	32	20	7		5	5			

(Province of Ontario.)

MANSLAUGHTER.

Grey.....	1				1	1				1
Halton.....	1	1								
Lanark.....	2				2	2				
Middlesex.....	1	1								
Oxford.....	1				1	1			1	
Victoria.....	1	1								
York.....	2	2								
Totals of Ontario.....	9	5			4	4			1	1
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>										
Kamouraska.....	1				1	1				
Montmagny.....	1	1								
Montreal.....	1	1								
Ottawa.....	1	1								

CLASSE I.										MEURTRE.					TABLEAU I.			
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.						
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Refor-ma-tories. — En-voyés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa-ges.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic — —	Indus-trial. — —	Prof-essional — —	La-borers — —	Mar-ried — —	Wi-dowed — —	Single. — —			
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie														En-voyés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Agri-cultural.	Com-mercial.	Domestic.	Indus-trial.	Prof-essional.	La-borers.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.	Single.
			1			1			1					1				
			1			1						1		1				
					2					2			1		1			
			4		2	2			1	2		1	1	2	1			
			1		1								1					
			1		1								1					
			5		3	2			1	2		1	2	2	1			
HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ.																		
						1				1				1				
1	1				1	1			1			1			2			
					1					1					1			
1	1				2	2			1	2		1	1		3			
	1					1				1			1					

TABLE I.	MURDER.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write. — Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- perior — Supé- rieure.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.	
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moins de		16 ans		21 ans		40 ans et		Non		Non		Non	
16 ans.		et moins		et moins		au-		donnés.		donnés.		donnés.	
de 21.		de 21.		de 40.		dessus.		—		—		—	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
Algoma.....		1					1						
Brant.....	1						1						
Carleton.....													
Elgin.....													
Grey.....													
Lincoln.....													
Middlesex.....													
Northumberland et Durham.....													
Ontario.....													
Oxford.....													
Prescott et Russell.....													
Welland.....													
Wellington.....													
York.....		2					2						
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	3					3		1				
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Gaspé.....													
Montréal.....		1					1						
Québec.....													
St. François.....													
Totaux de Québec.....		1					1						
Province de Manitoba.....													
Province de la Colombie-Britannique.....													
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....													
Totaux du Canada.....	1	4					4		1				
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
MANS LAUGHTER.													
Grey.....		1					1						
Halton.....													
Lanark.....	2						1	1					
Middlesex.....													
Oxford.....							1						
Victoria.....													
York.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	1					3	1					
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Kamouraska.....		1										1	
Montmagny.....													
Montréal.....													
Ottawa.....													

CLASSE I.

MEURTRE.

TABEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
1	1				1				1			1			
1	1				1	1				1	1				
2	2				2	2			1	1	1	1			
			1							1					
			1							1					
2	2		1		2	2			1	2	1	1			

HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ.

2	1			1								1		
					2				1			1		
	1				1						1			
2	2			1	3				1		1	2		
	1				1				1					

TABLE I. MANSLAUGHTER—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons chard.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
Quebec.....	1	1									
Three Rivers.....	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec.....	6	4			2	2					
(Province of Nova Scotia.)											
Halifax.....	1	1									
North West Territories.....	2	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada.....	18	11			7	7				1	1

(Province of Ontario.) SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c., WITH INTENT, &c.

Bruce.....	1	1									
Carleton.....	19	7	10		2	1	1			1	
Essex.....	5	2			3	3		1			
Frontenac.....	1		1								
Grey.....	11	4	3		4	4				1	2
Haldimand.....	1	1									
Hastings.....	1	1									
Huron.....	2		1		1	1				1	
Kent.....	3				3	3				2	1
Lambton.....	2	1	1								
Lanark.....	1				1		1				1
Leeds & Grenville.....	3		1		2	1		1			
Middlesex.....	4	2			2	2				1	1
Norfolk.....	2				2	2				1	
Peith.....	1				1	1				1	
Peterboro.....	1				1	1			1		
Simcoe.....	1				1	1					
Welland.....	3		1		2	2				2	
Wentworth.....	1		1								
York.....	43	27	6		10	7	2	1	3	1	1
Totals of Ontario.....	106	46	25		35	29	4	2	5	11	6
(Province of Quebec.)											
Beauce.....	4				4	4				4	
Iberville.....	4	2	2								
Montreal.....	6	3			3	2		1			2
Ottawa.....	2				2	2				1	
Quebec.....	7	1	5		1	1				1	
Three Rivers.....	1		1								
Totals of Quebec.....	24	6	8		10	9		1		6	2
(Province of Nova Scotia.)											
Cape Breton.....	1				1	1					
Halifax.....	1	1									
Lunenburg.....	1		1								

CLASSE I.					HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ.—Fin.								TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.			De'th.	Com-mitted to Re-forma-tories.	Cities and T'wns.	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic.	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional.	La-borers.	Mar-ried.	Wid-owed.	Single.
PÉNITENCIER.															
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1						1						1	1		
1	1					2				1		1	2		
	1					1							1		
2	3					2	5		1	3		2	4		3
USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, Etc.															
1						2						2	1		1
2						1	2	2		1		2	2		1
1						3	1					3	1		3
						1			1				1		
						2	1					3	1		2
						1							1		
2						1	2	1		1			1		1
	1					2	2	1				2	1		1
						1						1	1		
1						1	1					1	1		1
						2			1			1	1		1
2	2					9		1	1	2	1	4	2	1	7
9	3					22	12	5	2	3	4	17	13	1	21
							4	4					1		3
	1					3						1			2
							2	1				1	1		1
									1						1
1	1					3	6	5	1			2	2		7
1															

TABLE I. MANSLAUGHTER—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.			AGES.									
	INSTRUCTION.			Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.		
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Su-perior		Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.				
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
Québec													
Trois-Rivières													
Totaux de Québec.		1										1	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Halifax													
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	1	1							1				
Totaux du Canada	3	3						3	1	1		1	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i> SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c., WITH INTENT, &c.													
Bruce.....													
Carleton.....	1	1			1		1						
Essex.....	2	1			1		1		1				
Frontenac.....													
Grey.....	1	3			1		3						
Haldimand.....													
Hastings.....													
Huron.....		1					1						
Kent.....	2				2		1						
Lambton.....							1						
Lanark.....	1	1							1				
Leeds et Grenville.....		2					2						
Middlesex.....	1	1			1				1				
Norfolk.....		2			1				1				
Perth.....		1							1				
Peterboro.....		1							1				
Simcoe.....		1			1								
Welland.....	2				1		1						
Wentworth.....													
York.....	1	9			2		5	1	1	1			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	11	24		1	11		14	1	7	1			
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Beauce.....		4							4				
Iberville.....													
Montréal.....						1	1					1	
Ottawa.....		2					1		1				
Québec.....		1					1						
Trois-Rivières.....													
Totaux de Québec.....		7				1	3		5			1	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Cap-Breton.....													
Halifax.....													
Lunenburg.....													

CLASSE I.

HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEU DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							
Moderate. — Modéré.	Immoderate. — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales. — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
1					1				1						
									1						
				1	4				3		1	2			

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, Etc.

1	1		1		1				1			1		
3					2	1			1			2		
3	1				2	1			1			1	1	
1	1		1		2	1			1					
	1				1						1			
	2				2				1	1				
2		1			1						1			1
2		1				1						1		
1			1							1				
1	1				1				1					
1	1				2					1		2		
4	6	1	5		4					5	4	1		
19	16	4	7		18	5			2	12	9	6	2	1
4			4											4
					3					2			1	
	2		1		1					1		1		1
							1							1
4	2		5		4		1			3		1	1	1

TABLE I. SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c., WITH INTENT, &c.—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	Com- mit- ted for Trial. Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No. OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
						Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- divs.		Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Province of New Brunswick.) St. John.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prov. of British Columbia.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
North West Territories.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	139	57	35	47	40	4	3	5	17	8

(Province of Ontario.) RAPE AND CARNALLY KNOWING GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.

Essex.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	8	1	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Oxford.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	33	16	10	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1
(Province of Quebec.) Iberville.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	4	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Province of Nova Scotia.) Cape Breton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	39	18	12	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	1

(Province of Ontario.) ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAY.

Lambton.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....

CLASSE I.				USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, Etc.—Fin.									TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns.	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.														
1															
					1							1			1
11	5				26	18	10	3	3	4		20	15	1	29
VIOL ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.															
	2				2							2	1		1
	3				3										3
	1					1						1	1		
						1						1	1		
	6				5	2						4	3		4
	1				1							1			1
	1				1							1			1
	1					1				1					
	1					1				1					
1	7				6	3				1		5	3		5
COMPROMETTRE LA SURETÉ DES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.															
	2					2									2
						1						1	1		

TABLE I. SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c., WITH INTENT, Etc.—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .							
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- er- ior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.			
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Inca- pable de lire oud'éc- rire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.			
			M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....											
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>											
St. Jean.....											
Province de Manitoba.....											
Province de la Colombie-Britannique	1					1					
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....											
Totaux du Canada.....	12	31		1	11	1	18	1	12	1	

(Province d'Ontario.) RAPE AND CARNALLY KNOWING GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.

Essex.....		2			1	1				
Grey.....										
Hastings.....										
Huron.....										
Leeds et Grenville.....										
Lincoln.....										3
Norfolk.....										
Northumberland et Durham.....	1							1		
Ontario.....	1					1				
Oxford.....										
Victoria.....										
Welland.....										
Wentworth.....										
York.....										
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	2			1	2		1		3
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>										
Iberville.....						1				
Montréal.....										
Totaux de Québec.....						1				
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>										
Cap Breton.....										1
Halifax.....										
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....										1
Totaux du Canada.....	2	2			1	3		1		4

(Province d'Ontario.) ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.

Lambton.....	2				2					
Ontario.....		1						1		

CLASSE I.

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION,
Etc.—Fin.

TABEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl ^l terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
1															
24	18	4	12		22	5	1	1	2	15	9	7	3	1	5

VIOL ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.

1	1				1	1					1				
						3									
	1				1						1				
	1		1												
1	3		1		5	1				1	1	1			
						1				1					
						1				1					
						1				1					
						1				1					
1	3		1		7	1				3	1	1			

COMPROMETTRE LA SURETÉ DES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.

2					2						2				
	1				1					1					

TABLE I. ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAY—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	Com- mit- ted for Trial. Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS,			SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GOAL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
						Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Totals of Ontario.....	5		2		3	3			1	
(Province of Quebec.)										
Montreal.....	1				1	1				
Quebec.....	6	3	3		2	2			2	
Terrebonne.....	2									
Totals of Quebec.....	9	3	3		3	3			2	
Province of Manitoba.....	4		2		2	2			2	
Totals of Canada.....	18	3	7		8	8			5	

(Province of Ontario.) CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF AN INFANT.

Carleton.....	1	1								
Essex.....	2				2	2			2	
Kent.....	1				1	1			1	
Renfrew.....	1	1								
Victoria.....	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	6	3			3	3			3	
(Province of Quebec.)										
Quebec.....	1	1								
(Province of Nova Scotia.)										
Halifax.....	1				1	1			1	
Totals of Canada.....	8	4			4	4			4	

(Province of Ontario.) ABORTION AND ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE.

Hastings.....	1	1								
Kent.....	2				2	1		1	1	
Oxford.....	1				1		1		1	
Welland.....	1	1								
Wellington.....	2				2	2				
York.....	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	8	3			5	3	1	1	2	
(Prov. of New Brunswick.)										
St. John.....	1	1								
Totals of Canada.....	9	4			5	3	1	1	2	

CLASSE I. COMPROMETTANT LA SURETÉ DES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER—Fin.													TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com-mitted to Re-forma-tories. — En-vo-yés à la prison de Ré-forme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa-ges.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	A-gri-cultural. — A-gri-cul-teurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-mer-cants.	Do-mestic — Ser-vi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-na-liers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single. — Céliba-taires.	
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														Life. — A vie.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	
.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	5
SUPPRESSION DE PART.															
.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	
AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVES D'AVORTEMENT.															
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
.....	
1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....

TABLE I. ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAY—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .										
	Un- able to read or write. — Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior — Supé- rieure.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non		
			16 ans.	et moins	et moins	au-	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.			
				de 21.	de 40.	dessus.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
							H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	1			2					1				
(Province de Québec.)														
Montréal.....				1										
Québec.....														
Terrebonne.....	2												2	
Totaux de Québec.....	2			1									2	
Province de Manitoba.....													2	
Totaux du Canada.....	4	1		1	2					1			4	
(Province d'Ontario.) CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF AN INFANT.														
Carleton.....														
Essex.....	2									1	1			
Kent.....		1				1								
Renfrew.....														
Victoria.....														
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	1				1				1	1			
(Province de Québec.)														
Québec.....														
(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)														
Halifax.....	1					1								
Totaux du Canada.....	3	1				2				1	1			
(Province d'Ontario.) ABORTION AND ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE.														
Hastings.....														
Kent.....	1	1								1			1	
Oxford.....	1									1				
Welland.....														
Wellington.....		2				1				1				
York.....														
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	3				1				3			1	
(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)														
St. Jean.....														
Totaux du Canada.....	2	3				1				3			1	

CLASSE I. COMPROMETTANT LA SURETÉ DES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER— <i>Fin.</i>													TABLEAU I.		
USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mode- rate. — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States — Etats Unis.	Other Fo- reign- Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists — Méth- odistes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Protes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Aut- res con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
2	1				3				1	2					
					1				1						
2					2				2						
2					3				3						
4	1				6			1	3	2					
SUPPRESSION DE PART.															
2						2									
1					1						1				
3					1	2					1				
1			1							1					
4			1		1	2				1	1				
AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVES D'AVORTEMENT.															
	2				1	1				1				1	
1					1					1					
2			1		1					1		1			
3	2			1	3	1				3		1	1		
3	2			1	3	1				3		1	1		

TABLE I.

SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.		
	Per- son- es accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over — Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of Ontario)</i>												
Bruce.....	1					1	1				1	
Essex.....	1		1									
Lambton.....	1					1	1					
Welland.....	1	1										
Totals of Ontario.....	4	1	1			2	2				1	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Chicoutimi.....	1	1										
Montreal.....	1					1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec.....	2	1				1	1				1	
Province of Manitoba.....	1					1	1					
Totals of Canada.....	7	2	1			4	4				2	

(Province of Ontario.)

BIGAMY.

Carleton.....	2		1			1	1					
Haldimand.....	1	1										
Hastings.....	1					1	1				1	
Northumberland & Durham.	1					1	1				1	
Welland.....	1	1										
Totals of Ontario.....	6	2	1			3	3				2	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Quebec.....	4	2	1			1	1					1
Totals of Canada.....	10	4	2			4	4				2	1

(Province of Ontario.)

ABDUCTION.

Grey.....	1	1										
Kent.....	1					1	1				1	
Norfolk.....	1					1		1				1
Welland.....	1	1										
Wentworth.....	1		1									
Totals of Ontario.....	5	2	1			2	1	1			1	1
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>												
Halifax.....	1	1										
Province of Manitoba.....	1	1										
Totals of Canada.....	7	4	1			2	1	1			1	1

CLASSE I.										SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.										TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.							
PENITENTIARY.			De'th	Com-mitted to Refor-matories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts	Agri-cultural	Com-mercial	Do-mestic	Indus-trial	Pro-fes-sional	La-borers	Mar-ried	Wi-dowed	Single.	ÉTAT CONJUGAL.						
PÉNITENCIER.																De mort	En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Villes et vil-lages.	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-merçants	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Mar-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
						1						1					1					
	1				1							1	1									
	1				1	1						2	1				1					
					1							1					1					
					1							1					1					
	1				1												1					
	2				3	1						3	1				3					
BIGAMIE.																						
	1					1						1	1									
						1							1	1								
						1	1		1				1	1								
	1					2	1		1	1		1	3									
						1					1		1									
	1					3	1		1	1		1	4									
ENLEVEMENT.																						
						1											1					
							1			1							1					
						1	1			1							2					
						1	1			1							2					

TABLE I.		SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- er- ior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not				
					Years.	and	and	and over	given.				
		—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non				
Inca- pable de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	au- dessus.	donnés.						
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
Bruce.....	1									1			
Essex.....													
Lambton.....	1									1			
Welland.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2									2			
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Chicoutimi.....													
Montréal.....				1									
Totaux de Québec.....				1									
Province de Manitoba.....					1								
Totaux du Canada.....	2			1	1					2			
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>		BIGAMY.											
Carleton.....	1											1	
Haldimand.....													
Hastings.....		1										1	
Northumberland et Durham.....		1										1	
Welland.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	2										3	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Quebec.....				1					1				
Totaux du Canada.....	1	2	1						1			3	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>		ABDUCTION.											
Grey.....													
Kent.....	1					1							
Norfolk.....	1						1						
Welland.....													
Wentworth.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2					1	1						
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Halifax.....													
Province de Manitoba.....													
Totaux du Canada.....	2					1	1						

CLASSE I.

SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						
Mo- — Mo- déré.	Immo- — déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- — nada.	Unit'd — States Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- — tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- — tholics. — Catho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- — thod- ists — Métho- dis- tes.	Pres- — by- terians. — Pres- byté- riens	Other Deno- — minations. — Aut- res con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- — land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- — land. — Ecos- se.										
	1				1					1				
	1				1					1				
1					1				1					
1					1				1					
	1				1				1					
1	2				3				2	1				

BIGAMIE.

1					1				1					
	1				1						1			
	1				1						1			
1	2				3				1		2			
1					1								1	
2	2				4				1		2		1	

ENLÈVEMENT.

	1				1				1					
1					1				1					
1	1				1	1			2					
1	1				1	1			2					

TABLE I. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM. CLASS I.		CONVICTIONS.						SENTENCE.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. SANS OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.				Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
Brant.....	1				1		1		1		
Bruce.....	1				1		1		1		
Carleton.....	5	2			3	3			1	2	
Elgin.....	4				4	3	1		3		
Essex.....	3		1		2	2					
Frontenac.....	3	3									
Halton.....	1				1	1				1	
Hastings.....	1				1	1					1
Huron.....	3	1	1		1	1			1		
Lambton.....	2	2									
Lincoln.....	6	2			4		1	3		3	
Middlesex.....	2	1			1	1					
Norfolk.....	3	1			2	2				1	1
Ontario.....	2				2	2			1		
Perth.....	1	1									
Peterboro.....	3	2			1	1			1		
Prince Edward.....	1				1	1					
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	5	4			1	1				1	
Victoria.....	1		1								
Waterloo.....	1	1									
Welland.....	2				2	1	1		1	1	
Wentworth.....	21	10	3		8	8			5	2	
York.....	56	36	3		17	15		2	9	7	
Totals of Ontario.....	128	66	9		53	44	4	5	24	18	2
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Bedford.....	3	1			2	2				2	
Iberville.....	3	3									
Joliette.....	5	4			1	1				1	
Montreal.....	61	18			43	43			30	13	
Quebec.....	22	10	4		8	7	1		3	3	2
Richelieu.....	1				1		1				
Rimouski.....	1				1	1					
St. Francis.....	2				2	2			2		
St. Hyacinthe.....	1				1	1				1	
Terrebonne.....	2				2	2			1	1	
Totals of Quebec.....	101	36	4		61	59	2		36	21	2
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Pictou.....	2	2									
Shelburne.....	1	1									
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3	3									
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Kent.....	3		2		1	1			1		
Kings.....	1	1									
St. John.....	3	1			2	2				2	
Westmoreland.....	1		1								
Totals of N. Brunswick.....	8	2	3		3	3			1	2	
<i>(P. E. Island.)—Queens.....</i>	6		5		1			1			

CLASSE I. VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.													TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com-mit-ted to Re-forma-tories. — En-voyés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa-ges.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic. — Servi-teurs.	Industrial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Laborers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	Wi-dowed — En-veuve-gé.	Single. — Céliba-taires.	
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														Life. — A vie
				1	1		1				1			1	
				3			1				2	3		1	
1				2				1			3	2		1	
1				1	1					1				1	
				1					1		1			1	
				1	1	1								1	
1				4					3		1			4	
					1					1	1				
1				1	1		1				1	2		1	
				1					1					1	
		1		1	1					1	1				
					1					1					
1				7	1	1	1		4		2	3		5	
				12	3				3		13	8		8	
5		1		31	16	2	4	1	13		30	21	1	27	
					2						2	1		1	
					1						1	1			
				43		1	7		7	1	21	14		28	
1				6	2	1	7				1	2		6	
1				1	1	1					1	1			
				1	1						1	1		2	
					1						1	1			
					2	1					1	1		1	
2				51	10	4	14		7	1	28	22		38	
					1						1			1	
				2							2	1		1	
				2	1						3	1		2	
1				1					1			1			

TABLE I AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLICTING BODILY HARM. CLASS I.											
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.							
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not			
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.			
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>											
Brant.....		1				1					
Bruce.....			1		1						
Carleton.....	2	1				2		1			
Elgin.....		4				4					
Essex.....		1			1					1	
Frontenac.....											
Halton.....		1				1					
Hastings.....		1				1					
Huron.....		1								1	
Lambton.....											
Lincoln.....		4				4					
Middlesex.....		1						1			
Norfolk.....	1	1				2					
Ontario.....		2				1		1			
Perth.....											
Peterboro.....		1				1					
Prince Edward.....		1				1					
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		1						1			
Victoria.....											
Waterloo.....											
Welland.....		1				1				1	
Wentworth.....	1	7			2	2		4			
York.....		16		1	1	12		2		1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	4	45	1	1	5	33		10		4	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>											
Bedford.....		2			1	1					
Iberville.....											
Joliette.....		1						1			
Montréal.....	15	21	1	1	4	2	28	3	5		
Québec.....	3	4	1		2	6					
Richelieu.....		1						1			
Rimouski.....	1									1	
St. François.....	1	1		1						1	
St. Hyacinthe.....	1							1			
Terrebonne.....	2									2	
Totaux de Québec.....	23	30	1	2	7	2	35	3	8	4	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>											
Pictou.....											
Shelburne.....											
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....											
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>											
Kent.....	1								1		
Kings.....											
St. Jean.....		2			1	1					
Westmoreland.....											
Totaux du Nouv.-Brunswick.....	1	2			1	1		1			
<i>(Île du Prince-Edouard.)—Queens.....</i>											
		1						1			

CLASSE I. VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							
Mode- rate. — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate. — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Au- tres pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tholics. — Catho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists. — Métho- distes.	Pres- by- terians. — Pres- bytériens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Au- tres con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
	1				1					1					
	2		1		1							1			
1	3	1	1		2			1	2	1	1				
	1				1										
1	1				1				1			1			
	1				1								1		
	4				4				1	1					
1	2				1						1				
2		1			2						1	1			
					1				1	1					
1	1		1		1				1						
	1				1										
2	6	2	2		3		1		4			1		3	
1	15	1	4		9		1		14		1	1			
9	39	5	9		33		2		3	26	5	5	5	4	
2					1		1			1					
	1				1					1					
3	10	4	4	1	33				37					5	
6	2				6		2		5					3	
	1				1		1		1						
1	2				2				1					1	
1					1				1						
2					2				2						
15	16	4	4	1	47		4			50				9	
	1				1					1					
	2				1	1				2					
	3				2	1				3					
	1				1							1			

TABLE I. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.—*Concl'd.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
										SANS OPTION.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under one year.	One year and over.		
—	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
Province of Manitoba.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Prov. of British Columbia.....	5	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	253	110	23	.....	120	108	6	62	42	4

(Province of Ontario.) INDECENT ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTS TO RAPE.

Algoma.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Haldimand.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1
Hastings.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Huron.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Lambton.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Norfolk.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Ontario.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Oxford.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Perth.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Welland.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wentworth.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
York.....	7	3	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	42	16	2	.....	24	21	2	14	6	3
(Province of Quebec.)										
Arthabaska.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
Iberville.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joliette.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montmagny.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	8	5	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	1	.....
Quebec.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Three Rivers.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	22	10	2	.....	10	10	.....	4	3	.....
(Province of Nova Scotia.)										
Halifax.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Queens.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Shelburne.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	2
Totals of Canada.....	67	26	4	.....	37	33	2	2	18	5

(Province of Ontario.) ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.

Brant.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....

CLASSE I. VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.—*Fin.* TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.									ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.					Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed	Single.
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	Villes et villa- ges.	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En veu- vage.	Célib- itaires.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	1	1	.....	.....	85	29	7	18	1	21	1	61	45	1 67

ATTENTAT CONTRE LA PUDEUR ET TENTATIVES DE VIOL.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 7	..... 11
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2	..... 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1 1	..... 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1	..... 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	..... 1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1	..... 1
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 5	..... 5
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	..... 1
.....	1	1 1 1
.....
.....	1	2	1 1 2
.....
2	1	1	14	14	4	1	4	18	13 18

VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.

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TABLE I. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—*Concl'd.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.	
				Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et au- dessus.		Non donnés.	
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
Province de Manitoba	1							1					
Province de la Colombie-Britannique									1				
Totaux du Canada	29	78	2	3	13	2	71	3	20		8		

(Province d'Ontario.) INDECENT ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTS TO RAPE.

Algoma													
Carleton													
Elgin		1						1					
Haldimand													
Halton		2						2					
Hastings		1						1					
Huron													
Kent		2						1	1				
Lambton													
Middlesex		1		1								2	
Norfolk	2							1	1				
Ontario		1						1					
Oxford		1			1			1				1	
Perth		2			1				1				
Simcoe												2	
Welland													
Wentworth	1	1						2					
York	2	1		2	1							1	
Totaux d'Ontario	5	13		3	3			9	3			6	
(Province de Québec.)													
Arthabaska	2							1	1				
Iberville	2			1				1					
Joliette													
Montmagny													
Montréal	2	1		1				1	1				
Québec													
St. François		1			1								
Trois-Rivières	1	1						2					
Totaux de Québec	7	3		2	1			5	2				
(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)													
Halifax		1						1					
Queens	1							1					
Shelburne	1							1					
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	2	1						3					
Totaux du Canada	14	17		5	4			17	5			6	

(Province d'Ontario.) ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.

Brant													
Bruce												1	

CLASSE I. VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
— USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		— LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada	Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- odists	Pres- by- terians.	Protes- tants	Other Denomina- tions.
		LES BRITANNIQUES.	Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.											
1			1		1				1						
25	59	9	14	1	84	1	6	3	80	5	6	5	13		

ATTENTAT CONTRE LA PUDEUR ET TENTATIVES DE VIOL.

1		1								1				
	2				2									
1					1								1	
1	1		1		1							2		
1	1	1			1			1	1					
1	1				1							1		
1			1		1							1		
2					1							1		
2			2										2	
2	1	1			2				1	1	1			
12	6	3	4		11			1	2	2	4	2	5	
					2				2					
1	1				2			1	1					
					3				2					1
1		1												1
1	1				2				2					
3	2	1			9			1	7					2
					1				1					
1					1	1			1					
2	1				2	1			2	1				
17	9	4	4		22	1		4	10	2	4	3	7	

VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.

TABLE I. ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS,				COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPISONNÉS.		
						Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.					Under one year. — Moins d'un an.		
Carleton.....	6		1		5	5			4	1	
Essex.....	1				1	1					
Frontenac.....	4	1	1		2	2				1	
Grey.....	1				1	1			1		
Kent.....	2		1		1	1			1		
Lanark.....	1				1	1					1
Leeds & Grenville.....	3	1			2	2				2	
Northumberland and Durham	4	1			3	2		1	2	1	
Ontario.....	4				4	3	1		2	1	
Oxford.....	3				3	3				3	
Perth.....	5				5	2	1	2	4	1	
Peterboro.....	3				3	2		1	3		
Renfrew.....	3	2			1	1				1	
Simcoe.....	8				8	8			8		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	2				2	2			2		
Victoria.....	1				1	1			1		
Welland.....	6		1		5	5			2		2
Wellington.....	5				5	5			4		
Wentworth.....	38	3	3		32	32			26	5	
York.....	46	14	2		30	27	1	2	26	3	1
Totals of Ontario.....	148	23	9		116	107	3	6	87	19	4
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Beauce.....	1				1	1				1	
Gaspé.....	1				1	1			1		
Iberville.....	4	2	1		1	1			1		
Montreal.....	74	10			64	64			60	4	
Ottawa.....	4				4	4			4		
Quebec.....	31	2			29	18	7	4	29		
Three Rivers.....	14	2	2		10	10			5	5	
Totals of Quebec.....	129	16	3		110	99	7	4	100	10	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Antigonish.....	1	1									
Cape Breton.....	4	4									
Cumberland.....	1	1									
Guysboro.....	1	1									
Halifax.....	13	2			11	7	1	3	9	2	
Lunenburg.....	1				1	1				1	
Yarmouth.....	2	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	23	10			13	9	1	3	9	4	
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Carleton.....	1				1	1			1		
Kent.....	1				1	1			1		
St. John.....	9	1			8	5		3	5	3	
York.....	1				1	1			1		
Totals of N. Brunswick.....	12	1			11	8		3	8	3	
<i>(P. E. Island.)—Prince.....</i>	1				1		1		1		
Totals of Canada.....	313	50	12		251	223	12	16	205	36	4

CLASSE I. VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX—*Fin.* TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Re-for-ma-tories. — En-vo-yés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa-ges.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-nal-liers.	Mar-ried — Mariés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single. — Céliba-taires.	
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie														
					4	1						2	2	1	2	
					2			1			1		1		1	
						1						1	1			
						1						1			1	
					2					2			1		1	
					1	1		1				1	1		1	
					3		1					3	1		2	
					3	1				1		1	4			
					3			1		2			3			
						1				1			1			
					2							1			2	
					2	1		1		1		1	2		1	
					1	1	1			1					2	
					32			9	2	8	3	7	9		23	
					30			4		10		14	6		23	
					87	9	2	17	3	29	3	32	33	2	60	
						1				1			1			
						1	1					1	1			
					63	1	1	13		18		28	27	1	35	
					3	1	1		1	1		1	1		3	
					28	1		8	4	4	1	11	13		16	
					5	3	1		1	1		2	4		3	
					100	8	4	21	6	25	1	43	48	1	57	
					11			3		3	2	2	3		8	
						1				1			1		1	
					12	1		3		4	2	2	4		9	
						1	1								1	
						1	1						1			
					8					2		6	2		6	
					1							1	1			
					9	2	2			2		7	4		7	
						1				1					1	
					208	21	8	41	9	61	6	84	89	3	74	

TABLE I. ASSAULT ON AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	au- dessus.	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Carleton.....		5					3	1		1			
Essex.....												1	
Frontenac.....		2			1		1						
Grey.....		1					1						
Kent.....		1							1				
Lanark.....		1					1						
Leeds et Grenville.....		2					1		1				
Northumberland et Durham.....	1	1					1		1			1	
Ontario.....	1	1					1	1				2	
Oxford.....	3				1		2						
Perth.....		4					1	1	2			1	
Peterboro.....		3						2		1			
Renfrew.....		1					1						
Simcoe.....												8	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		2					2						
Victoria.....												1	
Welland.....		3					3					2	
Wellington.....		2					2					3	
Wentworth.....	2	29	1		4		4	23	1	4		3	
York.....	1	28	1	4		3		18	1	4			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	8	86	2	4	9	63	5	14	1	20			
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Beauce.....		1							1				
Gaspé.....	1								1				
Iberville.....	1								1				
Montréal.....	12	48		1	18		34		10	1			
Ottawa.....	1	3			1		2		1				
Québec.....	7	22			5		19	1	4				
Trois-Rivières.....	6	2			1		5	1	1			2	
Totaux de Québec.....	28	76		1	25	60	2	19	1	2			
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Antigonish.....													
Cap-Breton.....													
Cumberland.....													
Guysboro.....													
Halifax.....	3	8					9		1	1			
Lunenburg.....	1								1				
Yarmouth.....		1					1						
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	4	9					10		2	1			
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick)</i>													
Carleton.....		1					1						
Kent.....	1								1				
St. Jean.....	1	7			2		3		3				
York.....	1								1				
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....	3	8			2	4	5						
<i>(Île du Prince-Edouard.)—Prince.....</i>		1			1								
Totaux du Canada.....	43	180	2	5	37	137	7	40	3	22			

CLASSE I. VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.								RELIGIONS.					
USAGE DES LIQUERRS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- odists.	Pres- by- terians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
		Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.												Etats- Unis.	Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- tériens	Aut- res con- fes- sions.
4	1				5					3		1		1	
	2		1		1					2					
1					1						1				
1			1							1					
	1									1		1			
	2		1							1			1		
	2				2					1		1			
1	1				2					1			1		
	3				3					2			1		
3	1		1		3					2		1	1		
3					3							1	2		
	1				1					1					
	2				1	1				2					
	3		2		1					1		2			
2					2					1			1		
8	21	7	5	1	12	1	6			19				13	
3	27	5	7	2	13	2	1		2	16	4	1	6	1	
28	65	12	18	3	50	4	7	2	2	53	9	5	12	15	
1					1					1					
1					1					1					
	1				1					1					
4	50	2	7	2	49	1	2	1		59				5	
3	1				3					2		1			
26	3	1	3	4	20		1			26		3			
3	4				7					7					
39	59	3	10	6	79	1	3	1		97	4			5	
5	6		4		5	1		1		10	1				
1					1					1			1		
	1				1					1					
6	7		4		7	1		1		11	1		1		
1					1				1						
1					1					1					
1	7		3		5				1	4				3	
	1		1							1					
3	8		4		7				2	6					
	1				1								1	3	
76	140	15	36	9	144	6	10	4	4	167	14	5	14	23	

TABLE I.		ASSAULT AND BATTERY.							CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS,				COMMITTED TO GAOL.		EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.	One year and over.
Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sation.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la sur- son ou l'am- nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.			
<i>(Province of Ontario)</i>												
Algoma.....	12	4	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Brant.....	75	10	.....	.....	65	47	8	10	62	3	.....
Bruce.....	74	3	.....	.....	71	71	.....	.....	67	2	.....
Carleton.....	129	57	.....	.....	72	68	4	.....	62	9	1
Elgin.....	90	24	5	.....	61	59	2	.....	57	3	.....
Essex.....	126	16	1	.....	109	100	3	6	102	7	.....
Frontenac.....	77	33	1	.....	43	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
Grey.....	108	16	.....	.....	92	90	1	1	87	4	.....
Haldimand.....	34	1	.....	.....	33	33	.....	.....	32	.....	1
Halton.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	17	1	.....
Hastings.....	115	32	1	.....	82	64	14	4	76	4	1
Huron.....	109	13	.....	.....	96	96	.....	.....	91	5	.....
Kent.....	131	26	.....	.....	105	84	9	12	103	1	.....
Lambton.....	70	3	.....	.....	67	67	.....	.....	66	1	.....
Lanark.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville...	90	25	3	.....	62	50	7	5	58	4	.....
Lennox and Addington.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	28	1	1
Lincoln.....	79	25	.....	.....	54	40	7	7	35	14	.....
Middlesex.....	201	56	.....	.....	145	135	1	9	134	10	.....
Norfolk.....	37	1	.....	.....	36	36	.....	.....	35	1	.....
Northumberland and Durham	162	32	.....	.....	130	119	8	3	126	3	1
Ontario.....	60	5	.....	.....	55	55	.....	.....	53	.....	1
Oxford.....	145	7	4	.....	134	134	.....	.....	130	4	.....
Peel.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	24	1	.....
Perth.....	101	24	.....	.....	77	67	4	6	74	2	.....
Peterboro.....	58	15	.....	.....	43	40	1	2	41	1	.....
Prescott and Russell.....	29	4	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	23	2	.....
Prince Edward.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Renfrew.....	32	5	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	26	.....	1
Simcoe.....	126	8	.....	.....	118	118	.....	.....	111	7	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	68	3	.....	.....	65	63	2	.....	61	4	.....
Victoria.....	73	18	.....	.....	55	50	5	.....	.....	45	3
Waterloo.....	67	.....	.....	.....	67	67	.....	.....	65	2	.....
Welland.....	109	8	.....	.....	101	95	4	2	98	3	.....
Wellington.....	76	12	.....	.....	64	64	.....	.....	61	3	.....
Wentworth.....	292	109	5	.....	178	176	.....	2	163	9	.....
York.....	463	184	6	.....	274	274	.....	.....	273	1	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	3,535	779	25	.....	2,731	2,582	80	69	2,535	158	10
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Arthabaska.....	11	3	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	2	6	.....
Beauce.....	13	5	.....	.....	8	7	1	.....	6	2	.....
Bedford.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicoutimi.....	7	3	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Gaspé.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iberville.....	14	6	.....	.....	8	7	1	.....	7	1	.....
Joliette.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kamouraska.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Montmagny.....	7	.....	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Montreal.....	885	344	.....	.....	541	531	5	5	461	74	.....
Ottawa.....	13	4	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	8	1	.....
Quebec.....	160	74	.....	.....	86	77	9	.....	83	3	.....
Richelieu.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

CLASSE I.					VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES.								TABLEAU I.			
SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — — Villes et vill- ages.	Rural Dis- tricts. — — Districts rur- aux.	Agricultural. — — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — — Commerçants.	Domestic. — — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Laba- rers — — Jour- na- liers.	Married. — — Mariés.	Widowed — — En- veuve- ge.	Single. — — Céliba- taires.	
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — — A vie														
						1						1				
					25	3	4	1	2	10		10	16		3	
						1	1								1	
					61	1	1	16	3	8	2	20	31		30	
					10	14	4	3	3	3	2	8	13	1	11	
					32	8	3	2	9	8	2	16	26	1	13	
					17			7	4	3	2	1	7		10	
					13	2	1	2	1	5		6	10		5	
					1							1			1	
					29	14	2	5	1	9	1	22	28		15	
						1	1					1				
					43	15	8	5	3	16	1	20	28	2	28	
						1	1								1	
					28	16	8	6	2	8		12	24	1	21	
						1				1					1	
					28	5	2	8	2	5		10	13		20	
					53	3		5	5	12	1	23	16	3	38	
					39	15	7	5		12	1	22	24	1	29	
					15	1		2	2	8		6	8	1	7	
					35	15	5	2	2	18	1	18	21		29	
					15	20	9	4	1	5	1	14	18		17	
					16	7	6	1		6		9	11		12	
						2				1					2	
					15	12	8	1	1	2		12	12		15	
					15	9	5	2	2	7		7	15		9	
						1				1			1			
					10	14	3	5		4	1	9	13		11	
					16	5		2	2	7		6	19		1	
					2	155	3	17	22	54		55	68	1	90	
					180	8	2	28	23	49	2	73	101	1	84	
					2	853	202	83	129	88	265	17	382	528	13	500
						7	6					1	5		3	
						8	1			3		3	7		1	
						4	3					1	2		2	
					4	4		1		2	1	4	4		3	
						1	1									
						1							1			
						2	1					1	2			
6					485	29	8	109	19	115	1	178	246	8	269	
					7	2		1		2	1	4	4		5	
1					74	12	4	47	6	10	1	16	38	1	47	
						2						2	1			

TABLE I.		ASSAULT AND BATTERY.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
					Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.	
		—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>														
Algoma		1						1				7		
Brant	7	22		3		2		16	2	6		33	3	
Bruce		1						1				67	3	
Carleton	19	36	7	2		4		35	4	11	4	10	2	
Elgin	1	24		2		5	1	11		5		37		
Essex	6	32	2	2		1		17	3	15	2	67	2	
Frontenac	1	16				7		7		2		30	4	
Grey		15		1		1	1	6		6		74	3	
Haldimand	1					1		1				29	3	
Halton												16	2	
Hastings	6	37		1		5		19		16	2	36	3	
Huron	1							1				89	6	
Kent	7	51		2	1	6	1	32		15	1	44	3	
Lambton												67		
Lanark		1										16		
Leeds et Grenville	1	40	4	4		3		25	3	8	1	18		
Lennox et Addington		1						1				26	3	
Lincoln	12	21		11	2	2		7		10	1	21		
Middlesex	12	45		3		14		28	1	11	1	83	4	
Norfolk												34	2	
Northumberland et Durham	7	46	1	3		6		31		13	1	73	3	
Ontario		15	1			2		10		4		39		
Oxford	8	42		8	1	6		30		5		78	6	
Peel												24	1	
Perth	5	30				5		20	1	9		41	1	
Peterboro	4	19		5		2		10		5		21		
Prescott et Russell												25		
Prince Edward												28		
Renfrew	1	1						1		1		25		
Simcoe	2	2	1		1			6			1	108	2	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry	11	15	1			5		16		5	1	38		
Victoria	3	21				3		13		7	1	29	2	
Waterloo	1	1								1		63	3	
Welland	1	21	2	4		1		11		5	2	76	2	
Wellington	1	20						8	2	9	1	40	3	
Wentworth	31	128		15	3	15	1	84	5	29	7	18	1	
York	5	185	2	11	2	23	2	94	6	41	8	82	5	
Totaux d'Ontario	153	889	21	77	10	112	6	542	27	239	34	1612	72	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Arthabaska	2	6				2		2		4				
Beauce						1		2		1		4		
Bedford														
Chicoutimi	4											4		
Gaspé														
Iberville	5	2	1			2		2		1		2	1	
Joliette	1							1						
Kamouraska		1												
Montmagny	1	1						1		1				
Montréal	100	283	3	9	1	62	7	314	52	82	13	1		
Ottawa	4	4	1	1				6		2				
Québec	22	62	2			10		56	2	16	2			
Richelieu	2					1				1				

CLASSE I.		VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES.										TABLEAU I.				
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.				
—		—										—				
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE														
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES.					Canada	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians	Other Denominations.
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Ireland.	Scotland.											Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens	Protestants	Autres confessions.
Moderé.	Immodéré.	England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Angl-terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	8	4	5	2	15	3	1			7	6	6	5	5		
1																
36	24	1	5		53	1	1				41	5	1	2	13	
22	13	4	3		14	4				2	4	3	4	11		
22	17	6	3	4	18	9				1	13	8	7	4		
15	2	3	4		10						4				13	
9	6	1	1	2	11					2	2	5	2	4		
		1									1					
40	3	7	11		25						14		1		28	
1					1								1			
38	20	5	3	4	31	14	1			4	12	8	17	8		
1					1									1		
35	7		5	1	37	2					18	2	3	3	17	
1					1									1		
11	22	1	10		21	1					18	5	3			
25	35	5	10	1	37	4	1			8	19	14	4	7	1	
39	15	10	6	1	38		1			1	9	18	17	5		
10	6	2	4		10						9		1	1	5	
35	15	6	2	1	33	6	1	1		6	6	13	13	10		
26	9	5	4	3	18	1	4			1	15	8	2	7	2	
18	5	3	3		16	1				1	16	8	1	3		
2					2									1	1	
4	5		3		5	1					4		3	2		
19	8				25	2					18	2		5	2	
16	8	3	2	2	16		1				9	3	3	2	7	
1					1		1				1				1	
19	5	1	2	2	11	6	1	1		2	4	12	3	2	1	
18	3	5	4	3	9						6	5	7	3		
69	88	21	29	12	78	15	3				52	1	1		105	
55	131	39	59	3	75	9	4			12	72	35	42	27	2	
599	456	133	178	41	612	80	19	2		47	373	162	141	114	197	
			1		6						6	2				
2	1				5						7					
4					4						4					
4	3				7						6			1		
1					1						1					
1					1							1				
2					1											
59	260	30	61	17	406	11	10				2					
6	3				4						408	5			116	
69	17	12	8	2	59	1	2	2			5	1	2			
1	1				2						71				15	
											2					

TABLE I. ASSAULT AND BATTERY—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- n'de	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.		One year and over. — Un an et plus.					
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.							
Rimouski.....	11	3			8	7	1		5	2	
St. Francis.....	17	2	1		14	13		1	14		
Terrebonne.....	5	2			3	3				3	
Three Rivers.....	8	2			6	6			3	3	
Totals of Quebec.....	1,160	453	6		701	677	18	6	594	98	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Antigonish.....	1				1	1			1		
Cape Breton.....	3	1			2	1		1	1	1	
Colchester.....	20	5			15	12	3		13	2	
Guysboro.....	2	2									
Halifax.....	290	151	3		136	125	9	2	122	2	
Inverness.....	1				1	1			1		
Kings.....	6	1			5	5			5		
Lunenburg.....	12				12	12			12		
Pictou.....	18	1			17	17			17		
Shelburne.....	9				9	7	2		9		
Victoria.....	2				2	2			1		
Yarmouth.....	21	12			9	7	1	1	8	1	
Totals of Nova Scotia..	385	173	3		209	190	15	4	190	6	
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Charlotte.....	13				13	13			13		
Gloucester.....	11	6			5	5			5		
Kent.....	14	5			9	8	1		8	1	
Kings.....	10	9			1	1				1	
Northumberland.....	16				16	16			16		
St John.....	161	81			80	80			66	11	
Westmoreland.....	40	12			28	25	1	2	22	3	
York.....	33	7	6		20	18	1	1	17	3	
Totals of N. Brunswick	298	120	6		172	166	3	3	147	19	
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Prince.....	21	4			17	17			17		
Queens.....	90	35			55	42	11	2	50	5	
Totals of P. E. Island..	111	39			72	59	11	2	67	5	
Province of Manitoba.....	67	7			60	53	4	3	52	5	
Prov. of British Columbia.....	6	3			3	2	1		1	2	
District of Keewatin.....	11	4			7	7			6	1	
North West Territories.....	3	1			2	2			2		
Totals of Canada.....	5,576	1,579	40		3,957	3,738	132	87	3,594	294	

(Province of Ontario.) VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Brant.....	2				2	2				2
Bruce.....	2	1			1	1			1	
Elgin.....	3	1	1		1	1			1	
Frontenac.....	3	2			1	1			1	

CLASSE I.

VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'th — De mort		Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts	Agri- cul- tural	Com- mer- cial	Do- mestic	Indus- trial	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried	Wi- dowed	Single
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Deux ans et moi's de cinq.		Cinq ans et plus.	Villes et villages.	Districts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sion- libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En veu- vage.	Célibi- taires.
				3	5	4		1	2		1	5		3	
				7	7	3			1	1	9	7		5	
					3	1					2	1		2	
				1	2		1		1		1	2		1	
7				581	89	32	159	26	136	5	223	325	9	91	
					1	1					1	1			
					2										
				13	1	1	2	2	4		3	3		10	
				116	2	4	27	14	35	3	24	51	62	3	
					1	1								1	
				1	16	4	2	3	5		3	7		10	
					9				4		4	1		8	
					2	2						1		1	
				8	1		3		1		4	3		6	
				138	35	13	34	19	49	3	39	67	62	39	
					5	3					1	2		3	
					9						6			9	
					1						1			1	
				77	2	2	22	4	13		24	26		54	
2				21	6	3	2	3	9		9	13		14	
				17	3	1	4	2	6		5	5		15	
2				115	26	9	28	9	28		46	46		96	
					17	4	1		8		4				
				54	1	1	6	2	9	2	34	14		41	
				54	18	5	7	2	17	2	38	14		41	
				15	9	3	3	4	3	1	5	17		6	
				1	2		1				2			2	
					7						2			2	
					2				1			1		1	
9				2	1,757	390	145	361	148	499	28	737	998	84	1,078

DIVERS OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

				2				2				1		1
				1								1		
					1			1						1
				1			1					1		

TABLE I. ASSAULT AND BATTERY—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et		Non		Non		
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	et au- dessus.		donnes.		donnes.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Rimouski.....	5	3			2		4					1	
St. François.....	6	9					6		1		2		
Terrebonne.....	3										3		
Trois-Rivières.....	2	1					2		1		3		
Totaux de Québec.....	156	372	7	10	1	80	7	396	54	116	15	20	2
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Antigonish.....		1								1			
Cap-Breton.....	1	1							1		1		
Colchester.....	1	13		3	2		7	1	1		1		
Guysboro.....													
Halifax.....	33	79		3	1	18	2	60	13	18	2	19	
Inverness.....	1									1			
Kings.....											5		
Lunenburg.....											10	2	
Pictou.....	1	16			2	2	5	1	7				
Shelburne.....	5	4			1		1		1		6		
Victoria.....											2		
Yarmouth.....	4	5		1	3		5				2		
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	51	119		7	1	26	4	78	15	30	2	44	2
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Charlotte.....												13	
Gloucester.....	1	4						3	1	1			
Kent.....	4	5			3		5		1				
Kings.....		1						1					
Northumberland.....												16	
St. Jean.....	23	57		5	1	15	5	41	2	10	1		
Westmoreland.....	11	15	1		5		16	1	5			1	
York.....	2	17	1		3		13		2	2			
Totaux du Nouv.-Brunswick.....	41	99	2	5	1	26	5	79	4	19	3	29	1
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard)</i>													
Prince.....	1	16				8		5		4			
Queens.....	15	40				12		34		9			
Totaux de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.....	16	56				20		39		13			
Province de Manitoba.....	5	16	2		1		14	1	8		36		
Province de la Colombie-Britannique.....	1	2			1		2						
District de Kéwatin.....	1	1							1		6		
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	1	1									1	1	
Totaux du Canada.....	425	1,555	32	99	13	266	22	1,150	101	426	54	1,748	78

(Province d'Ontario.) VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Brant.....		2					2					
Bruce.....	1								1			
Elgin.....		1									1	
Frontenac.....		1										

CLASSE I.		VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES—Fin.										TABLEAU I.					
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.					
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.															
Moderate.	Immorate.	BRITISH ISLES.					Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
Mo-déré.	Im-mo-déré.	Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Angl' terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.			Etats-Unis.	Au-tres pays étran-gers.	Autr's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-liques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-té-riens	Aut-res con-fes-sions.		
6	1			10	8						8						
7	6	2	1		1						7				7		
2	1				3						3						
	3				2			1			3						
164	296	44	71	29	509	14	13	2		533	9	2	1	138			
1					1					1							
12	1		1		13					2	1	1	1	2	9		
100	17	10	11	2	90	3		1	6	76	20	5	1	9			
1		1												1			
9	8		1		16						3	4	1	9			
3	6				9					1		4		4			
1	1				2									2			
7	2			1	4	1	1	2		2	1			6			
134	35	11	12	4	135	4	1	3	9	83	30	7	29	14			
3	2				5						4						
5	4	1	1		7						6	3					
					1									1			
17	63	2	11		61	3	1	2	8	35	9	6	8	12	1		
8	19		4		22	1				13			1	14			
9	11	1			19				9	2	3	4	1				
42	99	4	16		115	4	1	2	17	60	15	10	9	27	1		
9	8	1			16					5	1	1	8				
11	44	1	1		51		1	1	1	40				15			
20	52	2	1		67		1	1	1	45	1	1	8	15			
6	13		1		16	7				9	1	1	1	8	1		
	3				2		1			2				1			
1	1		2		2					2							
1	1		1		1					1				1			
967	956	194	282	74	1,459	109	36	10	74	1,108	218	163	162	401	3		
DIVERS OUVRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.																	
2					2								2				
1				1										1			
	1				1					1							
1			1												1		

TABLE I. VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	Com- mit- ted for Trial. Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sation.	De- tained for Luna- cy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.					
					Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Rei- ter- ated. Plus de deux réci- dives.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over Un an et plus.			
Grey.....	3	1			2	2			2				
Halton.....	1				1	1			1				
Hastings.....	2	1			1	1			1				
Kent.....	9	6	1		2	1	1	2					
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	1											
Lincoln.....	2	1			1	1			1				
Middlesex.....	4	2			2	2			2				
Northumberland & Durham.....	4	3			1	1			1				
Ontario.....	2				2	2			2				
Perth.....	7	6			1	1			1				
Peterboro.....	3	1			2	2		2					
Prescott and Russell.....	1				1	1			1				
Prince-Edward.....	1				1	1			1				
Renfrew.....	1				1	1	1			1			
Simcoe.....	6				6	6		5					
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry.....	1				1	1		1					
Welland.....	2				2	2		2					
Wellington.....	2	2											
Wentworth.....	5	4	1										
York.....	28	19	3		6	6		2	2	1			
Totals of Ontario.....	95	51	6		38	36	2	17	17	2			
(Province of Quebec.)													
Montreal.....	23	17			6	5		1	5				
Quebec.....	2	1	1										
Totals of Quebec.....	25	18	1		6	5	1	1	5				
(Province of Nova Scotia.)													
Halifax.....	4		3		1	1		1					
(Prov. of New Brunswick.)													
Gloucester.....	1				1	1		1					
North West Territories.....	1				1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	126	69	10		47	44	2	1	20	2			

(Province of Ontario.) ROBBERY AND DEMANDING MONEY WITH MENACES. CLASS II.

Brant.....	1				1	1				
Carleton.....	2		1		1	1			1	
Elgin.....	2				2	2			1	1
Frontenac.....	5	3	2							
Huron.....	1	1								
Kent.....	1				1		1			1
Lincoln.....	5	1	1		3	2		1	1	
Middlesex.....	2	1			1	1			1	
Northumberland & Durham.....	3	3								
Oxford.....	2				2	2				1
Perth.....	2	2								
Welland.....	1				1	1			1	
Wellington.....	2				2	2				
Wentworth.....	3	2			1		1			1

CLASSE I. OUTRAGES DIVERS CONTRE LA PERSONNE.—Fin.													TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort	Com-mit-ted to Re-forma-tories. — En-vo-yés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and Towns. — Villes et villages.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Districts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Com-merçants	Domestic. — Servi-teurs.	Industrial. — Indus-triels.	Professional. — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Laborers. — Jour-naliers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — En-veuve-gé.	Single. — Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														
					2				1	1			1		1
					1	1	1					1	1		
					1	1	1					1	2		
										1					1
					1	2						2	1		
					1										1
					1	1	1						1		
					1	1	1						1		
					1	1	1					1	1		1
					4	1		2	1	1		1	2		3
					14	11	5	4	5	3		6	16		9
					6			3				3	3		2
					6			3				3	3		2
					1					1			1		
						1	1						1		
						1	1								1
					21	13	7	7	5	4		9	21		12
CLASSE II. VOL ET DEMANDE D'ARGENT AVEC MENACES.															
1						1						1			1
						1						1			1
						2				2					2
					1							1			1
1				1	2							1	1		2
					1							1			1
1					2				2				1		1
						1		1							1
	2				2					2					2
					1				1						1

TABLE I. VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.—*Concluded.* CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .											
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.							
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
Grey		2					1	1							
Halton	1						1								
Hastings	1						1								
Kent		2							2						
Leeds et Grenville							1								
Lincoln		1												2	
Middlesex															
Northumberland et Durham		1							1						
Ontario		2			1		1								
Perth		1				1								2	
Peterboro															
Prescott et Russell		1							1						
Prince-Edward									1						
Renfrew		1							1						
Simcoe			1						1					5	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry		1					1								
Welland														2	
Wellington															
Wentworth															
York		5		1		1	2		1				1		
Totaux d'Ontario	3	21	1	1	1	4	8	2	9				13		
(Province de Québec.)															
Montréal		2							3						
Québec									3						
Totaux de Québec		2							3						
(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)															
Halifax		1							1						
(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick)															
Gloucester		1							1						
Territoires du Nord-Ouest		1												1	
Totaux du Canada	3	26	1	1	1	4	12	2	13				14		
(Province d'Ontario.) ROBBERY AND DEMANDING MONEY WITH MENACES. CLASS II.															
Brant		1				1									
Carleton		1							1						
Elgin	1	1				1			1						
Frontenac															
Huron															
Kent		1							1						
Lincoln	2	1		1					1	1					
Middlesex		1							1						
Northumberland et Durham															
Oxford		2							2						
Perth															
Welland		1							1						
Wellington		2				2									
Wentworth	1								1						

CLASSE I. OUTRAGES DIVERS CONTRE LA PERSONNE.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Moderate.	Immoderate.	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.
		Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												Autr's Pays étrangers.	Autr's pos-sessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-tériens	Autres con-fessions.
	2				1	1						1			
	1				1							1			
1	1				1		1					1			
	1					1			1						
	1	1			1					1					
1	1		1		1			1			1	1			
1					1					1				1	
	1	1		1						1	1				
1					1					1					
					1										
3	2	2	2		1			1	2		2				
13	12	4	5	1	13	2	1	2	5	4	6	4	3		
	1		1		4				4					2	
	1		1		4				4					2	
1					1									1	
1					1						1				
1							1							1	
16	13	4	6	1	19	2	1	2	9	4	7	4	7		

CLASSE II. VOL ET DEMANDE D'ARGENT AVEC MENACES.

1					1								1	
1	1				1				1			2		
1					1								1	
1	2	1			1	1			1	1		1		
	1				1							1		
1	1	1			1			1			1			
1						1				1				
1	1				1		1			1				
	1				1				1					

TABLE I. ROBBERY AND DEMANDING MONEY WITH MENACES—*Concl'd.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Frial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
										Under one year.	One year and over.
—	—	—	—	—	—	SANS OPTION.	—	—			
—	Per- son- nes accu- sées	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sation.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
York.....	16	8	5	.....	3	2	1	.....	2	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	48	21	9	.....	18	14	1	3	7	4
(Province of Quebec.)											
Gaspé.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Montreal.....	21	12	.....	.....	9	5	3	1	4	1
Quebec.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richelieu.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rimouski.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	11	1	.....	.....	10	8	1	1	8	.....
Terrebonne.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Three Rivers.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	46	21	.....	.....	25	19	4	2	17	1
(Province of Nova Scotia.)											
Halifax.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
(Province of P. E. Island.)											
Queens.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	104	47	12	.....	45	35	5	5	26	5
(Province of Ontario.) BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.											
Bruce.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....
Frontenac.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Oxford.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	3	1	.....
Perth.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	1	3	.....
Prince-Edward.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Victoria.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	2
Wellington.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	6	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	40	20	9	.....	11	7	2	2	.....	1
Totals of Ontario.....	93	39	16	.....	38	29	2	7	10	3
(Province of Quebec.)											
Montreal.....	6	1	.....	.....	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Three Rivers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	9	1	.....	.....	8	.....	4	4	.....	.....

CLASSE II. VOL ET DEMANDE D'ARGENT AVEC MENACES—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villages.	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts rur- aux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Com- merçants.	Domestic. — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Pro- fessions libé- rales.	Laba- rers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wid- owed — En- veu- ve.	Single. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.													
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
3	2	.....	.....	2	12	5	.....	1	.....	8	.....	6	2	.....	16
3	1	.....	.....	.....	7	3 1	.....	1	.....	3 2	.....	5	2 3	.....	1 5
1	1	.....	.....	1	6 2	1 3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3 2	1 6 2	1	3
4	2	.....	.....	1	15	8	1	1	.....	5	.....	11	14	1	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
7	4	.....	.....	3	29	13	1	2	.....	13	.....	19	16	1	27

EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	2	.....	7
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	3
4	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	6	1	.....	10
21	2	.....	.....	1	32	6	.....	2	.....	15	.....	19	10	.....	28
3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	2
3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	1	.....	7

TABLE I. ROBBERY AND DEMANDING MONEY WITH MENACES—*Cont'd.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		donnés.		donnés.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non		
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	au- dessus.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
York		3			2	1								
Totaux d'Ontario.....	4	14		1	6	10	1							
(Province de Québec.)														
Gaspé.....	3					3								
Montréal.....		1			3	5		1						
Québec.....														
Richelieu.....														
Rimouski.....	1					1								
St. Hyacinthe.....	6	4		2	2	2	2	1	1					
Terrebonne.....	2												2	
Trois-Rivières.....														
Totaux de Québec.....	12	5		2	5	11	2	2	1	2				
(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)														
Halifax.....	1	1				2								
(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Édouard.)														
Queens.....														
Province de Manitoba.....														
Totaux du Canada.....	17	20		3	11	23	3	2	1	2				

(Province d'Ontario.) BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS TOOLS.

Bruce.....														
Carleton.....														
Elgin.....		2				2								
Frontenac.....														
Grey.....														
Hastings.....														
Huron.....														
Kent.....														
Middlesex.....														
Northumberland et Durham.....		1				1								
Oxford.....	1	4		1	1	2		1						
Perth.....		7			2	4		1						
Prince Edward.....														
Simcoe.....		1				1		2						
Victoria.....														
Waterloo.....	1	4			3	2								
Wellington.....														
Wentworth.....	1	3			1	3								
York.....	1	10		1	3	6	1							
Totaux d'Ontario.....	4	32		2	10	21	1	4						
(Province de Québec.)														
Montréal.....					2	3								
Trois-Rivières.....	3				2	1								
Totaux de Québec.....	3				4	4								

CLASSE II. VOL ET DEMANDE D'ARGENT AVEC MENACES—Fin. TABLEAU I.															
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
—		—							—						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- thod- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Other Deno- mina- tions.	
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.													
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.											
		Angl'- terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.		Etats- Unis.	Autr's pays étran- gers.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- té- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Autr con- fes- sions.
2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
9	9	2	1	.....	10	2	1	.....	1	4	3	3	6	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....
25	10	2	1	2	33	2	1	.....	1	27	3	3	6	2	.....
EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR.															
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	2	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	7	2	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	1	1	.....	.....
16	22	9	5	.....	22	1	1	.....	1	15	12	6	1	3	.....
.....
3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE I. BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.				
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Antigonish.....	1				1	1				1	
Halifax.....	2	1			1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia..	3	1			2	2				1	
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
St John.....	1				1	1					
Westmoreland.....	2				2	2					
York.....	2		2								
Totals of N. Brunswick.	5		2		3	3					
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Queens.....	1	1									
Province of Manitoba.....	1				1		1				
Province of British Columbia.	2	1			1	1					1
Totals of Canada.....	114	43	18		53	35	7	11		11	4

(Province of Ontario.) HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.

Bruce.....	5	3			2	2					
Carleton.....	7	3			4	3		1			1
Elgin.....	4	3			1	1				1	
Frontenac.....	3		3								
Haldimand.....	1				1	1					1
Halton.....	3	3									
Hastings.....	2	2									
Lambton.....	3	2			1	1					
Leeds and Grenville.....	1				1	1					
Lincoln.....	2				2	1	1				1
Middlesex.....	1				1		1			1	
Norfolk.....	1	1									
Northumberland & Durham..	1	1									
Oxford.....	2	2									
Perth.....	1	1									
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	3	1	1		1	1				1	
Victoria.....	1				1	1					1
Welland.....	2				2	1	1				
Wellington.....	3				3	3				2	1
Wentworth.....	6	3	3							5	1
York.....	13	2	2		9	7	2				
Totals of Ontario.....	65	27	9		29	23	5	1		10	6
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Montreal.....	33	11			22	16	3	3		9	
Quebec.....	1				1	1					
Three Rivers.....	9				9	9				1	
Totals of Quebec.....	43	11			32	26	3	3		10	

CLASSE II. EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR—*Fin.* TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et vil- la- ges.	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants.	Do- mestic. — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														
1					1							1			1
1					1	1						1			2
1	1					1						1			1
1	1					2						2	1		1
2	1					3						3	1		2
	1														
					1				1						1
															1
27	9			1	39	13			3		18		28	12	40

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.

1	2				2					2			1		1
	2				4							4			4
						1						1			1
					1							1			1
	1			1		1						1			1
1					1					1		2			2
															1
					1					1					1
1				1		2				1			1		2
						3						3			3
2					9					1	6	1	1	3	6
5	5			2	19	7				1	12	1	14	5	24
9				3	21	1			3		3		16	4	16
1					1								1		1
8						9					4		5	3	6
18				3	22	10			3		7		22	7	23

TABLE I. BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS TOOLS—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
Inca- pable de lire oud'éc- rire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	au- dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Antigonish.....	1				1								
Halifax.....		1				1							
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse...	1	1			1		1						
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
St. Jean.....		1					1						
Westmoreland.....		2					2						
York.....													
Totaux du Nouv.-Brunswick		3					3						
<i>(Prov. de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard)</i>													
Queens.....													
Province de Manitoba.....							1						
Province de la Colombie-Britannique.....		1					1						
Totaux du Canada.....	8	37		2	15	31	1	4					

(Province d'Ontario.) HOUSE AND SHOP BREAKING.

Bruce.....		2					2					
Carleton.....		4				2	2					
Elgin.....		1					1					
Frontenac.....												
Haldimand.....		1					1					
Halton.....												
Hastings.....												
Lambton.....		1					1					
Leeds et Grenville		1			1							
Lincoln.....		2			1		1					
Middlesex.....		1					1					
Norfolk.....												
Northumberland et Durham.....												
Oxford.....												
Perth.....												
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		1					1					
Victoria.....		1							1			
Welland.....		2		1			1					
Wellington.....		3			2		1					
Wentworth.....												
York.....	2	7			3		4	1	1			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	27		1	9	16	1	2				
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>												
Montréal.....				5	6	10		1				
Québec.....	1					1						
Trois-Rivières.....	7	2			2	6		1				
Totaux de Québec.....	8	2		5	8	17		2				

CLASSE II. EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate. — Modéré.	Immorate. — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
	1				1				1						
	1				1				1						
	2				2				2						
1	2			1	2								1	2	
1	2			1	2								3		
	1				1								1		
21	27	10	5	1	34	1	2	1	24	13	6	1	8		

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.

3	2		2						2					
	1		4						4					
	1					1			1					
1						1								1
1	1				1				1					
1	1				1	1				1				
	1			1					1					
1	1		1							1				
1	1				1	1						2		
2					3					1	2			
5	4	3	2		2	2			5	2		2		
15	13	3	9	1	9	7			15	6	4	2		1
		1			20				17				4	
	1				1				1					
9					9				9					
9	1	1			30				27				4	

TABLE I. HOUSE AND SHOP BREAKING—Concluded. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS,			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Convicted 1st.	Convicted 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	SANS OPTION. — Un an et plus.
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Cape Breton.....	2				2	1		1			2
Halifax.....	3				3	3					1
Pictou.....	4				4	2	2			1	2
Totals of Nova Scotia...	9				9	6	2	1		1	5
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Albert.....	1	1									
Gloucester.....	1				1	1					
Westmoreland.....	1				1	1					
York.....	5	3			2		2			2	
Totals of N. Brunswick.	8	4			4	2	2			2	
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Prince.....	1				1	1				1	
Queens.....	5	2			3	3				2	1
Totals of P. E. Island..	6	2			4	4				3	1
North West Territories.....	1	1									
Totals of Canada.....	132	45	9		78	61	12	5		26	12

(Province of Ontario.) HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING. CLASS III.

Brant.....	1				1			1			
Bruce.....	1				1	1				1	
Elgin.....	1		1								
Frontenac.....	2	2									
Haldimand.....	2	1			1	1					
Huron.....	1				1	1				1	
Kent.....	5	1	1		3	2	1			1	1
Lambton.....	4	1			3	2	1				
Lincoln.....	1		1								
Middlesex.....	3				3	2		1			1
Norfolk.....	3				3	3					1
Ontario.....	2				2	2				2	
Prescott and Russell.....	1				1	1					
Simcoe.....	1	1									
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	1				1	1				1	
Welland.....	1				1	1					
Wellington.....	7	4			3	2	1			1	
Wentworth.....	2	1			1			1			
York.....	11	8			3	3					1
Totals of Ontario.....	50	19	3		28	22	3	3		7	4
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Bedford.....	1				1	1					
Montreal.....	4	3			1	1					
Quebec.....	3		1		2	2				2	
St. Francis.....	2	2									
Terrebonne.....	3				3	3					
Three Rivers.....	4		2		2	2					

CLASSE II. BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.—Fin.										TABLEAU I.							
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.					
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De' th	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	Life.	—	—	Citi- es and T'wms	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agi- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.																	De mort.	En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes et villages.	Dis- tricts rur- aux.	Agi- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En- veu- rage.	Célib- taires.
1	1						1	1						2			2
1							3					2					2
							2	2		1				1	1		3
2	1						6	3		1			2	3	1		8
1								1									1
								1						1	1		
								2					2				
1	1							4						3	1		1
								1						1			
							3							3			3
							3	1						4			3
26	7					5	50	25		4	1	19	3	46	14		59
CLASSE III. VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.																	
	1						1							1			1
								1				1			1		
1								1						1			1
								1						1	1		
3	1						1	2						3	1		2
								2						3			3
2							1	1	2	1				1	1		2
	1						1	1	2	1			1	1	1		2
								2						2			2
1								1									1
1								1						1			1
2								1						1			1
	1							2				1		2	1		2
														1			1
2								3			2			1	1		2
12	4					1	10	17	2	2		4		18	7		21
1								1					1				1
1							1	1	1					1	1		1
3								3						3	2		1
2								2	2								2

TABLE I. HOUSE AND SHOP BREAKING—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.											
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-mentary.	Su-perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not given.							
				Years.	and under 21.	and under 40.	and over.	—		—		—		—	
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.							
Incapable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>															
Cap-Breton.....					1										
Halifax.....		3		1		2									
Pictou.....	1	3		2	1	1									
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1	6		3	2	4									
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>															
Albert.....															
Gloucester.....	1					1									
Westmoreland.....		1			1										2
York.....															
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....	1	1			1	1									2
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>															
Prince.....	1									1					
Queens.....		3		1	1	1									
Totaux de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.....	1	3		1	1	2									
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....															
Totaux du Canada.....	13	39		10	21	40	1	4					2		

(Province d'Ontario.) HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING. CLASS III.

Brant.....		1														
Bruce.....		1								1						
Elgin.....																
Frontenac.....																
Haldimand.....						1										
Huron.....		1								1						
Kent.....		3				1				2						
Lambton.....	1	2								3						
Lincoln.....																
Middlesex.....		3				1				1			1			
Norfolk.....	2	1		1						1			1			
Ontario.....		2				1				1						
Prescott et Russell.....	1									1						
Simcoe.....																
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		1								1						
Welland.....		1				1										
Wellington.....	1	1								2			1			
Wentworth.....		1								1						
York.....	2	1								3						
Totaux d'Ontario.....	7	19		1		5	1	17					4			
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>																
Bedford.....	1									1						
Montréal.....										1						
Québec.....	2									2						
St. François.....																
Terrebonne.....	2	1														3
Trois-Rivières.....	2					1		1								

CLASSE II.

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mode- rate. — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate. — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists — Métho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- terians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Aut- res con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
					2						1				
2	2	1	1		1				2	1					
	2				4				1						
2	4	1	1		7				3	2	2	1			
1					1				1						
1					1				1						
2					2				2						
	1				1				1						
	3				3				2					1	
	4				4				3					1	
28	22	5	10	1	52	7			50	6	4	2	5		

CLASSE III.

VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.

	1				1				1						
1						1					1				
1					1					1					
2	1				3				1		1	1			
3					3					1	1		1		
3					3					1	1				
1	2				3						1	1			
2					2						2				
1					1				1						
	1				1				1						
	1	1								1					
2	1		1		2				1	2					
	1					1				1					
3			1	1		1			1	1	1				
20	8	2	2		22	2			1	5	8	8	2	1	
	1		1							1					
										1					
2					1					2					
3					3					1		2			
2					2					2					

TABLE I.		HORSE CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING— <i>Concluded.</i>						CLASS III.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.		One year and over.					
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.					SANS OPTION.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
Totals of Quebec.....	17	5	3	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
(Province of New Brunswick.)											
Albert.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Westmoreland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of New Brunswick.	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	11	2	5	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Keewatin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North West Territories.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	82	28	11	.....	43	37	3	3	.....	10	4
(Province of Ontario.) LARCENY AND RECEIVING.											
Algoma.....	12	7	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Brant.....	90	28	4	.....	58	43	5	10	11	35	2
Bruce.....	17	5	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	4	6	.....
Carleton.....	154	80	14	.....	60	52	7	1	8	42	7
Elgin.....	76	32	18	.....	26	18	5	3	.....	19	1
Essex.....	79	22	15	.....	42	40	2	.....	8	20	11
Frontenac.....	99	30	34	.....	35	31	2	2	.....	24	7
Grey.....	51	20	2	.....	29	26	1	2	4	15	3
Haldimand.....	15	7	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	3	4	.....
Halton.....	6	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Hastings.....	25	9	.....	.....	16	13	1	2	1	8	5
Huron.....	42	13	7	.....	22	19	3	.....	5	14	2
Kent.....	57	17	11	.....	29	26	2	1	7	18	3
Lambton.....	63	23	6	.....	34	33	1	.....	9	16	2
Lanark.....	7	3	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	1	2
Leeds and Grenville...	42	17	5	.....	20	18	1	1	8	8	.....
Lennox and Addington....	7	4	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lincoln.....	40	16	2	.....	22	17	2	3	2	11	5
Middlesex.....	166	69	.....	.....	97	86	7	4	14	59	7
Norfolk.....	28	7	.....	.....	21	16	3	2	2	9	3
Northumberland & Durham.	54	16	9	.....	29	27	2	.....	7	15	3
Ontario.....	33	9	.....	.....	24	21	3	.....	1	15	4
Oxford.....	70	17	12	.....	41	39	1	1	16	21	2
Peel.....	7	2	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Perth.....	52	29	2	.....	21	17	1	3	1	14	.....
Peterboro.....	25	5	2	.....	18	12	4	2	1	10	.....
Prescott and Russell.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Prince-Edward.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	3	3	1
Renfrew.....	24	5	.....	.....	19	16	3	.....	7	12	.....
Simcoe.....	48	13	3	.....	32	32	.....	.....	4	20	1
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	34	9	6	.....	19	12	4	3	6	7	2
Victoria.....	18	9	2	.....	7	6	1	.....	1	6	.....
Waterloo.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	2	12	1
Welland.....	61	27	7	.....	27	21	5	1	.....	21	2
Wellington.....	52	19	2	.....	31	30	1	.....	5	21	3
Wentworth.....	261	95	18	.....	148	144	.....	4	40	61	6
York.....	720	336	53	.....	337	279	11	47	8	270	3

CLASSE III. VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS—Fin.														TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agric- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.	
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	Villes et villages.	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- culteurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
7					2	7	3				1	5	3	1	5	
	1				1		1					1	1			
	1				1	1	1					1	2			
	4					3	2					1				
19	9			1	13	28	8	2		4	1	25	12	1	28	
LARCIN ET RECEL.																
1					9	33	15	2	1		6	4	22	10		4
3					2	1	7	1	1			6	4	3		5
6						54	7	18	3	2	5	6	28	12	4	39
					1	22	11	5	3	1	5	7	17	7	1	19
					2	27	8	3	4	1	9	1	10	11		28
3	2				2	9	16	2	2	3	3	14	4		24	
					1		5		1		1	3	1		21	
						1	2					3	1		4	
1					1	13	3		1			1	3		1	
					1	7	9	1	3			11	4	1	11	
					1	14	8	3				5	1		15	
					1	14	8	3				12	8		14	
2	3				2	11	6	1	2	1	3	13	5		16	
					1	1	3					1	1		3	
					4	7	12					12	3		16	
1						3	3	1		1		1	2		1	
4						12	4	1	1		5	13	3	1	18	
5	1				5	60	15	3	13	9	1	35	14	3	77	
2	2					10	8		1	1	4	6	6		13	
					3	14	10	2		1	3	11	7	1	16	
	1				1	11	12	3		1	6	11	12	1	9	
					2	14	8	2	1	2	3	7	1	1	20	
					2	3	3			2	2	1	1		4	
					1	16	3	1	3		2	7	6		13	
					3	7	9	1	1		4	6	3		13	
						2	2				1	1	1		1	
1						5						3	1		4	
					4	8	4	1		2	2	3	6		6	
5					2	8	14	2			4	16	9	1	15	
3					1	13	6	1	2		3	9	5	1	13	
						2	4			1	1	3	1	1	4	
						7	6	1	1	1	4	6	2	1	10	
						15	11	2	4	3	7	8	4	5	17	
					1	25	5		3		6	11	2		29	
5					4	133	6	1	9	19	24	42	31	7	104	
28	3			11	317	10	2	48	36	58	1	135	73	11	243	

TABLE I. HORSE CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENCE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieur.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Totaux de Québec	7	1			1		5					3	
(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)													
Albert.....	1						1						
Westmoreland.....		1							1				
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....	1	1					1		1				
Province de Manitoba.....	2	1					4						
District de Kéwatin.....													
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....													
Totaux du Canada.....	17	22			1		6	1	27		5	3	

(Province d'Ontario.)

LARCENY AND RECEIVING.

Algoma.....	2	3						5					
Brant.....	29	21		12	4	8		14	3	6	3	7	1
Bruce.....	3	5		2		1		5				4	
Carleton.....	33	22	1	9		13	3	15	3	11	3	3	
Elgin.....	1	25		3		6		12	2	3			
Essex.....	6	30		8		8	1	15		4		6	
Frontenac.....	11	23	1	5		6	1	12	1	8	2		
Grey.....	8	17		2		5		16		2		4	
Haldimand.....	1	4		1		1		3				3	
Halton.....	1	2	1					3		1			1
Hastings.....	6	10		3				9	1	3			
Huron.....		16		3		7		5		1		5	1
Kent.....	8	14		3		5		12		2		7	
Lambton.....	11	9	1	3		2	1	10		4		14	
Lanark.....		4		1		2		2					
Leeds et Grenville.....	8	11		6		2		8		3		1	
Lennox et Addington.....	2	1										2	1
Lincoln.....	5	16		5		8		5		3		1	
Middlesex.....	20	72	1	17	1	24	5	32	4	11	2	1	
Norfolk.....	9	10		5		2	1	8	1	2		2	
Northumberland et Durham.....	6	18		5	2	5		7	1	4		5	
Ontario.....	5	16	1	1		2	1	13		6		1	
Oxford.....	14	8		10	1			8		3		18	1
Peel.....	5											4	1
Perth.....	5	14		4		1	1	6	1	3	2	3	
Peterboro.....	8	7	1	6		2		7	1			2	
Prescott et Russell.....	1	1						1		1			
Prince-Edward.....	2	3				2		3					
Renfrew.....	5	7				2		7	2	1		7	
Simcoe.....	3	5		3		3	1	13		5		7	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	12	7		1		5	1	5	3	4			
Victoria.....	2	4		1		1	1	3				1	
Waterloo.....	3	9	1	1		1		5	2	4		2	
Welland.....	5	21		1	1	4		13	1	6		1	
Wellington.....	10	19		11		6		10		4			
Wentworth.....	30	109		47	3	22	3	46	7	13	3	4	
York.....	37	293		77	3	46	4	115	26	46	11	9	

CLASSE III. VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.							
USAGÉ DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.
		LES BRITANNIQUES.	England and Wales.	Ireland.											
7	1	1	8	7	2	
1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	1	1	1	1	
3	3	3	
32	9	2	4	34	2	1	16	8	10	2	2	

LARCIN ET RECEL.

1	4	.....	1	.....	36	4	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....
30	19	8	4	1	5	1	.....	.....	8	17	15	5	1	.....
5	3	1	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	2	.....	.....
26	27	1	6	.....	47	1	1	.....	46	2	2	2	5	.....
16	10	5	1	.....	19	1	.....	.....	5	5	12	.....	.....	.....
30	5	2	1	1	16	12	4	.....	1	7	9	6	1	.....
15	20	6	8	.....	19	2	2	.....	13	13	2	6	1	.....
11	14	2	2	1	16	2	2	.....	1	7	10	1	1	.....
3	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
9	7	1	6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
8	8	3	1	2	7	3	.....	.....	1	6	4	5	.....	.....
15	7	2	.....	.....	14	5	1	.....	3	5	2	8	1	.....
13	8	.....	4	2	13	2	.....	.....	2	6	7	1	5	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	8	1	1	1	15	1	.....	.....	1	6	2	5	2	3
2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
11	10	2	5	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	11	3	3	2	.....	.....
69	27	13	15	4	57	6	1	.....	9	21	26	15	19	1
12	7	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	4	.....	1
12	12	3	3	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	7	5	6	3	2
12	11	2	.....	2	16	1	.....	1	.....	4	2	8	4	4
13	9	4	4	1	13	.....	.....	.....	3	4	5	9	1	.....
3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
13	6	3	1	.....	11	3	1	.....	.....	7	5	5	1	.....
14	2	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	6	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
3	9	2	1	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	3	3	2	2	2
10	13	2	5	2	15	1	.....	.....	1	8	8	3	5	.....
14	5	.....	3	1	14	1	.....	.....	.....	15	3	.....	1	.....
3	3	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	1
9	4	4	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	3	6	.....	2	2
7	19	4	5	2	10	3	2	.....	.....	10	10	2	3	1
21	5	4	2	1	20	3	1	.....	.....	7	8	10	4	.....
72	70	13	20	6	92	10	3	.....	.....	48	7	3	5	81
110	215	53	82	10	158	25	1	1	9	137	80	50	48	2

TABLE I. LARCENY AND RECEIVING.—Continued. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons chargé. Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	Com- mit- ted for Trial. Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st. Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Rei- ter- ated. Plus de deux réci- dives.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. SANS OPTION.	
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over Un an et plus.
Totals of Ontario.....	2,558	996	234	.....	1,328	1,153	81	94	186	831	92
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Arthabaska	12	8	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Beauce.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Bedford.....	9	2	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Chicoutimi	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Gaspé.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Iberville.....	7	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Joliette.....	7	1	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Kamouraska	5	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Montmagny	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Montreal.....	646	215	.....	.....	431	350	31	50	24	275	11
Ottawa.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Quebec.....	215	64	32	.....	119	87	24	8	.....	68	2
Richelieu.....	11	1	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Rimouski.....	15	2	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	1	9	.....
St. Francis.....	51	16	4	.....	31	29	1	1	9	16	.....
Three Rivers	38	13	8	.....	17	10	1	6	.....	6	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	1,039	330	45	.....	664	541	58	65	34	420	14
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Annapolis	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Colchester	8	1	2	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cumberland	6	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Guysboro	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	166	69	4	.....	93	79	6	8	82	5	.....
Inverness.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Lunenburg.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Pictou.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Queeens.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Shelburne	4	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Victoria.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Yarmouth.....	12	6	.....	.....	6	3	1	2	.....	6	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia..	223	83	6	.....	134	114	10	10	88	23	2
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Albert.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gloucester.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Northumberland.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John.....	99	59	5	.....	35	31	.....	4	6	26	.....
Westmoreland.....	21	10	2	.....	9	8	1	.....	.....	4	.....
York.....	7	3	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Totals of Ne Brunswick.	137	76	11	.....	50	44	2	4	7	33	.....
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Prince.....	5	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Queens.....	52	23	7	.....	22	15	3	4	5	14	.....

CLASSE III.										LARCIN ET RECEL.— <i>Suite.</i>					TABLEAU I.				
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.							
PENITENTIARY. — PENITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com-mit-ted to Reform-atories. — En-voyés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa-ges.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants	Do-mestic — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fessional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-na-liers.	Mar-ried. — Mari-és.	Wi-dowed — En-veuve-ges.	Single. — Céliba-taires.				
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie																	
73	12			61	881	276	48	111	99	209	9	495	269	45	885				
				2		4	1					1	1		3				
						5						5	2		3				
						7		1				4	5		2				
						3				1		2	2		1				
						1	1					1	1						
						4		1		1		2	2	1	2				
						5	1	2				2	4		2				
				1		2	1					1	1		1				
				2		6	1					4	1		5				
77	12			15	416	14	1	38	4	110	6	223	109	20	283				
1				1		2	1					2	2		1				
10	1			20	97	22		10	5	17	1	48	17	2	100				
					3	7		1	1			8	9		1				
					3	6	2		1			5	5	1	5				
4	1			1	6	19	9	2		2		18	8		23				
8				3	5	11	2	1		2		11	5	1	10				
100	14			47	538	115	20	56	11	133	7	335	174	25	442				
2						2						2			2				
1						1				1					1				
3					5					1		4			5				
1					1	1			1	1			1		1				
1					1	1		1							1				
2				3	84	1		10	10	17	5	26	25		60				
						1	1					1	1						
1						6			3			3	1		5				
1						2						1	1		1				
2					1	3		1		2		1	1		3				
2						3						3	2		1				
					1	2						3	1		2				
					1	1						1	1						
					4	2						4	3		3				
16				3	96	26	1	12	14	24	5	47	37		85				
					1	1						2			2				
						1									1				
1						1									1				
3					32	2		4		2		20	6	1	28				
4					4	5		1	1	1		6	2		7				
					1	1		1				1			2				
8					38	11		6	1	3		29	8	1	41				
						2				1					2				
3					20	2		1		3		12	3		18				

TABLE I.		LARCENY AND RECEIVING.—Continued.										CLASS III.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
		Un-able to read or write.	E-le-men-tary.	Sup-er-ior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
					Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.	
		—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	et au-dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Totaux d'Ontario.....		317	856	8	256	15	200	26	452	59	164	26	124	6
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Arthabaska.....	4			2		1					1			
Beauce.....	4	1		1		2			1		1			
Bedford.....		7		2					5					
Chicoutimi.....		1											3	
Gaspé.....	1								1					
Iberville.....	1	4				1					3	1		
Joliette.....	3	3							5		1			
Kamouraska.....	1	1											2	
Montmagny.....	5	1		2		2			2		1			
Montréal.....	81	151	4	51	1	99	8	184	26	53	9			
Ottawa.....	3					1				2				
Québec.....	64	53		35	1	30	3	35	2	10	3			
Richelieu.....	6	4				1	1	6					2	
Rimouski.....	9	3		3	1	3	1	3		2				
St. François.....	19	10	2	1		3	15			1			11	
Trois-Rivières.....	9	7		3		4		5	2	3				
Totaux de Québec.....	210	246	6	100	3	147	28	247	30	78	13	18		
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Annapolis.....		2				1		1						
Antigonish.....			1					1						
Cap Breton.....		1								1		1		
Colchester.....	2					1		4						
Cumberland.....		2						1			1			
Guysboro.....	1												1	
Halifax.....	44	42		11		15	2	44	4	12	1	3	1	
Inverness.....		1								1				
Kings.....	3	3				2	1	1	2					
Lunenburg.....	1	1						2					2	
Pictou.....		4				2		2						
Queens.....	2	1				1		2						
Shelburne.....	2	1						3						
Victoria.....						1								
Yarmouth.....	5	1				1	4	1						
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	60	60	1	11		23	4	65	7	14	2	7	1	
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
Albert.....	1	1						2						
Gloucester.....						1								
Kent.....	1													
Northumberland.....													1	
Ristigouche.....	1													
St. Jean.....	14	21		4		15		9		5	2			
Westmoreland.....	1	8				3		6						
York.....		2						1					1	
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....	18	32		4		19		18		5	2	2		
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>														
Prince.....		1						1	1					
Queens.....	9	13		4		10	1	6					1	

CLASSE III.		LARCIN ET RECEL.— <i>Suite.</i>										TABLEAU I.			
USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- de- ré.	Immo- de- ré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Ca- na- da	Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists — Métho- distes.	Pres- by- terians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autres con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
610	580	144	183	38	730	89	22	2	43	417	256	196	136	113	4
5	2		1		4					4					
5	1				5					5					
1					6					5	1				
2	3	1	1		3					3					
1	5				1					1					
2					3					4	1				
2					6					6					
6					2					2					
					6					6					
1	2	31	34	5	338	8	9	1	2	36½			2	53	4
102	17		5	1	2					3					
5	5				112	1				115				4	
9	3				9	1				10					
15	14	1	2		13	4				13					
14	2		1		23					10				20	
					16					17					
168	55	33	45	6	549	14	9	1	2	568	2		2	77	4
2					2				2						
	1					1								1	
3				1	5				3						
2					1										
	1	1								2					
63	22	8	6	2	60	6		4	4	49	19	1	5	7	
1					1					1					
5	1				6				4	1					
2					2						1				
2	2				3			1			2				
1	2				3				1		1	1	2		
	3				3				1		2				
2					3				1			1			
	4				1					3			1	3	
					6										
83	36	9	6	3	93	7		6	15	54	27	4	9	11	
1	1				1		1						1	1	
	1				1					1					
1					1										
5	29	1	4		1	2			2	20	5	1	1	6	
4	5				9					4				5	
1	1				1					1					
12	37	1	4		41	2	1		2	27	5	1	2	12	
1	1				2				1				1		
1	20				22					16	2		1	3	

TABLE I		LARCENY AND RECEIVING— <i>Concluded.</i>							CLASS III.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- vic- ted 1st.	Con- vic- ted 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.		
With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.										
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tes.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sation.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					—	—	—	—	—	—	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	Under one year.	One year and over.	
					Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.					
Totals of P. E. Island..	57	25	8	.....	24	17	3	4	5	16
Province of Manitoba.....	44	15	8	.....	21	20	.....	1	2	15
Prov. of British Columbia.....	22	10	3	.....	9	8	1	.....	4	1
District of Keewatin.....	9	1	.....	.....	8	8	.....	4	3	1
North West Territories.....	15	5	.....	.....	10	8	2	.....	9	.....
Totals of Canada.....	4,104	1,541	315	2,248	1,913	157	178	326	1,354	110
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES.											
Algoma.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant.....	5	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Bruce.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Carleton.....	7	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Elgin.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Essex.....	6	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Frontenac.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey.....	7	3	1	.....	3	1	.....	2	2	1
Haldimand.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Halton.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Hastings.....	11	8	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Huron.....	15	9	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Kent.....	12	5	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Leeds and Grenville..	14	13	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lincoln.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	17	12	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	4	.....
Norfolk.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham.	14	6	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1
Ontario.....	6	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Oxford.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Perth.....	7	3	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....
Peterboro.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Prescott and Russell..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Wellington.....	12	6	1	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....
Wentworth.....	24	12	2	.....	10	10	.....	5	4	.....
York.....	60	40	11	.....	9	8	1	.....	1	6
Totals of Ontario.....	272	176	38	58	54	2	2	12	33	3
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Bedford.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamouraska.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	30	25	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	4	.....
Quebec.....	16	10	1	.....	5	3	2	.....	3	1
Rimouski.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. LARCENY AND RECEIVING—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Elev- men- tary.	Super- ior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins	et moins	et au-	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Totaux de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.	9	14	.....	4	.....	10	1	7	1	.....	1	.....
Province de Manitoba	2	9	2	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....
Province de la Colombie-Britannique	2	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9	.....	2	4	.....
District de Kéwatin.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	8
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	5	2	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	623	1,227	19	382	18	403	59	803	97	267	43	169	7

(Province d'Ontario.) EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES.

Algoma													
Brant			1					1					
Bruce.....		1								1			
Carleton.....		1						1					
Elgin		1						1					
Essex.....	1		1					1		1			
Frontenac.....													
Grey.....	2		1			1		2					
Haldimand.....		1								1			
Halton		1						1					
Hastings.....		1						1					
Huron.....		1						1					
Kent.....		2		1		1							
Leeds et Grenville.....		1						1					
Lincoln													
Middlesex.....		3	2					2	1	2			
Norfolk.....													
Northumberland et Durham.....	1	2						1		2			
Ontario.....		1						1				1	
Oxford.....													
Peel.....													2
Perth.....	1	2						2					
Peterboro.....		1						1					
Prescott et Russell.....													
Renfrew.....													1
Simcoe.....													
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....													
Waterloo.....													
Welland.....		1						1					
Wellington		5						3		1		1	
Wentworth.....		5						4		1		4	1
York.....	1	7	1			3		4		2			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	6	38	5	1	.....	5	.....	29	1	12	.....	9	1

(Province de Québec.)

Bedford.....													
Kamouraska.....													
Montréal.....		3				3		2					
Québec.....		5	1			1		3					
Rimouski.....													

CLASSE III.		LARCIN ET RECEL— <i>Fin.</i>								TABLEAU I.						
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.								RELIGIONS.						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
Mode- rate.	Immo- derate.	BRITISH ISLES.					Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Pos- sessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists.	Pres- by- terians.	Other Denomi- nations.	
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.														Ca- nada.	Etats- Unis.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- distes.	Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Autr- es con- fes- sions.
—	—	Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Angl'- terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	16	2	.....	2	3	.....
9	7	4	.....	2	.....	9	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....
6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
897	739	193	239	50	1,457	114	36	9	63	1,090	294	201	153	231	9	.....

DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTEXTES.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....
3	6	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....
26	22	5	5	5	26	7	.....	.....	.....	1	6	11	12	11	4	1
.....
.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE I. EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES.—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
						Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over — Un an et plus.
St. Francis.....	5	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Three Rivers.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	55	41	1	.....	13	11	2	.....	8	1
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Cape Breton.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Colchester.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Halifax.....	11	4	3	.....	4	4	.....	3	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia..	15	6	3	.....	6	6	.....	4	.....	1*
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Kent.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
St. John.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Westmoreland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
York.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals of New Brunswick.	5	1	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	2	.....
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Prince.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Queens.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	1	.....
Totals of P. E. Island..	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	3	2	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	19	11	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Province of British Columbia.	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Keewatin.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Canada.....	377	239	49	.....	89	82	5	2	19	48

(Province of Ontario.)

ARSON, BURNING, &c.

CLASSIV.

Brant.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledon.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Elgin.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Frontenac.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1
Huron.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Oxford.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Perth.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland.....	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLASSE III. DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTEXTES.—Fin.														TABLEAU I.	
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa- ges.	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moin- s de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
				1		3					1	2	1		2
				2	8	5				4	1	7	2		11
						1		1							1
1					3	1		1	1	1				1	2
1					3	2		2	1	1				1	4
						1									1
						1		1				1	1		1
1						1		1				1	1		1
						3		1				1	1		2
					4	1		1				1	1		1
					4	1		1				1	2		2
					4	1		1				1	2		3
1					1	1		1				1	1		1
						1						1	1		1
9				2	49	28	5	16	3	15	5	27	26	2	48

CLASSE IV. INCENDIER DES BATIMENTS, ETC.															
	1				1					1					1
					1							1			1
1						2						2			2
					1					1			1		1
						2						2	1		1
	1					1	1						1		1
	1					1						1	1		1

TABLE I. EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .								
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Su-perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not given.				
				Years.	and under 21.	and under 40.	and over.	—				
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.				
Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure.	M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F		
St. François.....		2	1		1			1		1		
Trois-Rivières.....												
Totaux de Québec.....		10	1	1	5		5	1		1		
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>												
Cap Breton.....		1					1					
Colchester.....		1						1				
Halifax.....		3			1		1	1		1		
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....		5			1		2	1	1		1	
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>												
Kent.....		1							1			
St. Jean.....												
Westmoreland.....		1							1			
York.....		1					1					
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....		3					1		2			
<i>(Prov. de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.)</i>												
Prince.....		1					1					
Queens.....		2	2		1		1		1			
Totaux de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.....		2	3		1		1		2			
Province de Manitoba.....		1					1				1	
Province de la Colombie-Britannique.....		1					1					
District de Kéwatin.....		1									1	
Totaux du Canada.....		9	61	6	3		12		41	2	17	
											12	2

(Province d'Ontario.)

ARSON, BURNING, &c.

CLASS IV.

Brant.....											
Carleton.....			1					1			
Elgin.....											
Essex.....	1									1	
Frontenac.....											
Grey.....											
Halton.....		2					2				
Huron.....											
Kent.....											
Lennox et Addington.....											
Northumberland et Durham.....			1							1	
Oxford.....											
Peel.....	1	1									2
Perth.....											
Renfrew.....			1							1	
Simcoe.....											
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....											
Waterloo.....											
Welland.....			1							1	

CLASSE III. DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTERTES.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Mode-rate.	Immo-derate.	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protes-tants.	Other Deno-minations.
		Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												Autres pays étrangers.	Autres posses-sions Britann's	Catho-ques.	Eglise d'An-gleterre.	Métho-dis-tes.	Pres-byté-riens	Autres con-fessions.
Mo-déré.	Immo-déré.	Angl-terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecos-se.	Etats-Unis.			Bap-tistes.	Catho-ques.	Eglise d'An-gleterre.	Métho-dis-tes.	Pres-byté-riens	Protes-tants	Autres con-fessions.	
3		1			2				2					1	
8		1			12				9					3	
1					1							1			
1					1			1							
3					3				3						
5					5			1	3			1			
					1				1						
1					1									1	
1		1								1					
2		1			2				1	1				1	
1	1				1				1					1	
1	3		1		3				3					1	
1	4		1		4				4					1	
					1				1						
		1			1				1		1				
42	27	8	6	5	51	7		2	25	12	13	12	9	1	

CLASSE IV. INCENDIER DES BATIMENTS, ETC.

	1				1					1				
	1					1								
2					2					2				
	1				1						1			
1	1	1	1						1		1			
	1				1							1		
1					1					1				

TABLE I.		ARSON, BURNING, &c.— <i>Concluded.</i>						CLASS IV.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.		One year and over.					
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sation.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.					SANS OPTION.	Un an et plus.	
Wellington.....	4	2	1		1	1					
Wentworth.....	1	1									
Totals of Ontario.....	40	23	7		10	7	2	1		2	3
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Bedford.....	2	2									
Joliette.....	1	1									
Montreal.....	7	7									
Ottawa.....	5	5									
Quebec.....	1	1								1	
Terrebonne.....	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec.....	17	16			1	1				1	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Halifax.....	1				1	1					
Hants.....	5	5									
Yarmouth.....	1	1									
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	7	6			1	1					
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Northumberland.....	1	1									
Westmoreland.....	4	3			1	1					
Totals of N. Brunswick.....	5	4			1	1					
Prov. of British Columbia.....	1				1	1					1
Totals of Canada.....	70	49	7		14	11	2	1		3	4
<i>(Prov. of Ontario.) KILL'G & MAIM'G CATTLE & OTHER MAL. INJURIES TO PROPERTY.</i>											
Algoma.....	3				3	3			2	1	
Brant.....	11	1			10	7	2	1	7	2	1
Bruce.....	9				9	9			9		
Carleton.....	33	13			20	16	4		19	1	
Elgin.....	10	1	1		8	7	1		8		
Essex.....	20	6	1		13	13			13		
Frontenac.....	15	7			8	8			7	1	
Grey.....	4				4	4			4		
Haldimand.....	5				5	5			5		
Halton.....	3				3	3			3		
Hastings.....	6	1			5	2	3		4		1
Huron.....	8				8	8			8		
Kent.....	22	6	1		15	14	1		14	1	
Lambton.....	10	4	3		3	3			3		
Leeds and Grenville.....	19	8			11	10	1		11		
Lennox et Addington.....	4	1			3	3			3		
Lincoln.....	26	9			17	15	1	1	12	1	
Middlesex.....	56	16			40	30	3	7	38	1	1
Norfolk.....	14	1			13	13			10	3	
Northumberland & Durham.....	27	4			23	22	1		21	1	
Ontario.....	13	1			12	12			12		

CLASSE IV.				INCENDIER DES BATIMENTS, ETC.—Fin.								TABLEAU I.			
SENTENCE.				RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'th — De mort.	Com-mit-ted to Re-forma-tories. — En-voyés à la prison de Ré-forme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa-ges.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sional — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Ma-riés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Single. — Céli-bai-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	.....	.....	.....	4	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	6	4	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	5	.....	.....	.....	6	7	2	.....	1	3	1	6	5	.....	8
TUER DES BESTIAUX ET AUTRES DOMMAGES MALICIEUX A LA PROPRIÉTÉ.															
.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	8
.....	18	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	5	1	1	.....	2	.....	12	2	.....	16
.....	5	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	4
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....
.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1
.....
.....	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	10
.....
.....	6	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6
1	10	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	9
.....	18	3	2	3	2	5	.....	3	7	1	14
.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE I. ARSON, BURNING, &c.—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.											
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.							
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—		
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Wellington														1	
Wentworth															
Totaux d'Ontario	4	5			2	1	4							3	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>															
Bedford															
Joliette															
Montréal															
Ottawa															
Québec															
Terrebonne	1														1
Totaux de Québec	1														1
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>															
Halifax		1				1									
Hants															
Yarmouth															
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse		1				1									
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>															
Northumberland															
Westmoreland	1										1				
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick	1										1				
Province de la Colombie-Britannique		1		1											
Totaux du Canada	6	7		1	2	2	5				3			1	

(Province d'Ontario.) KILL'G & MAM'G CATLE & OTHER MAL. INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Algoma		1													3
Brant	4	5	1	2	1	4		1		2					9
Bruce				1		1		13	1	1				2	1
Carleton	9	9												1	
Elgin		7				3		3		1				4	
Essex	2	4		1				2		2	1			5	2
Frontenac		7		3						1				4	
Grey														4	
Haldimand														5	
Halton														3	
Hastings	2	2	1					1		3	1				
Huron														8	
Kent	1	10		8		1		1		1	3			1	
Lambton														3	
Leeds et Grenville		9		3				4		2				2	
Lennox et Addington														2	1
Lincoln	3	7		1		7		2		2				7	
Middlesex	8	16		3		2		9	2	7				17	
Norfolk	2							2						10	1
Northumberland et Durham		4				1		2		1				17	2
Ontario		1						1						11	

CLASSE IV. INCENDIER DES BATIMENTS, ETC.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.							
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.
		LES BRITANNIQUES.	England and Wales	Ireland.												Scotland.	Autr's	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens	Autres confessions.
Moderé.	Immodéré.	Angl' terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.	Etats Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's Britann's	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens	Protestants	Autres confessions.	
4	5	1	1		6	1			2	3	2	1			
1					1				1						
1					1				1						
	1		1						1						
			1						1						
1					1				1						
1					1				1						
1					1				1						
7	6	1	2		9	1			6	3	2	1			

TUER DES BESTIAUX ET AUTRES DOMMAGES MALICIEUX A LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

1					1				1	3	3	3		
8	2	1	1		8									
3	15				18				15					2
3	3		1		6				1	2	2	2		
4	2				2	3			1	2	1	1		
7					7					3				4
4	1		4		1				4					1
11					11				3	2	2	2	1	
7	2				9					3	1	2		3
5	5				10					4		4	1	
6	17	3	6	3	10					13	4	2	2	
2					2							1	1	
3	1	1			3					2	2			
	1				1									1

TABLE I. KILLING AND MAIMING CATTLE AND OTHER MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.				
					CONDAMNATIONS,			COMMITTED TO GAOL				
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford.....	22	6	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
P.....	8	2	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Perth.....	10	7	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro.....	12	3	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	15	2	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	8	4	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Welland.....	25	2	.....	.....	23	22	1	.....	22	1	.....	.....
Wellington.....	16	6	.....	.....	10	9	1	.....	8	2	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	114	40	.....	.....	74	74	.....	.....	71	1	.....	.....
York.....	112	48	.....	.....	64	63	.....	1	63	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	673	202	7	.....	464	431	22	11	434	16	3	.....
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Bedford.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicoutimi.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Montmagny.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	119	47	.....	.....	72	72	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	38	23	.....	.....	15	12	1	2	14	1	.....	.....
Rimouski.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
St. Francis.....	9	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	175	79	3	.....	93	90	1	2	89	3	.....	.....
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>												
Cape Breton.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	9	7	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pictou.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	10	6	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia...	31	19	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>												
Gloucester.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	10	7	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
St. John.....	55	23	1	.....	31	28	.....	3	29	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland.....	5	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
York.....	12	8	.....	.....	4	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals of N. Brunswick.	84	42	1	.....	41	35	.....	6	39	.....	.....	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	10	2	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....
Province of British Columbia	6	2	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
District of Keewatin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North West Territories.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	985	350	11	.....	624	582	23	19	575	29	3	.....

CLASSE IV. TUER DES BESTIAUX ET AUTRES DOMMAGES MALICIEUX TABLEAU I.
A LA PROPRIÉTÉ.—Fin.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.		Life.	De'th.	Com-mitted to Re-forma-tories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic.	Indus-trial.	Pro-fessional.	La-borers.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.	Single.
PÉNITENCIER.	—														
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort.	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Villes et villages.	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricul-teurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fessions libé-rales.	Jour-naliers.	Ma-riés.	En-veuve.	Céliba-taires.
.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	.....	3
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	3
.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
.....	60	1	.....	5	4	16	.....	26	19	2	40
.....	31	.....	.....	2	7	11	.....	13	12	1	21
1	1	.....	.....	1	206	35	17	19	17	50	.....	91	63	8	165
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	62	6	1	10	5	18	.....	22	18	4	49
.....	11	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	9	7	.....	8
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
1	73	16	2	12	5	20	.....	33	27	5	60
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3
1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	7
.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2
.....	31	.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....	14	2	.....	28
.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	3
.....
.....	36	5	2	4	.....	12	.....	17	6	.....	34
.....
.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	1	.....	.....	1	325	66	21	36	22	85	.....	148	103	13	267

TABLE I. KILLING AND MAIMING CATTLE AND OTHER MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- er- ior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- mé- ntaire.	Supé- rieure	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
Oxford	2	6		2			4		2			7	1
Peel		2					2					4	
Perth		1					1					2	
Peterboro	3	5			8							1	
Renfrew	1						1					3	
Simcoe												12	1
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry													
Victoria	1	3					3		1				
Waterloo												5	
Welland		7		1	1		4		1			13	3
Wellington	2	3		4					1			5	
Wentworth	9	52		14	5		26	4	9	3		13	
York	3	31		1	9		18	3	3	1		28	1
Totaux d'Ontario	52	192		44	1	42	100	11	37	9	207	13	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Bedford													
Chicoutimi	1											1	
Montmagny	1								1				
Montréal	16	43		1	15	1	36	8	7	4			
Québec	10	5		2	3		9		1				
Rimouski	2			2								1	
St. François	2								1				
Totaux de Québec	32	48		5	18	1	45	8	10	4	2		
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Cap-Breton	1								1				
Colchester													
Halifax	1	1		2									
Kings												2	
Pictou	2	1			1		1		1				
Yarmouth	2	2		2	1		1						
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse	6	4		4	2		1	1	2		2		
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Gloucester													
Kent	3						3						
St. Jean	6	25		4	16		9		1	1			
Westmoreland	3						2		1				
York		4			1		3						
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick	12	29		4	17		17		2	1			
Province de Manitoba	3	2					2	1	1	1		3	
Province de la Colombie-Britannique		3					4						
District de Kéwatin									1			1	
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1												
Totaux du Canada	106	278		57	1	79	1	169	21	53	15	215	13

CLASSE IV. TUER DES BESTIAUX ET AUTRES DOMMAGES MALICIEUX TABLEAU I.
A LA PROPRIÉTÉ — Fin.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Pres-by-terians. — Pres-bytériens	Protes-tants — Autres confes-sions.	Other Denomi-nations. — Autres confes-sions.
		Eng-land and Wales — Angl'-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Irlande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.											
5	2		1		6	1		1		1	4	1	1		
1	2	1		1		1				1		1			
8					8				8						
	1		1						1						
2	2		1		3				3	1					
4	3	3			4				2	2	2	1			
4				1	4				1		3	1			
25	36	10	10	3	35	3			29					32	
6	28	5	5	2	21		1		13	5	6	10			
119	123	24	30	10	170	8	1		7	108	25	33	21	44	
	1				1				1						
1					1				1						
8	47	6	14	3	49				61				11		
11	4				15				15						
2					2				2						
1	1				2				1				1		
23	53	6	14	3	70				81					12	
				1									1		
1															
2					2				2						
3					3								1	2	
4					4				1					3	
10				1	9					3			2	5	
	3		1		2				3						
11	18		1		30				2	18	3		1	7	
	3		2		1				2	2				1	
	4				4				3			1			
11	28		4		37				2	26	3	1	1	8	
2	2				4	1			1	3				1	
1	1	1	1	1		1				2				2	
2					1										
168	207	31	49	15	291	10	1		10	223	28	34	24	72	

TABLE I. COUNTERFEITING, FORGERY AND UTTERING. CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
						Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
<i>(Province of Ontario)</i>										
Brant.....	1				1	1				
Elgin.....	2		1		1		1		1	
Essex.....	1		1							
Frontenac.....	5	3	1		1	1			1	
Grey.....	2				2	2				1
Haldimand.....	2	2								
Hastings.....	2	1	1							
Huron.....	3		2		1	1				1
Kent.....	4		3		1	1				1
Lambton.....	6	1	3		2	2				
Leeds and Grenville..	2				2	2				
Lincoln.....	2	2								
Middlesex.....	2				2	2				2
Norfolk.....	3	2			1	1				1
Northumberland & Durham.	7	1	3		3	3			1	1
Ontario.....	2				2	2				
Oxford.....	18	9	8		1		1		1	
Welland.....	1		1							
Wellington.....	6		2		4	4			3	1
Wentworth.....	7	1	4		2		1	1	1	1
York.....	8	1	3		4	4			2	1
Totals of Ontario.....	86	23	33		30	26	2	2	10	10
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>										
Arthabaska.....	1				1	1				1
Bedford.....	1	1								
Montreal.....	5	4			1	1			1	
Quebec.....	2	1			1		1			
St. Francis.....	8	4	4							
Totals of Quebec.....	17	10	4		3	2	1		2	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>										
Colchester.....	3		1		2	2				
Halifax.....	7	3	2		2	2			1	
Inverness.....	2	2								
Totals of Nova Scotia..	12	5	3		4	4			1	
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>										
St. John.....	4		2		2	2				
Westmoreland.....	1	1								
Totals of N. Brunswick.	5	1	2		2	2				
Province of Manitoba.....	5	2	1		2	2			2	
Totals of Canada.....	125	41	43		41	36	3	2	15	10

(Province of Ontario.) DRUNKENNESS, &c. CLASS VI.

Algoma.....	93	45			48	47	1		25	23
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CLASSE V. CONTREFAÇON, FAUX ET CIRCULATION.													TABLEAU I.			
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com-mit-ted to Re-forma-tories. — En-vo-yés à la prison de Ré-forme.	Cities and T'wne — Villes et villa-ges.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	A-gri-cultural. — A-gri-cul-teurs.	Com-mer-cial. — Com-merçants.	Do-mestic — —	Indus-trial. — —	Pro-fes-sional — —	La-borers — —	Mar-ried. — —	Wi-dowed — —	Single. — —	
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.														En-vo-yés à la prison de Ré-forme.	Villes et villa-ges.	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	A-gri-cul-teurs.	Com-merçants.	Ser-vi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-na-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.
1						1				1					1	
						1		1				1				
1						2						2			2	
						1		1								
1	1					2				1		2		1	1	
2						2				1		1			2	
						1	1			1			1		1	
1						2	1	1				1			1	
1						1	1						1			
						1	3			2			1		3	
1						1	1	1				1			1	
						4			3			2			2	
8	1					15	15	2	8	1	12		6	11	1	14
							1					1				1
1						1		1								1
						1						1				1
1						2	1	1				2				3
						1	1		1				1			
	2					2						1				2
						3	1		1			2				2
		1	1			1			1		1				2	
		1	1			1			1		1				2	
						1						1				2
9	5	1				22	17	3	10	1	13		11	11	3	21

CLASSE VI. IVRESSE, ETC.

9	31		2	4	6	1	27	12	28	
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TABLE I. CONTERFEITING, FORGERY AND UTTERING. CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-mentary.	Su-perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not given.						
				Years.	and under 21.	and under 40.	and over.	—		—		—		
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Élé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.						
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>														
Brant.....		1				1								
Elgin.....		1				1								
Essex.....														
Frontenac.....		1				1								
Grey.....	1	1				1		1						
Haldimand.....														
Hastings.....														
Huron.....		1											1	
Kent.....		1				1								
Lambton.....		2				1		1		1				
Leeds et Grenville.....		2				2								
Lincoln.....														
Middlesex.....		2				2								
Norfolk.....	1					1		3						
Northumberland et Durham.....		3				3								
Ontario.....	1	1				2								
Oxford.....		1				1								
Welland.....														
Wellington.....		4				4								
Wentworth.....		2				2								
York.....		3	1			4								
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	26	1			27		2			1			
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Arthabaska.....	1					1								
Bedford.....														
Montréal.....		1				1								
Québec.....		1				1								
St. François.....														
Totaux de Québec.....	1	2				3								
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Colchester.....		2				2								
Halifax.....		2		1		1								
Inverness.....														
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....		4		1		3								
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
St. Jean.....		2				1		1						
Westmoreland.....														
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....		2				1		1						
Province de Manitoba.....	1					2								
Totaux du Canada.....	5	34	1	1		2		34		3		1		

(Province d'Ontario.) DRUNKENNESS, &c. CLASS VI.

Algoma.....	20	19	1			3		28	1	8		8	
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CLASSE V. CONTREFAÇON, FAUX ET CIRCULATION. TABLEAU I.															
USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate. — Modéré.	Immoderate. — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales. — Angl'terre et Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
1					1			1							
1					1							1			
	1					1					1				
	2		1				1		1	1					
					1									1	
1					1		1							1	
2		1			1						1				
2					2					2					
	2	1			1					1	1				
1	1	1			2			1		1	1				
1		1			2				1						
3	1	1	1		2						1	3			
4	2	3			2			2	1	2		1			
19	11	8	2		16	3	1	4	3	7	5	8	3		
					1				1						
1					1				1						
1					3				3						
2					2							2			
1	1				2				1			1			
3	1				4				1			3			
2					2			1						1	
2					2			1						1	
	2					2				1				1	
25	14	8	2		25	5	1	5	7	8	5	11	5		

CLASSE VI.

IVRESSE, ETC.

1	39	3	10		22	2	3		29	7		2	2	
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TABLE I.		DRUNKENNESS, ETC.—Continued.							CLASS VI		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sation.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year.	One year and over	SANS OPTION.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
Brant	100	11			89	46	10	33	88	1	
Bruce	35				35	35			35		
Carleton.....	257	52			205	176	16	13	204	1	
Elgin.....	168	45			123	110	9	4	115	7	
Essex.....	175	1			174	140	2	32	172	2	
Frontenac.....	421	183			238	175	45	18	238	10	
Grey	49	14			35	32	1	2	33	1	1
Haldimand.....	13				13	13			11	2	
Halton.....	7				7	7				7	
Hastings.....	153	100	1		52	27	17	8	48	4	
Huron.....	66				66	66			66		
Kent.....	302	152			150	77	32	41	131	19	
Lambton.....	160	1			159	159			141	18	
Lanark.....	17				17	17			17		
Leeds and Grenville.....	207	32	1		174	116	19	39	174		
Lennox and Addington.....	30				30	30			30		
Lincoln.....	170	21			149	116	15	18	99	8	
Middlesex.....	659	289			370	322	14	34	358	12	
Norfolk.....	29				29	29			22	7	
Northumberland & Durham.....	156	28			128	103	12	13	109	19	
Ontario.....	25				25	25			25		
Oxford.....	88	3			85	85			81	4	
Peel.....	7				7	7			7		
Perth.....	153	5			148	109	17	22	148		
Peterboro.....	66	5			61	35	9	17	30	16	
Prince Edward.....	56				56	56			56		
Renfrew.....	27				27	27			27		
Simcoe.....	112				112	111	1		111	1	
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	28	3			25	20	2	3	21		
Victoria.....	47	7			40	30	6	4	39	1	
Waterloo.....	27				27	27			27		
Welland.....	267	5			262	258	2	2	261	1	
Wellington.....	94	22			72	71		1	69	2	
Wentworth.....	824	102			722	722			687	34	
York.....	2,748	1,425	1		1,322	1,287	1	34	1,318		
Totals of Ontario.....	7,836	2,551	3		5,282	4,713	231	338	5,013	200	1
(Province of Quebec.)											
Montreal.....	947	127			820	820			730	90	
Quebec.....	719	211			508	361	34	113	508		
Rimouski.....	1				1	1			1		
St. Francis.....	23	4			19	17	1	1	18	1	
Totals of Quebec.....	1,690	342			1,348	1,199	35	114	1,257	91	
(Province of Nova Scotia.)											
Colchester.....	20	2			18	12	2	4	16	2	
Halifax.....	830	206	2		622	547	33	42	577	19	7
Kings.....	2				2	2			2		
Lunenburg.....	1				1	1			1		
Pictou.....	25	2			23	19	2	2	20	3	
Yarmouth.....	11				11	6	1	4	10	1	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	889	210	2		677	587	38	52	626	25	7

CLASSE VI.					IVRESSE, ETC.— <i>Suite.</i>								TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villages.	Rural Dis- tricts. — Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commerçants	Domestic. — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Married. — Mariés.	Wid- owed — En- veuve.	Single. — Célibai- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
					44	23	15		6	19	1	27	24	38	9
					198	7	9	8	5	35		120	108	89	7
					43	47	6	9		29		41	34	7	46
					77	32	6	8	21	23	1	48	44	6	62
					233	1	15	60	18	49	4	81	89		145
					18	13	6	2		9		15	13	1	17
					24	23	6	2		6		31	26		20
					74	59	24	8	2	33	4	55	54	9	70
					108	39	13	12	5	33	2	80	57	5	83
					70	22	11	19	8	28		58	66	1	67
					213	66	38	20	10	89	2	114	127	23	149
					66	22	8	5	4	28		35	42	7	39
					5	4	3			4		2	1		8
					28	16	8			9		23	26	4	14
					66	45	12	11	1	20		56	44	7	60
					27	26	5		4	13	1	29	13	4	38
						8	1					3	5		3
					22	1	1			1		20	10		13
					19	12	3			7		19	9	1	21
					5	3		2		2		3	6		2
					35	7	6	4		11	1	30	20	32	4
					626	29	20	29	65	234	6	283	312	50	328
					1,231	39	27	127	163	281	4	502	527	66	567
					3,241	575	243	328	317	969	28	1,702	1,669	378	1,772
					712	21	13	118	18	191	8	259	295	37	476
					475	33	13	138	15	95	9	171	164	36	308
					1							1	1		
					16	2				4		14	6	1	12
					1,204	56	26	256	33	290	17	445	466	74	796
					12	6	4			5		7	10	1	7
					566	32	3	124	39	143	20	192	148	16	425
					14	9		1	2	11		9	3		20
					10	1		1	1	6		2	1	1	8
					602	48	7	126	42	165	20	210	162	18	460

TABLE I. DRUNKENNESS, &c.—Continued. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .											
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.							
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
				H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
Brant.....	28	42	1	1	3	30	3	29	5	18	25	1			
Bruce.....															
Carleton.....	114	86	5		14	2	83	11	84	10	35	1			
Elgin.....	7	79	1		10		53		24		35	1			
Essex.....	29	90	2		3		57	13	31	8	60	2			
Frontenac.....	40	194		1	9	1	117	4	86	13	7				
Grey.....	8	23			2		18		11		4				
Haldimand.....											13				
Halton.....											7				
Hastings.....	2	47			1		33		15		3				
Huron.....											66				
Kent.....	28	105			10		77		45	1	17				
Lambton.....											157	2			
Lanark.....											17				
Leeds et Grenville.....	23	126	1		9		70	2	64	5	18	6			
Lennox et Addington.....											30				
Lincoln.....	39	94	1		9		64	2	49	10	13	2			
Middlesex.....	57	240	3		14	1	164	3	110	17	58	3			
Norfolk.....											26	3			
Northumberland et Durham.....	8	79	1		6		40	6	35	1	40				
Ontario.....							9				16				
Oxford.....	14	30			2		26	2	13	1	40	1			
Peel.....											7				
Perth.....	27	83	1	1	7		51	5	43	2	39				
Peterboro.....	9	46			10		22		22	4	3				
Prince Edward.....											55	1			
Renfrew.....											27				
Simcoe.....	7	1					4		1		102	5			
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	12	11			4		9		10		2				
Victoria.....	6	25			3		17		10	1	9				
Waterloo.....											25	2			
Welland.....	2	6					5		2	1	252	2			
Wellington.....	14	40	2				25		26	3	16				
Wentworth.....	121	585		3	43	2	286	35	305	40	6	2			
York.....	58	1,223		4	74	17	511	127	432	121	29	7			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	664	3,283	19	10	238	23	1799	214	1455	243	1261	39			
(Province de Québec.)															
Montréal.....	239	547	1	14	129	8	401	59	155	54					
Québec.....	200	296	12	1	51	2	284	19	115	36					
Rimouski.....	1						1								
St. François.....	15	4			4		6		8	1					
Totaux de Québec.....	455	847	13	15	184	10	692	78	278	91					
(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)															
Colchester.....	3	15					10		8						
Halifax.....	174	417	1	2	55	6	376	54	83	20	25	1			
Kings.....											2				
Lunenburg.....											1				
Pictou.....	9	14			3		19		1						
Yarmouth.....	2	8					9		2						
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	188	454	1	2	58	6	414	54	94	20	28	1			

CLASSE VI.		IVRESSE, ETC.— <i>Suite.</i>										TABLEAU I.				
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.				
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
Mode- rate.	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.					Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- od- ists	Pres- by- ter- ians	Protes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.															Ca- na- da.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens	Au- tres con- fes- sions.
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Angl- terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	42	14	12	8	35	.....	2	.....	2	23	25	7	8	1	.....
.....	205	13	26	5	152	1	2	.....	.....	135	23	.....	11	33	.....
3	84	14	6	7	50	10	.....	.....	9	19	23	18	14	1	.....
1	111	14	24	11	25	36	2	.....	2	44	17	21	12	1	.....
2	232	22	80	12	115	5	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	105	.....
4	27	4	4	5	14	4	.....	.....	1	8	8	3	9	.....	.....
.....	
31	18	3	15	4	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
39	94	24	27	9	58	13	2	.....	4	38	39	20	18	.....	.....
.....	
37	112	6	32	4	101	8	.....	.....	2	95	3	4	4	41	.....
3	131	12	33	8	68	12	1	.....	1	60	24	17	11	.....	.....
.....	308	59	93	26	97	19	5	.....	16	86	79	35	56	1	.....
24	64	21	13	5	48	1	.....	.....	1	19	28	24	13	.....	.....
9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
4	39	8	5	7	20	2	2	.....	4	7	13	3	14	2	1
6	105	21	31	14	40	4	1	.....	2	40	38	9	20	2	.....
21	34	10	23	.....	21	1	.....	.....	1	29	17	6	2	.....	.....
.....	
1	6	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....
2	29	7	7	2	23	15	.....	.....	1	18	3	7	8	2	2
2	6	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	8	8	25	8	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	12	6	12	.....	.....
7	700	112	252	102	204	30	13	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	435	.....
11	1,270	189	560	103	373	37	16	2	23	555	266	147	274	12	1	
259	3,673	572	1,283	340	1,541	185	49	2	70	1,674	638	329	484	677	3	
10	802	34	193	35	531	14	12	.....	.....	680	.....	.....	.....	134	.....
280	228	37	71	19	364	4	12	1	2	427	50	2	19	8	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
.....	19	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
291	1,049	73	266	55	908	19	24	1	2	1,120	50	2	19	148	.....
5	13	.....	3	.....	14	1	.....	.....	4	1	4	3	6	.....	.....
387	202	42	69	16	395	26	11	30	19	359	116	14	22	58	.....
.....	
13	10	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	15	.....
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
405	236	42	72	16	437	28	11	34	23	370	122	18	29	77	.....

TABLE I.		DRUNKENNESS, &c.— <i>Concluded.</i>							CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Under one year.	One year and over.
	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ende	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.					
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.							
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Charlotte.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gloucester.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Kent.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1	1	3	.....
St. John.....	824	95	.....	.....	729	632	97	712	16	.....	.....
Westmoreland.....	84	8	.....	.....	76	54	14	76	.....	.....	.....
York.....	41	3	.....	.....	38	24	4	34	4	.....	.....
Totals of N. Brunswick.	956	106	.....	.....	850	716	18	116	23	.....	.....
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Prince.....	23	3	.....	.....	20	20	.....	19	1	.....	.....
Queens.....	249	9	.....	.....	240	147	72	240	.....	.....	.....
Totals of P. E. Island.	272	12	.....	.....	260	167	72	259	1	.....	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	7	3	4	6	.....	.....
Province of British Columbia.	12	1	.....	.....	11	9	.....	7	4	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	11,665	3,222	5	.....	8,438	7,398	397	643	7,992	350	8
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
BREACH OF LIQUOR LAWS.											
Algoma.....	10	2	.....	.....	8	5	3	.....	3	5	.....
Brant.....	33	4	.....	.....	29	21	3	5	28	1	.....
Bruce.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Carleton.....	120	68	.....	.....	62	54	6	2	62	.....	.....
Elgin.....	11	4	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Essex.....	15	2	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Frontenac.....	39	9	.....	.....	30	29	1	.....	30	.....	.....
Grey.....	26	1	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	24	1	.....
Haldimand.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Halton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Hastings.....	28	4	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Huron.....	34	1	.....	.....	33	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Kent.....	27	5	.....	.....	22	19	3	.....	19	2	.....
Lambton.....	30	2	.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	27	1	.....
Lanark.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville.....	47	25	.....	.....	22	19	3	.....	22	.....	.....
Lennox et Addington.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	19	6	.....	.....	13	12	1	.....	13	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	76	7	.....	.....	69	65	3	1	68	1	.....
Norfolk.....	19	1	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham..	39	1	.....	.....	38	31	5	2	38	.....	.....
Ontario.....	38	3	.....	.....	35	33	1	1	35	.....	.....
Oxford.....	34	1	.....	.....	33	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Peel.....	9	1	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Perth.....	32	2	.....	.....	30	22	3	5	28	2	.....
Peterboro.....	21	7	.....	.....	14	8	3	3	14	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell.....	10	1	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Prince-Edward.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Renfrew.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....

TABLE I.		DRUNKENNESS, &c.— <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not					
					Years.	and	and	and over	given.					
		—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non					
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	au- dessus.	donnés.							
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick)</i>														
Charlotte.....												1		
Gloucester.....	1	1				1		1						
Kent.....	3	1			2	1		1						
St. Jean.....	152	573		3	101	2	423	39	140	21				
Westmorland.....	34	41	1		6		56	1	13					
York.....	7	29	2				25		13					
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.	197	645	3	3	109	2	506	40	168	21	1			
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Édouard)</i>														
Prince.....	1	17	1		5		13		2					
Queens.....	67	173			22	1	154	1	56	6				
Totaux de l'Île du Prince-Édouard.	68	190	1		27	1	167	1	58	6				
Province de Manitoba.....		7			3		2		2		3			
Province de la Colombie-Britannique	4	1					3	1	3		3	1		
Totaux du Canada.....	1,576	5,427	37	30	619	42	3583	388	2058	381	1296	41		
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>														
BREACH OF LIQUOR LAWS.														
Algoma.....	2	1					2		1		5			
Brant.....	5	11	1				6		12	1	6	4		
Bruce.....											38	12		
Carleton.....		41	14				21	8	20	4	9			
Elgin.....		6					3		3		1			
Essex.....	1	1					1				12			
Frontenac.....		18									22	8		
Grey.....		7					4		3		18			
Haldimand.....											6	2		
Halton.....											4			
Hastings.....		21					7		12	2	3			
Huron.....											30	3		
Kent.....	2	7					3		6		13			
Lambton.....											28			
Lanark.....											5	1		
Leeds et Grenville.....		6					3		3		16			
Lennox et Addington.....											11	1		
Lincoln.....		4					1		2	1	9			
Middlesex.....		22	1				16		6	1	39	7		
Norfolk.....											18			
Northumberland et Durham.....		22	1				14		8		15	1		
Ontario.....		4	5				6		3		24	2		
Oxford.....		8					5		4		22	2		
Peel.....											7	1		
Perth.....		14					1		3		16			
Peterboro.....		8			2		10		4	1	7			
Prescott et Russell.....											9			
Prince-Edward.....											16			
Renfrew.....											25	1		
Simcoe.....											32			

CLASSE VI.

IVRESSE, &c.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
	2		1		1					1				1	
	4				4					3					
1	723	30	143	18	482	33	13	3	35	446	76	25	32	111	
2	74	2	6	1	62	2	3			48				28	
4	31		3		33	1			9	15	5	1	4		
7	837	32	153	19	582	25	16	3	44	513	81	26	37	140	
3	16				18	1		1		12		1	4		
	236	4	17		210	2	1	5		120				116	
3	252	4	17		238	3	1	6		132		1	4	116	
	7				6	1				3		1		3	
1	5		5		6					9					
966	6,065	723	1,796	430	3,708	271	101	46	139	3,821	891	377	573	1,161	3

CONTRAVENTION AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES.

14	3	6	4		3					2	1				
					7					6	7	4			
40	14	7	2		44	2				37	10	1		6	
4	1		1	1	2	2			1	2	1	2			
1					1	1						1			
18		2	11		4	1				6					
7			1		6						3	1	3		
21			6	1	14					6				15	
6	3	1	2		5	1			2	2	2	2			
6			1		5					3		2		1	
2	2		1		3					1					
17	6	2	9		11	1				8	7	2	6		
17	6	7	2	1	13						5	15	3		
9		4			5					2	3			4	
7	1	1	2	2	3					2	1		4	1	
10	4	2		1	9	1	1			3	7	1	2	1	
8			6		2					8					

TABLE I. BREACH OF LIQUOR LAWS.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS,				COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.		
Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	SANS OPTION.	One year and over.								
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.					Sur op- tion entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	Un an et plus.	
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	16				16	12	4		16			
Victoria.....	6				6	5	1		6			
Waterloo.....	28				28	28			28			
Welland.....	44				44	44			44			
Wellington.....	27	3			24	24			24			
Wentworth.....	160	82			78	78			77	1		
York.....	280	109	2		169	146	3	20	166	3		
Totals of Ontario.....	1,432	341	2		1,089	1,007	40	42	1,071	17		
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Arthabaska.....	12	1			11	8	1	2	11			
Beauce.....	18	5			13	10	2	1	13			
Chicoutimi.....	2				2	2			2			
Montreal.....	243	54			189	189			189			
Quebec.....	125	14			111	34	35	42	111			
Richelieu.....	4				4	4			4			
Rimouski.....	1				1	1			1			
Saguenay.....	3	2			1	1			1			
St. Francis.....	8	1			7	7			6	1		
Totals of Quebec.....	416	77			339	256	38	45	338	1		
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>												
Halifax.....	70	16	2		52	43	3	6	52			
Pictou.....	3				3	1	1	1	3			
Totals of Nova Scotia..	73	16	2		55	44	4	7	55			
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>												
St. John.....	15	7			8	8			8			
Westmoreland.....	2	1			1			1	1			
York.....	40	13			27	24	3		27			
Totals of New Brunswick.	57	21			36	32	3	1	36			
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>												
Prince.....	3	3										
Queens.....	6	2			4	3	1		4			
Totals of P. E. Island....	9	5			4	3	1		4			
Province of Manitoba.....	78	15	1		62	59	1	2	61	1		
Province of British Columbia	5	2			3	3			1	2		
District of Keewatin.....	88	18			70	67	2	1	69		1	
North West Territories.....	1				1	1			1			
Totals of Canada.....	2,159	495	5		1,659	1,472	89	98	1,636	21	1	

(Province d'Ontario.) BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS.

Algoma.....	4				4	4			4		
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CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENT. AUX RÈGLEM. DES LIQUEURS FORTES.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com-mitted to Re-forma-tories. — En-vo-yés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et vil-lages.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic. — Servi-teurs.	Indus-trial. — Indus-triels.	Pro-fessional. — Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	La-borers. — Jour-naliers.	Mar-ried. — Mar-riés.	Wi-dowed. — En-veu-vage.	Single. — Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													
					5	6	4		4	2		1	8		3
						2			2				2		
					6				4	2			6		
					70				24	20		5	60	2	8
					131	1			13	49	33	23	82	10	39
					393	57	7	35	215	95	1	49	331	20	85
						11	1	3	5	1		1	10	1	
						13	9	2	2			2	5	1	
						2							2		
					142	19	1	125	50	2			129	57	2
					99	12		5	83	23			95	4	12
					3	1	1		3						
						1	1						1		
						1			1					1	
						1	5	1	2	3		1	6		1
					245	65	14	137	147	26		4	248	64	15
						51			26	14	3		39	5	8
							3			1	2		1		2
						51	3		26	15	5		40	5	10
					8			1	7				6	2	
					1				1				1		
					27			8	6	8		4	16	1	10
					36			9	14	8		4	23	3	10
					4				3	1			3	1	
					4				3	1			3	1	
					19	9	1	7	18	1			15		11
						3	1					1			1
						69		13	2	2		24	11		27
						1		1							1
					744	207	23	228	414	138	1	87	671	93	160

CONTRAVENTIONS AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX.

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TABLE I.		BREACH OF LIQUOR LAWS— <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not					
					Years.	and	and	and over	given.					
					—	—	—	—	—					
Inca- pable de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.							
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry	11					10		1		5				
Victoria.....	2							2		3		1		
Waterloo.....										27		1		
Welland.....										35		9		
Wellington.....	6					2		3	1	18				
Wentworth.....	1	69			2	37	2	28	1	6		2		
York.....		132			2	62	12	45	10	37		1		
Totaux d'Ontario.....	11	421	22		4	3	213	22	169	22	597	59		
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Arthabaska.....	6	4				7		4						
Beauce.....	5										13			
Chicoutimi.....	1	1									2			
Montréal.....	4	114			2	113	16	54	3	1				
Québec.....	18	93				65	1	42	3					
Richelieu.....		1									4			
Rimouski.....	1							1						
Saguenay.....	1											1		
St. François.....	1	6					1	5		1				
Totaux de Québec.....	37	219			2	185	18	106	6	21		1		
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Halifax.....	7	44				20	6	22	3	1				
Pictou.....	3					1	1	1						
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse...	10	44				21	7	23	3	1				
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
St. Jean.....	8					3	1	3	1					
Westmoreland.....	1							1						
York.....	16	11			1	13		13						
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick ...	25	11			1	16	1	17	1					
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Édouard.)</i>														
Prince.....														
Queens.....	1	3				1		3						
Totaux de l'Île du Prince-Édouard.	1	3				1		3						
Province de Manitoba.....	18	10			1	18		8	1	34				
Province de la Colombie-Britannique.....	1	2				1				2				
District de Kéwatin.....	8	31			2	17		4		42		5		
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....		1								1				
Totaux du Canada.....	67	763	45		10	3	472	48	330	33	698	65		
<i>(Province d'Ontario.) BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS.</i>														
Algoma.....											4			

CLASSE VI. CONTRAV. AUX RÈGLEM. DES LIQUEURS FORTES—*Fin.* TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians — Presbytériens	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland — Irlande.	Scotland — Ecosse.											
11	1	1	1		9	2			8	2			1	2	
6		1	3		2				3	1	2				
50	20	15	15	5	17	10	8		14				56		
78	73	15	35	7	53	11	10	7	33	43	21	19	7	2	
333	134	64	102	18	218	32	19	10	146	93	54	37	94	2	
1					11				10				1		
4					11				8						
1					2				2						
	54	10	15	2	152	1	3		158				26		
104	7	2	5		103	1			104				7		
1					4				3				1		
1					1				1						
1					1				1						
5	2				4	2			2				5		
118	64	12	20	2	269	4	3		289				40		
49	1	6	11	2	29	1	1	1	2	35	10		2	2	
2	1				3								3		
51	2	6	11	2	32	1	1	1	2	35	10		5	2	
4	4	1	3		3		1		6					2	
	1				1									1	
14	13		3		23	1			3	10	4	7	3		
18	18	1	6		27	1	1		3	16	4	7	3	3	
2	2		3		1				2					1	
2	2		3		1				3					1	
15	3	1	1	3	20	1	2		13			5	2	7	
1	1		1		1		1		1					1	
21	18		4		28	4	4		21	4	3	3	6	1	
1							1		1					6	
560	242	84	148	25	596	43	32	1	15	525	111	69	50	154	

CONTRAVENTION AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX.

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TABLE I. BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS.—Continued. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tés.	Com- mit- ted for Trial. Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy. Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
										Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Brant.....	24				24	24			24		
Bruce.....	20				20	20			20		
Carleton.....	166	68			98	92	6		98		
Elgin.....	59	8			51	51			50		
Essex.....	24	4			20	19	1		20		
Frontenac.....	81	34			47	44	3		47		
Grey.....	50	19			31	27	1	3	31		
Halton.....	7				7	7			7		
Hastings.....	72	13			59	58	1		59		
Huron.....	23	5			18	18			18		
Kent.....	82	15			67	59	4	4	67		
Lambton.....	14				14	14			14		
Lanark.....	9				9	9			9		
Leeds and Grenville.....	69	31			38	32	4	2	38		
Lennox and Addington.....	6				6	6			6		
Lincoln.....	22	12			10	10			10		
Middlesex.....	211	92			119	107	7	5	110	3	
Norfolk.....	7				7	7			7		
Northumberland and Durham.....	135	40	1		94	87	3	4	94		
Ontario.....	15				15	15			14		
Oxford.....	70	3			67	67			67		
Peel.....	7	3			4	4			4		
Perth.....	187	58			129	120	3	6	129		
Peterboro.....	24	15			9	8		1	9		
Prescott and Russell.....	2	1			1	1			1		
Prince-Edward.....	14				14	14			14		
Renfrew.....	10				10	10			10		
Simcoe.....	30				30	30			30		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry.....	30	6			24	24			24		
Victoria.....	18	3			15	15			15		
Waterloo.....	26				26	26			26		
Welland.....	54	6			48	44	1	3	48		
Wellington.....	117	46			71	69	2		71		
Wentworth.....	227	42			185	185			185		
York.....	45				45	45			45		
Totals of Ontario.....	1,961	524	1		1,436	1,372	36	28	1,425	3	
(Province of Quebec.)											
Iberville.....	1	1									
Montmagny.....	1				1	1			1		
Montreal.....	62	11			51	51			51		
Ottawa.....	18	4			14	14			14		
Quebec.....	284	80			204	178	11	15	203	1	
Richelieu.....	1	1									
St. Francis.....	4	1			3	3			3		
Totals of Quebec.....	371	98			273	247	11	15	272	1	
(Province of Nova Scotia.)											
Colchester.....	3	2			1	1			1		
Halifax.....	127	33			94	93	1		94		
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	130	35			95	94	1		95		

CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENTION AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX.—*Suite.* TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa- ges.		Rural Dis- tricts. — Dist- ricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Lar- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — À vie			De'th — De mort										
					86	3	3	31	4	12	5	22	72	6	11
					11	37	2	14	4	12	2	4	20		24
					5	2	3	2	1			1	6		1
					40		4	20	5	11			38		4
					18	3	3	3	3	6		6	12		9
					58	1	1	22	9	24	2	1	57		2
					23	24	22	10	2	5	1	6	24	2	21
					12	18	11	5	3	4		2	17	1	18
					8	2	1	4	1	2			9		1
					93	8	4	24	5	23	2	19	54	8	36
					56	2	6	4	5	22	2	15	43	6	9
					2	1		2				1	3		
					6	5	3	1	1	1		4	8		3
					116	1	8	33	1	41	3	25	105	3	9
					3	3	2	1		2		1	4	1	1
					15	2	2	4		5		6	10		7
					1	5	3	1	1		1		5		1
					9	3	3	5	1		1	2	3		9
					43	4		16	2	10		12	29	6	9
					162	7	10	40	14	33	1	71	114	14	38
					767	131	91	242	62	213	20	202	633	47	213
						1	1						1		
					45	4	5	31	5	5		2	24	3	22
					12	2	2	11		1			9		2
					179	25	7	156	3	28		4	132	2	70
					3		1					2	1		2
					239	32	16	198	8	34		8	167	5	96
					1							1			1
					92	1	4	45	2	24		13	51	2	33
					93	1	4	45	2	24		14	51	2	34

TABLE I. BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS.—Continued. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .											
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not			
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.			
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—		
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non			
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	au- dessus.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Brant.....														24	
Bruce.....														20	
Carleton.....	16	55	19		1	32	2	46	5	9	3				
Elgin.....	6	38	1			41		2		8					
Essex.....		7				3	1	3		12	1				
Frontenac.....		40								44	3				
Grey.....	1	20			3	8		9	1	5	5				
Halton.....											7				
Hastings.....	2	57			1	3		19	1	35					
Huron.....										17	1				
Kent.....	6	41		1	5	31		10		20					
Lambton.....										14					
Lanark.....										9					
Leeds et Grenville.....	2	22	3					10		19				9	
Lennox et Addington.....										6					
Lincoln.....	3	6	1					6	3	1					
Middlesex.....	7	91	3	6	11	56	4	20	5	17					
Norfolk.....										7					
Northumberland et Durham.....	2	53	2	1	3	12	1	36	5	34	2				
Ontario.....	1	1	1					2	1	11	1				
Oxford.....	1	10				8		3		55	1				
Peel.....										4					
Perth.....	5	93	19	2	3	44		67	1	12					
Peterboro.....		6			3	1		2		3					
Prescott et Russell.....										1					
Prince Edouard.....										14					
Renfrew.....										10					
Simcoe.....										30					
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	7	10				8		9		7					
Victoria.....		5	1			1		4	1	9					
Waterloo.....										23	3				
Welland.....	2	10			2	5		5		36					
Wellington.....	3	44	1	1	3	17	1	26		23					
Wentworth.....	23	145		6	12	51		89	11	16					
York.....										44	1				
Totaux d'Ontario.....	87	754	51	17	47	339	9	373	31	599	21				
(Province de Québec.)															
Iberville.....															
Montmagny.....		1						1							
Montréal.....	16	30			11	1	27	12							
Ottawa.....	3	10	1	1		10		3							
Québec.....	77	116	11	5	17	116		64	2						
Richelieu.....															
St. François.....		3			2	1									
Totaux de Québec.....	96	160	12	6	30	1	154	80	2						
(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)															
Colchester.....	1				1										
Halifax.....	18	74		3	13	46	2	26	2	2					
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	19	74		3	14	46	2	26	2	2					

CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENTION AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX.—*Suite.* TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.								
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.															
Mode- rate.	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.					Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign- Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- odists.	Pres- by- terians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- minations.
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.																Etats- Unis.	Autres pays étran- gers.	Autr's pos- sions Bri- tann's	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens	Autres con- fes- sions.
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Eng- land and Wales	Ir- e- land.	Scot- land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
85	5	6	7	1	75						40	11	3	5	29		
38	10	12	5	2	23	4				4	3	11	20	7	1		
7		2	1		2	2					4	2	1				
40		1	17	2	20						9				31		
17	4	2	2	3	13	1					2	6	9	4			
58	1	5	24	4	21	3	2				15				44		
36	11	7	4	4	28	4				2	6	16	7	13			
22	8		5		32		2				7	6	2	3	8	2	
7	3	1		2	6	1					2		3	3			
72	31	23	12	4	55	2	2			6	22	31	12	18	1		
52	5	22	15	2	16	2	1				8	12	28	5	5		
3		2			1							1			2		
10		1	1	2	6		1			2		4	1	3	1		
112	5	37	15	20	30	6	8	1		4	25	38	12	30	8		
5	1	1	2		3							2		2			
14	3				16	1					7	6			4		
5	1	1	1	1	3							2	3	1			
10	2		2		8	2					6	4	1	1	1		
45	3	6	17	2	19	3	1				21	6	13	7	1		
144	24	38	64	4	49	7	6				64				104		
782	117	167	194	53	426	38	23	1		18	241	158	115	102	239	2	
1					1						1						
17	27	6	4		39	1	1				41				9		
14					2						12				1		
192	12	2	7	4	189	1	1			2	184	8		5	3	2	
2	1		1		1	1					2				1		
226	40	8	12	4	232	3	2			2	240	8		5	14	2	
1					1						1						
86	6	2	7		81		2			10	54	8	3	6	12		
87	6	2	7		82		2			11	54	8	3	6	12		

TABLE I. BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS.— <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS VI.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- m'nde	Under one year.		One year and over — Un an et plus.					
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.							
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
St. John.....	234	211	.....	.....	23	18	.....	5	23	.....	.....
Westmoreland	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
York.....	22	3	.....	.....	19	18	1	.....	17	2	.....
Totals of New Brunswick.	265	214	.....	.....	51	45	1	5	49	2	.....
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Prince.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Queens.....	39	6	.....	.....	33	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Totals of P. E. Island..	40	6	.....	.....	34	34	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	2,770	877	1	.....	1,892	1,795	49	48	1,878	6	.....
<i>(Province of Ontario.) RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.</i>											
Brant.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Bruce.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Carleton	128	35	.....	.....	93	80	7	6	93	.....	.....
Elgin.....	27	8	.....	.....	19	18	1	.....	17	.....	.....
Essex.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Frontenac	55	42	1	.....	12	11	.....	1	10	.....	.....
Grey.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	10	1	.....	8	2	1
Haldimand.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Halton.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Hastings.....	28	17	1	.....	10	6	3	1	7	1	.....
Huron.....	19	4	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Kent.....	51	12	.....	.....	39	29	8	2	39	.....	.....
Lambton.....	21	2	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	13	6	.....
Lanark.....	14	1	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville.....	53	25	.....	.....	30	19	7	4	30	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	54	11	.....	.....	43	29	6	8	24	1	.....
Middlesex.....	107	23	.....	.....	84	76	1	7	79	5	.....
Norfolk.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham..	68	17	.....	.....	51	51	.....	.....	46	3	.....
Ontario.....	27	1	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Oxford.....	57	1	.....	.....	56	56	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
Peel.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	7	3	.....
Perth.....	42	27	.....	.....	15	13	1	1	15	.....	.....
Peterboro.....	36	6	.....	.....	30	20	5	5	26	1	.....
Prince Edward	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Renfrew	5	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	16	1	.....	.....	15	14	1	.....	15	.....	.....
Victoria.....	10	4	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	6	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Welland.....	61	2	.....	.....	59	50	3	6	51	.....	.....
Wellington.....	99	28	.....	.....	71	70	1	.....	68	3	.....
Wentworth.....	127	27	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	99	1	.....
York.....	381	89	.....	.....	292	292	.....	.....	275	2	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	1,580	382	2	.....	1,196	1,108	47	41	1,102	28	1

CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENTION AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX.—Fin. TABLEAU I.																
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com-mit-ted to Re-forma-tories. — En-vo-yés à la prison de Ré-forme.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa-ges.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com-mercial. — Com-merçants.	Domestic — —	Industrial. — —	Pro-fes-sional — —	La-borers — —	Mar-ried. — —	Wi-dowed — —	Single. — —	
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — —	Life. — A vie														Mar-ried. — Mariés.	Wi-dowed — En-veu-vage.	Célibataires.
.....	21	1	2	3	5	3	.....	6	10	2	11	
.....	9	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	5	7	.....	2	
.....	18	1	.....	9	.....	2	.....	6	7	.....	11	
.....	48	2	2	14	6	6	.....	17	24	2	24	
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	32	1	1	24	.....	4	1	1	24	1	7	
.....	32	2	1	25	.....	4	1	1	24	1	8	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,179	169	115	524	78	281	21	242	900	57	375	
EMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, ETC.																
.....	92	1	1	15	1	10	.....	47	20	3	67	
.....	2	14	1	.....	.....	5	.....	9	4	.....	7	
.....	7	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	7	
.....	12	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	3	5	.....	7	
.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	
.....	
.....	5	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	4	
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	21	16	1	.....	5	.....	14	16	.....	21	
.....	
.....	23	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	18	6	.....	19	
.....	35	4	3	16	3	2	.....	13	11	.....	32	
.....	53	6	2	10	2	13	1	23	13	5	41	
.....	
.....	30	2	1	1	.....	11	.....	11	3	.....	29	
.....	9	10	1	1	.....	3	.....	14	.....	.....	19	
.....	17	5	3	1	.....	9	1	8	6	1	15	
.....	
.....	12	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	3	.....	11	
.....	22	5	3	.....	.....	5	.....	17	5	2	20	
.....	
.....	6	6	3	1	.....	1	2	4	3	.....	9	
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	
.....	
.....	20	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	14	11	.....	11	
.....	48	19	13	3	3	15	2	25	23	1	36	
.....	78	1	2	5	6	29	.....	35	25	.....	55	
.....	203	1	2	28	19	41	2	64	68	1	128	
.....	7	693	113	59	93	37	162	9	331	229	14	545

TABLE I. BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		donnés.		donnés.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	M F		M F		M F		
			M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F		
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick)</i>														
St. Jean.....	3	20	.....	2	2	12	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	1	13	5	2	.....	11	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick <i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Édouard.)</i>	7	38	6	4	2	28	12	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Prince.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	3	29	1	.....	1	15	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux de l'Île du Prince-Édouard	3	30	1	.....	1	16	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Province de Manitoba.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	213	1,056	70	30	94	1 883	11 508	38	606	21	.....	.....
<i>(Province d'Ontario.) RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.</i>														
Brant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Bruce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Carleton.....	52	35	4	1	3	13	4	49	7	13	3	.....	
Elgin.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	.....	2	.....	3
Essex.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	8
Frontenac.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	5
Grey.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Haldimand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Halton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Hastings.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	1	1
Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Kent.....	4	33	.....	2	.....	11	.....	15	.....	9	.....	2
Lambton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Lanark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Leeds et Grenville.....	1	24	1	5	.....	7	.....	11	.....	3	.....	3
Lincoln.....	14	29	.....	12	1	11	.....	11	1	5	2	.....	
Middlesex.....	13	47	1	.....	.....	14	1	33	1	11	1	20
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Northumberland et Durham.....	3	29	.....	9	.....	8	.....	13	.....	1	.....	19
Ontario.....	3	16	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7
Oxford.....	2	19	1	.....	.....	7	.....	12	.....	3	.....	32
Peel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Perth.....	3	11	.....	6	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	2
Peterboro.....	7	20	.....	4	.....	8	.....	11	1	2	1	3
Prince Edouard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Renfrew.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Simcoe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	3	.....	3
Victoria.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Waterloo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Welland.....	7	15	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	14	1	2	2	36
Wellington.....	6	62	.....	1	.....	5	.....	46	1	14	1	3
Wentworth.....	10	69	.....	12	.....	18	.....	41	3	9	.....	17
York.....	19	184	.....	27	5	27	9	80	13	33	10	78	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	154	649	7	79	9	154	15	383	29	118	22	365		

CLASSE VI. CONTRAVENTION AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX.—Fin. TABLEAU I															
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
Mode-ré.	Immo-déré.	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap-tists.	R. Ca-tholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Me-thod-ists.	Pres-by-terians.	Other Deno-minations.	
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.													—
Mo-déré.	Immo-déré.	Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Angl'-terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gleterre.	Mé-tho-distes.	Pres-by-tériens	Pro-tes-tants	Autres con-fes-sions.	
15	8	.....	5	1	17	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	7
8	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
12	7	1	.....	1	15	1	.....	3	6	1	1	3	.....	.....
35	16	1	5	2	39	2	1	3	22	2	1	3	8	7	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	7	2	4	.....	26	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
24	7	2	4	.....	27	.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,155	186	180	222	59	807	43	28	2	36	571	177	119	116	291	11
EMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, ETC.															
20	70	.....	3	.....	86	2	.....	.....	72	3	.....	.....	.....	14
1	15	1	2	1	10	3	.....	.....	6	2	3	2	2	1
3	5	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
8	4	1	2	.....	8	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....
7	2	1	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
25	12	5	6	.....	22	4	.....	.....	5	14	8	5	.....	.....
15	10	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
17	26	2	6	1	29	5	.....	.....	28	5	7	1	.....	.....
21	39	8	7	3	42	.....	1	3	6	19	7	19	1	1
28	4	3	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	6	8	13	2	3	.....
16	3	3	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	4	.....	9	.....	6	.....
14	8	5	1	2	14	.....	.....	2	4	8	3	5	.....	.....
12	2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	7	4	1	1	1	.....
14	13	3	5	1	18	.....	.....	.....	10	6	7	4	.....	.....
8	4	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....
2	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
13	9	1	2	.....	13	3	3	.....	10	8	2	2	.....	.....
58	7	1	11	4	31	5	.....	1	39	12	7	8	.....	.....
31	51	9	6	2	55	6	2	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
59	141	29	46	14	101	12	2	.....	10	79	48	28	34	1
374	430	73	102	29	536	47	9	16	339	144	101	85	89	2

TABLE I. RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ed.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tained for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.		
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>										
Beauce.....	6				6	6		6		
Iberville.....	2				2	2		2		
Montmagny.....	1		1							
Montreal.....	288	33			255	255		166	85	
Ottawa.....	1				1	1		1		
Quebec.....	122	31	15		76	64	3	9	76	
Rimouski.....	1				1	1			1	
St. Francis.....	7	3			4	4				
Three Rivers.....	1				1	1		1		
Totals of Quebec.....	429	67	16		346	334	3	9	252	86
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>										
Halifax.....	249	96			153	142	7	4	141	4
Lunenburg.....	4				4	4			4	
Pictou.....	3				3	2	1		3	
Shelburne.....	5				5	5			5	
Yarmouth.....	18	4			14	7	1	6	14	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	279	100			179	160	9	10	167	4
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>										
Charlotte.....	6				6	6			6	
Kent.....	2				2	2			2	
St. John.....	95	31			64	57		7	62	2
Westmoreland.....	2				2	2			2	
York.....	2				2	2			1	
Totals of N. Brunswick.....	107	31			76	69		7	73	2
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>										
Queens.....	24	5			19	17	2		19	
Province of Manitoba.....	1				1	1				
Province of British Columbia.....	1				1	1			1	
Totals of Canada.....	2,421	585	18		1,818	1,690	61	67	1,614	120

(Province of Ontario.) HOUSES OF ILL-FAME, INMATES AND FREQUENTERS.

Algoma.....	2				2	2			2	
Brant.....	15	2			13	7	3	3	13	
Bruce.....	3				3	3			3	
Carleton.....	70	27			43	33	8	2	37	6
Elgin.....	23	2			21	21			21	
Essex.....	5				5	5			3	1
Frontenac.....	11	5			6	6			2	4
Haldimand.....	4				4	4			4	
Hastings.....	64	18			46	19	16	11	31	2
Huron.....	7	1			6	6			4	2
Kent.....	5	1			4	3	1		4	
Lambton.....	2				2	2			2	

CLASSE VI. EMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORD., RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, ETC.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.	
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Life.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Deux ans et moi- s de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie		Villes et villages.	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.		
					6	6						6				
				2			2							2		
				3	236	2	39	4	45	1	70	54	16	179		
				1	71	5	34	3	10		1	28	18	1		
				1			1					1		56		
				2	2	2	1				3	2		2		
				3	313	15	8	75	7	55	1	102	71	18	240	
				2	128			19	7	22	7	27	22	2	102	
						3	1					2	1		2	
						5						2			5	
					14		1	4		2		7	4	1	9	
				2	142	8	2	23	7	26	7	38	27	3	108	
						2						2			2	
					59	2		6	1	12		30	13		48	
					1	1						2	1		1	
					2		1					1	1		1	
					62	5	1	6	1	12		35	15		52	
						17	2	2	3		3	1	4	1	18	
						1						1			1	
					12	1,227	144	72	200	52	258	18	511	343	35	964

TENIR, HABITER ET FREQUENTER DES MAISONS DE DEBAUCHE.

					13			3	1			1	3		10
					43			1		1		2	7	35	1
						16	2	1	1	2		5	1	1	14
					2			1				1			2
					42	4	1	1	1			8	2	2	42
						2			1			1	1		1
					3								1	1	1

TABLE I. RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write. — Inca- pable de lire oud'éc- rire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Sup- er- ior. — Supé- rieure	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.	
				—	—	—	—	—	—	M	F	M	F
Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non		Non			
16 ans.	et moins	et moins	et au-	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.		donnés.			
de 21.	de 21.	de 40.	dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.		donnés.			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Beauce.....												6	
Iberville.....		2			1	1							
Montmagny.....													
Montréal.....	78	146		6	3	47	9	92	34	30	32	2	
Ottawa.....		1						1					
Québec.....	31	44	1	3	17	52	1	3	1				
Rimouski.....	1							1					
St. François.....	2	1	1					3	1				
Trois-Rivières.....												1	
Totaux de Québec.....	112	194	2	9	3	65	9	149	35	35	32	7 2	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Halifax.....	31	96		46		18		49	8	8	2	22	
Lunenburg.....												4	
Pictou.....		3		1		1				1			
Shelburne.....	3	2			2	1						2	
Yarmouth.....	5	9			1		10		3				
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	39	110		47		22	1	69	8	12	2	28	
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Charlotte.....												6	
Kent.....	1	1		2									
St. Jean.....	10	52		11		16		32	3	1	1		
Westmoreland.....	1	1						2					
York.....		2				1		1					
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....	12	56		13		17		35	3	1	1	6	
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard)</i>													
Queens.....	2	17		1		5		12		1			
Province de Manitoba.....	1											1	
Province de la Colombie-Britannique.....		1						1					
Totaux du Canada.....	320	1,027	9	149	12	263	25	639	75	167	57	407 24	

(Province d'Ontario.) HOUSES OF ILL-FAME, INMATES AND FREQUENTERS.

Algoma.....												2
Brant.....	2	10	1				2	4	7			
Bruce.....												3
Carleton.....	25	18				10	1	28	3			1
Elgin.....		16				3	2	8	3			2
Essex.....		1	1		1			1				3
Frontenac.....												1
Haldimand.....												5
Hastings.....	2	44				13	10	18	3	2		4
Huron.....	2						1			1		
Kent.....		3					1	1		1		4
Lambton.....											1	1
											2	

CLASSE VI. EMEUTE, COND. DÉSORD., RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, ETC.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- derate — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- od- ists. — Méth- odis- tes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autres con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
					6				6						
	2					2				1	1				
15	111	33	49	2	169	3	2	2	192	2				55	
53	1	8	4	5	55	2	2		1	8		6	2	1	
1	1			1	2	1			1					3	
60	140	41	53	8	224	8	4	2	260	11	1	6	60	1	
110	15	9	7		108	4			4	83	25	2	2	10	
3					3					2			1		
1	4				5					5					
1	13		1		9	1		3	3					11	
115	32	9	8		125	5		3	4	86	32	2	3	21	
2					2					2					
23	39	2	5	1	51	3			1	33	3	1	4	20	
2	2				2					1				1	
2					2				2						
27	41	2	5	1	57	3			3	36	3	1	4	21	
4	13	1			17			1		5				14	
	1				1					1					
580	657	126	168	38	960	63	13	6	23	727	190	105	98	205	3

TENIR, HABITER ET FRÉQUENTER DES MAISONS DE DÉBAUCHE.

13			1		11	1				7	3	3		
4	39				41	2				32	2		3	6
11	4		1		11	4				5	2	6	3	
1	1				1	1					2			
43	3	10	16	1	17	2				19				27
3	2				2						1	1		
					2	1					1	1		1

TABLE I. HOUSES OF ILL-FAME, INMATES AND FREQUENTERS—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- s charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS,				COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.		Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.
					SANS OPTION.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.				
Leeds and Grenville.....	16	3			13	9	3	1	11	2	
Lennox and Addington.....	5				5	5			5		
Middlesex.....	23	1			22	21		1	21	1	
Northumberland & Durham..	4				4	2	1	1		4	
Ontario.....	5	2			3	3				3	
Oxford.....	13				13	12		1	13		
Perth.....	38	1			37	29	2	6	36	1	
Peterboro.....	5	5									
Simcoe.....	5				5	5			5		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	1	1									
Victoria.....	1	1									
Waterloo.....	3				3	3			3		
Welland.....	5				5	5			5		
Wellington.....	11	2			9	9			3	6	
Wentworth.....	45	20			25	25			20	5	
York.....	249	151	4		94	87		7	76	18	
Totals of Ontario.....	640	243	4		393	326	34	33	324	55	14
(Province of Quebec.)											
Montreal.....	280	56			224	224			112	112	
Quebec.....	44	5			39	21	6	12	27	12	
St. Francis.....	4	2			2	2			2		
Totals of Quebec.....	328	63			265	247	6	12	141	124	
(Province of Nova Scotia.)											
Halifax.....	68	12			56	44	7	5	52	2	2
(Province of New Brunswick.)											
St. John.....	1				1	1			1		
Westmoreland.....	2	1	1								
Totals of New Brunswick.	3	1	1		1	1			1		
(Province of P. E. Island.)											
Queens.....	4				4	3	1		1	3	
District of Keewatin.....	2				2	2			2		
Totals of Canada.....	1,045	319	5		721	623	48	50	521	184	16
(Province of Ontario.)											
INDECENTLY EXPOSING THE PERSON.											
Brant.....	1				1	1			1		
Bruce.....	3				3	3			3		
Elgin.....	3				3	3			3		
Essex.....	3	1			2	2			2		
Frontenac.....	1				1	1			1		
Haldimand.....	1				1	1			1		
Halton.....	1				1	1			1		
Hastings.....	2				2	1	1		2		
Huron.....	2				2	2			2		
Lambton.....	2				2	2			2		

TABLE I. HOUSES OF ILL-FAME, INMATES AND FREQUENTERS.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .										
	Un- able to read or write. — Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Ele- men- tary. — Elé- men- taire.	Su- per- ior — Supé- rieure.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non		
—	—	—	16 ans.	et moins	et moins	et au-	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.			
—	—	—	—	de 21.	de 40.	dessus.	—		—		—			
—	—	—	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
—	—	—	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
Leeds et Grenville	2	11					3	6	2	2				
Lennox et Addington.....											4	1		
Middlesex.....		1									6	15		
Northumberland et Durham		4				1		2		1				
Ontario.....		3					2	1						
Oxford.....	3	1				1	1	1		1	1	8		
Perth.....	4	28	1		1	2	6	16	5		3	2		
Peterboro														
Simcoe.....		1						1			1	3		
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....														
Victoria.....														
Waterloo.....											1	2		
Welland.....											3	2		
Wellington.....	1	4		2		1		1	1		2	2		
Wentworth.....	7	18		1		1	7	6	6	1	3			
York.....	4	89				4	13	16	45	4	12			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	52	252	3	3	2	10	57	69	125	14	27	31		
(Province de Québec.)														
Montréal.....	92	107		1	4	14	40	46	86	19	14			
Québec.....	23	16					6	1	24	4	4			
St. François.....	2								1		1			
Totaux de Québec.....	117	123		1	4	14	46	47	111	23	19			
(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecscse.)														
Halifax.....	20	32				1	10	9	23	5	4	4		
(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)														
St. Jean.....		1							1					
Westmoreland.....														
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....		1							1					
(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)														
Queens.....	2	2				1	2			1				
District de Kéwatin.....	1	1									1	1		
Totaux du Canada.....	192	411	3	4	6	26	115	125	260	42	51	36		
(Province d'Ontario.)														
INDECENTLY EXPOSING THE PERSON.														
Brant.....												1		
Bruce.....												3		
Elgin.....												3		
Essex.....		2								1	1			
Frontenac.....		1					1							
Haldimand.....												1		
Halton.....												1		
Hastings.....	1	1								2				
Kent.....	1									1		1		
Lambton.....												2		

CLASSE VI. TENIR, HABITER ET FRÉQ. DES MAISONS DE DÉBAUCHE—Fin TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
10	3				13					5		5		3	
	1	1										1			
2	2		1		3					1	2	1			
	3	2			1									3	
3	1			1	3			1	1	1		1			
28	5	4		1	25	3		1	11	12	3	4	2		
	1	1								1					
5			1		2	2				1			2		
10	14	3	5	1	8	8			8	5			17		
18	75	14	15	5	40	16	2	1	8	25	23	17	19	2	
151	154	35	40	9	180	40	2	1	10	115	49	38	32	61	
10	146	12	25	1	173	6	2			186			32		
7	32	4			33	1	1			33	6				
	2				2					2					
17	180	16	25	1	208	7	3			221	6		32		
41	10	8	3	1	33	3		3	5	23	14	2	2	5	
1					1				1						
1					1				1						
3	1				4					4					
	2				1	1									
213	347	59	68	11	427	51	5	4	16	363	69	40	66	66	

EXPOSITION INQÉCENTE DE LA PERSONNE.

1	1		1			1					1		1	
	1			1						1				
2			1			1				2				
	1				1					1				

TABLE I. INDECENTLY EXPOSING THE PERSON.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.	
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	—	Moins d'un an.	Un an et j plus.
Lanark.....	1				1	1			1	
Northumberland & Durham..	2				2	2			2	
Oxford.....	4	2			2	2			2	
Perth.....	2	1			1	1			1	
Peterboro.....	2	2								
Prince Edward.....	1				1	1			1	
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	2	1			1	1			1	
Waterloo.....	1				1	1			1	
Welland.....	7				7	7			7	
Wellington.....	4				4	4			4	
York.....	21	10	3		8	8			3	4
Totals of Ontario.....	66	17	3		46	45	1		41	4
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>										
Montreal.....	25	4			21	21			13	8
Ottawa.....	1				1	1			1	
Quebec.....	4	1			3	2		1	3	
Totals of Quebec.....	30	5			25	24		1	17	8
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>										
Halifax.....	4				4	3		1	2	2
Yarmouth.....	2				2	2			1	1
Totals of Nova Scotia..	6				6	5		1	3	3
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>										
St. John.....	1				1	1				1
Province of British Columbia	1				1		1			1
Totals of Canada.....	104	22	3		79	75	2	2	61	17

(Province of Ontario) CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Elgin.....	3				3	3			3	
Essex.....	4				4	4			3	
Frontenac.....	1				1	1			1	
Grey.....	2				2	2			1	
Haldimand.....	2				2	2			2	
Halton.....	1				1		1		1	
Huron.....	4				4	4			3	1
Kent.....	8	2			6	6			6	
Leeds and Grenville...	5	3			2	2			1	1
Lennox and Addington.....	1				1	1				
Lincoln.....	1				1	1			1	
Middlesex.....	9				9	8		1	9	
Norfolk.....	1				1	1			1	
Northumberland & Durham .	1				1		1		1	
Ontario.....	1				1	1				1
Oxford.....	1	1								
Perth.....	5	2			3	3				3
Simcoe.....	4	1			3	3				3

CLASSE VI. EXPOSITION INDÉCENTE DE LA PERSONNE.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réforme.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cultural.	Com- mercial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.				Villes et villages.	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
				1										1	
					1	1						1			
				1							1			1	
				7			1		2		3	2		5	
				13	3	1	4	1	3		5	5	1	8	
				19			2		8	1	7	9	2	9	
				1					1					1	
				2	1	1	1				1	1		2	
				22	1	1	3		9	1	8	10	2	12	
				4			1		3			2		2	
				2					2			1		1	
				6			1		5			3		3	
				1							1	1			
					1				1					1	
				42	5	3	7	1	18	1	14	19	3	24	

PORT D'INSTRUMENTS ILLÉGAUX.

					1				1					1
				2							1	1		1
				1										1
					1						1	1		
					1							1		
					3	3	2		1		3	2		4
				1	1	1			1		1	1		1
											1			
				6	1	1	1		1		5			6
					1						1			1
				1					1					1
				1					1					1

TABLE I. INDECENTLY EXPOSING THE PERSON.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	et moins	21 ans	40 ans et		Non		Non	
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	de 21.	de 40.	au- dessus.		donnés.		donnés.			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Lanark.....												1	
Northumberland et Durham.....												2	
Oxford.....	1				1							1	
Perth.....		1						1					
Peterboro.....													
Prince-Edouard.....												1	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	1							1					
Waterloo.....												1	
Welland.....												7	
Wellington.....	1	2				1		2				1	
York.....		7				7						1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	5	14			1		9	8	1			27	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Montréal.....	6	13			3		9	1	7	1			
Ottawa.....		1			1								
Québec.....	1	2					2		1				
Totaux de Québec.....	7	16			4		11	1	8	1			
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Halifax.....	1	3					3		1				
Yarmouth.....		2					1		1				
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1	5					4		2				
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
St. Jean.....	1						1						
Province de la Colombie-Britannique	1											1	
Totaux du Canada.....	15	35			5		25	1	18	2		28	

(Province d'Ontario.) CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Elgin.....	1							1				2
Essex.....		2			1			1				2
Frontenac.....		1						1				
Grey.....		1							1			1
Haldimand.....												2
Halton.....	1							1				
Huron.....												4
Kent.....		6						5		1		
Leeds et Grenville.....		2			1			1				
Lennox et Addington.....												1
Lincoln.....												1
Middlesex.....	2	6			1			5		1	1	1
Norfolk.....												1
Northumberland et Durham.....		1			1							
Ontario.....	1							1				
Oxford.....												
Perth.....		1						1				2
Simcoe.....												3

CLASSE VI. EXPOSITION INDECENTE DE LA PERSONNE.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							
Mode- rate. — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada.	Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- thod- ists. — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autres con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
1					1					1				1	
1															
	1				1									1	
2		1	2						2		1	1			
1	6	3	1	1	2										
8	10	4	5	3	5	1	1		6	3	4	3	2		
6	14	1	3		16	1			15					5	
1															
2	1				3				3						
9	15	1	3		19	1			18					5	
2	2				4				3	1				2	
					2										
2	2				6				3	1				2	
	1				1				1						
	1				1				1						
19	29	5	8	3	32	2	1		4	25	4	4	3	9	

PORT D'INSTRUMENTS ILLÉGAUX.

	1				1				1						
1	1				2										
	1				1					1					
	1				1						1				
	1				1				1						
3	3		2		1	3							3	2	
2					1	1							1	1	
1	7	1	1	1	2	2	1		1	3		2	1	1	
1					1				1						
1												1			
1															
						1				1					

TABLE I.		CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.— <i>Concluded.</i>							CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. SANS OPTION.	
	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quité- s.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	1				1	1			1		
Victoria.....	3				3	3			2	1	
Waterloo.....	3				3	3			3		
Welland.....	1				1	1					
Wellington.....	2				2	2			1	1	
Wentworth.....	8				8	8					
York.....	16	1			15	15			15		
Totals of Ontario.....	88	10			78	75	2	1	55	11	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Montreal.....	20	3			17	17			14	3	
Quebec.....	7		2		5	2	3		5		
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	1									
Totals of Quebec.....	28	4	2		22	19	3		19	3	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Pictou.....	1				1	1			1		
Yarmouth.....	2	1			1		1		1		
Totals of Nova Scotia..	3	1			2	1	1		2		
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
St. John.....	3	1			2	2			2		
Province of Manitoba.....	5	1			4	4			3	1	
District of Keewatin.....	2				2	2			2		
Totals of Canada.....	129	17	2		110	103	6	1	83	15	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.											
Brant.....	1	1									
Elgin.....	2	1			1	1				1	
Grey.....	6	3	1		2	1	1				1
Hastings.....	1	1									
Huron.....	1	1									
Kent.....	2	2									
Lanark.....	1	1									
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	1									
Lincoln.....	8	2	4		2		2				2
Middlesex.....	2	1			1	1				1	
Northumberland & Durham..	3	2			1	1				1	
Ontario.....	3	3									
Oxford.....	4	2	2								
Peel.....	2	1			1	1				1	
Simcoe.....	1	1									
Welland.....	3	3									
Wellington.....	2	1			1	1				1	
Wentworth.....	5	3	2								
York.....	24	19	5								
Totals of Ontario.....	72	49	14		9	6	3			5	3

CLASSE VI. PORT D'INSTRUMENTS ILLÉGAUX.—Fin.														TABLEAU I.			
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com-mit- ted to Refor- mator- ies. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa- ges.	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agi- cul- tural. — Agi- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants	Do- mestic — Ser- vi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.			
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie													De'th — De mort		
				1				1				1					
				1													
				8	1		1		6		1	3		5			
				13	2	3		1	5		6	8		7			
				1	38	12	6	6	2	16		20	19	29			
					15			7	1	4		3	5	12			
					2	3				4		1	1	4			
					17	3		7	1	8		4	6	16			
						1				1				1			
					1			1					1				
					1	1		1		1		1		1			
					2			2						2			
					1	1		1			1	1		1			
						2		2				1	1	1			
				1	59	19	6	19	3	25		25	28	50			
PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.																	
						1					1	1					
	1				1	1			1	1		2					
						1		1			1	1					
						1	1					1					
					1						1			1			
	1				2	5	1	1	1	1		3	5	1			

TABLE I. CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .											
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not			
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.			
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non			
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	et au- dessus.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		1				1									
Victoria.....													3		
Waterloo.....														3	
Welland.....	1									1					
Wellington.....		1								1					
Wentworth.....		8			2	6									
York.....		14			3	10			2						
Totaux d'Ontario.....	6	44		2	7	34			6	2			27		
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>															
Montréal.....	6	10		1	5	10			1						
Québec.....	2	3			2	2			1						
St. Hyacinthe.....															
Totaux de Québec.....	8	13		1	7	12			2						
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>															
Pictou.....		1			1										
Yarmouth.....		1				1									
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....		2			1	1									
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>															
St. Jean.....		2				2									
Province de Manitoba.....		2				2							2		
District de Kéwatin.....		2				2									
Totaux du Canada.....	14	65		3	15	53			8	2			29		

(Province d'Ontario.) PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Brant.....														
Elgin.....		1				1								
Grey.....	1	1				1				1				
Hastings.....														
Huron.....														
Kent.....														
Lambton.....														
Leeds et Grenville.....														
Lincoln.....													2	
Middlesex.....			1			1								
Northumberland et Durham.....		1			1									
Ontario.....														
Oxford.....														
Peel.....		1								1				
Simcoe.....														
Welland.....														
Wellington.....		1								1				
Wentworth.....														
York.....														
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	5	1		1	3			2	1			2	

CLASSE VI. PORT D'INSTRUMENTS ILLÉGAUX.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- derate — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Can- ada	Unit'd States — Etats Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- od- ists — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Aut- res con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
1					1				1						
1							1		1						
1			1									1			
2	6	1	1		4	1	1		2					6	
1	14	2	2		10	1			6	2	6	1			
16	35	4	7	1	27	9	3	5	15	3	10	7	10		
2	14	2	1		12		2		14			3			
5					5				5						
7	14	2	1		17		2		19			3			
1					1							1			
1	1				1				1					1	
1	1				2							1		1	
2		1			1				2						
	1				2				1					1	
2			1			1			1			1			
28	51	7	9	1	49	10	5	5	38	3	10	12	12		

PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.

1						1								
2			1		1				1	1	1			
1		1			1					1				
1											1			
		1	1							1				
												1		
1			1											
6	1	2	2		2	1			1	3	3			

TABLE I. PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	— EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	— SANS OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Arthabaska	2	1			1	1				1	
Iberville.....	1	1									
Kamouraska	1	1									
Montreal	12	9			3	3				2	
Quebec.....	2	1			1	1				1	
St. Francis.....	1	1									
Totals of Quebec.....	19	14			5	5				4	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Colchester	2		2								
Cumberland.....	1	1									
Pictou.....	2	2									
Queeens.....	1	1									
Yarmouth.....	1				1	1					1
Totals of Nova Scotia..	7	4	2		1	1					1
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Gloucester	1	1									
St. John.....	1		1								
Westmoreland	1	1									
Totals of New Brunswick.	3	2	1								
Province of Manitoba.....	1	1									
Totals of Canada.....	102	70	17		15	12	3			9	4

(Province of Ontario.) THREATENING, INSULTING AND PROFANE LANGUAGE.

Algoma	4				4	4			4		
Brant.....	12				12	12			11		
Bruce.....	31				31	31			28		
Carleton.....	75	29			46	44	1	1	45	1	
Elgin.....	16	7			9	8		1	8		
Essex.....	32	4			28	26	1	1	26		
Frontenac	13	6			7	6	1		7		
Grey.....	13	1			12	12			11		
Haldimand.....	5				5	5			5		
Halton.....	3				3	3			3		
Hastings.....	9	3			6	2	3	1	6		
Huron.....	39	6			33	32	1		26	1	
Kent.....	42	6	1		35	29	3	3	32		
Lambton.....	31	1			30	30			29	1	
Lanark.....	10				10	10			10		
Leeds and Grenville.....	71	21			50	38	10	2	45		
Lennox and Addington.....	19				19	19			19		
Lincoln.....	10				10	10			10		
Middlesex.....	59				59	57	2		12	44	
Norfolk.....	26				26	26			25		
Northumberland & Durham.....	48	11			37	33	3	1	34		
Ontario.....	18				18	18			18		

CLASSE VI. PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.—Fin.															TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa- ges.	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Domestic. — — —	Industrial. — — —	Profes- sional — — —	Laba- rers — — —	Mar- ried. — — —	Wi- dowed — — —	Single. — — —		
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.															A vie	En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes et villa- ges.	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
						1	1								1		
1					3	1	1					2	1		2 1		
1					3	2	2					2	1		4		
					1				1				1				
					1				1				1				
1	1				6	7	3	1	2	1		5	7		5		
MENACES, INSULTES ET PAROLES PROFANES.																	
					37												
					3				4	3	6		8	25	3		
					10				3	3	2		2	2	1		
					5				1	4			2	6	4		
													3	3	2		
					5	1	1			1			3	3	3		
					16	7	5	3			5		9	17	1		
															5		
					14	13	6	2	2	2	4		9	14	8		
					4				1		1		1	4			
					9	3	1	1			3		4	4	1		
															7		

TABLE I. PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.—*Concluded.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
Inca- pable de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	16 ans.	et moins	et moins	au- dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Arthabaska.....	1								1				
Iberville.....													
Kamouraska.....													
Montréal.....		1						2		1			
Québec.....	1							1					
St. François.....													
Totaux de Québec.....	2	1						3		1	1		
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Colchester.....													
Cumberland.....													
Pictou.....													
Queens.....													
Yarmouth.....	1								1				
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse...	1								1				
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Gloucester.....													
St. Jean.....													
Westmoreland.....													
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick ...													
Province de Manitoba.....													
Totaux du Canada.....	4	6	1			1		6	1	3	2	2	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i> THREATENING, INSULTING AND PROFANE LANGUAGE.													
Algoma.....											3	1	
Brant.....											12		
Bruce.....											28	3	
Carleton.....	18	19		1	2	1	11	5	7	9	9	1	
Elgin.....	1	2					2		1		5	1	
Essex.....	1	9			1		7		1	1	15	3	
Frontenac.....		5									4	3	
Grey.....											9	3	
Haldimand.....											4	1	
Halton.....												3	
Hastings.....		6						4	1	1			
Huron.....											30	3	
Kent.....	5	18		2				12		8	1	12	
Lambton.....											27	3	
Lanark.....											9	1	
Leeds et Grenville.....	2	25						13	2	10	2	19	
Lennox et Addington.....											16	3	
Lincoln.....											10		
Middlesex.....		4							1	3	51	4	
Norfolk.....											24	2	
Northumberland et Durham.....	1	10	1			3		8	1		24	1	
Ontario.....											18		

CLASSE VI.		PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.—Fin.										TABLEAU I.		
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.												
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
		Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.											Autr's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gleterre.	Mé-tho-distés.	Pres-by-tériens	Pro-tes-tants	Autres con-fes-sions.
Moderé.	Immodéré.	Angl'-terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gleterre.	Mé-tho-distés.	Pres-by-tériens	Pro-tes-tants	Autres con-fes-sions.
					1					1				
			1		2					2				1
	1				1					1				
			1		4					4				1
	1				1				1					
	1				1				1					
6	3	2	3		7	1			1	5	3	3		1
MENACES, INSULTES ET PAROLES PROFANES.														
18	19	2	3		32				27	3	1	6		
2	1	1			1	1				2	2	1		
6	4	1	1		4	3	1		1	2	2	3		1
5			2		3					1				4
6		3		2	1						4			2
15	8	2	3	1	8	8	1		1	5	4	9	2	
18	9		6	3	18					4	1		3	19
1	3	2	1		1						1	1	1	
9	3	1	2		9				1	2	2	5	1	

TABLE I. THREATENING, INSULTING AND PROFANE LANGUAGE—*Contc.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS,			COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. SANS OPTION.		
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Oxford.....	39	2	1		36	36			35	1	
Peel.....	4	3			1	1			1		
Perth.....	23	8			15	13		2	14		
Peterboro.....	29	5			24	20	2	2	18		
Prescott and Russell.....	12	3			9	9			9		
Prince-Edward.....	9				9	9			9		
Renfrew.....	4				4	4			4		
Simcoe.....	35	1			34	34			29		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	34	1			33	33			31		
Victoria.....	28	3			25	21	3	1	23		
Waterloo.....	9				9	9			9		
Welland.....	38	3			35	31	1	3	34	1	
Wellington.....	11	1			10	10			10		
Wentworth.....	110	36			74	74			61	4	
York.....	148	18	1		129	129			46	1	
Totals of Ontario.....	1,119	179	3		937	888	31	18	747	54	
(Province of Quebec.)											
Beauce.....	1				1	1			1		
Chicoutimi.....	2				2	2			1		
Montreal.....	46	19			27	27			26	1	
Quebec.....	125	10			115	92	9	14	83		
Totals of Quebec.....	174	29			145	122	9	14	111	1	
(Province of Nova Scotia.)											
Colchester.....	2				2	1		1			
Halifax.....	56	27			29	28	1		26		
Totals of Nova Scotia...	58	27			31	29	1	1	26		
(Prov. of New Brunswick.)											
Charlotte.....	16				16	16			16		
Gloucester.....	4	2			2	2			2		
Kent.....	1	1									
St. John.....	54	28			26	24		2	26		
Westmoreland.....	11				11	9	2		10	1	
York.....	6	4			2	2			2		
Totals of N. Brunswick.	92	35			57	53	2	2	56	1	
(Province of P. E. Island.)											
Prince.....	1				1	1			1		
Queens.....	9	5			4	3	1		3		
Totals of P. E. Island..	10	5			5	4	1		4		
Province of Manitoba.....	11				11	8	2	1	2		
District of Keewatin.....	2	1			1	1			1		
Totals of Canada.....	1,466	276	3		1,187	1,105	46	36	947	56	

CLASSE VI. MENACES, INSULTES ET PAROLES PROFANES—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	De'th — De mort.		Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agric- ul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.			En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.		En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes et villages.	Dis- tricts rur- aux.	Agric- ul- turs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mar- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
					10	5	4	1		3		5	8		5
					5	4	2	1	1	2		2	5		4
					13	2	1	1		5		6	7		8
					9	4	4			2		4	8		5
					3	2	2			1		2	2		3
					6	1		1		1		1	6		1
					3	2	1	1		1		1	3		2
					66	2	2	10	21	12	1	18	36	1	32
					63			12	11	9	1	28	52		13
					281	46	29	42	46	57	3	105	205	6	112
						1	1						1		
						2	2						2		
					23	4		8		2	1	6	9		18
					103	12	3	34	6	24	4	34	56		59
					126	19	6	42	6	26	5	40	68		77
					2					1		1	1		1
					28			7	4	6	1	2	16	2	10
					30			7	4	7	1	3	17	2	11
						2	1			1					2
					25			3	2	5	1	6	14	1	11
					9	2	2	1	4	2	1	1	5		6
					2				2				2		
					36	4	3	4	8	8	2	7	21	1	19
						1		1					1		
					4							2	2		2
					4	1		1				2	3		2
					2	2	1		1				3		1
						1									
					479	73	39	96	65	98	11	157	317	9	222

TABLE I. THREATENING, INSULTING AND PROFANE LANGUAGE.—*Conc.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		donnés.		donnés.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	M F		M F		M F		
			H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F			
Oxford	2	12	.....	1	.....	1	1	6	.....	5	1	20	1
Peel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Perth	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	6	.....
Peterboro.....	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	9	.....
Prescott et Russell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	8	1
Prince Edouard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
Renfrew .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Simcoe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	3
Stormont, Dundas et Glengary.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	1	3	1
Victoria.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Waterloo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Welland.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	25
Wellington.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5
Wentworth.....	6	63	.....	3	1	11	.....	20	12	18	4	1	4
York .....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	27	3	32	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Totaux d'Ontario.....	52	278	1	6	2	25	4	134	28	100	25	549	64	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Beauce .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chicoutimi.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Montréal.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Québec.....	47	62	6	.....	.....	12	2	16	6	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	9	29	2	.....	.....
Totaux de Québec.....	49	71	6	.....	.....	13	3	79	15	30	3	2	.....
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Colchester.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	12	16	.....	2	.....	2	1	6	7	6	4	1	.....
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse..	13	17	.....	2	.....	3	1	7	7	6	4	1	.....
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick)</i>														
Charlotte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Gloucester	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Kent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Jean.....	4	21	.....	4	.....	4	.....	9	3	5	1	.....	.....
Westmoreland.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	2	1	1	.....	.....
York.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick..	10	30	.....	4	.....	6	1	14	6	7	3	13	3
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>														
Prince.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Totaux de l'Île du Prince-Edouard..	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Province de Manitoba.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7	.....
District de Kéwatin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	128	401	7	12	2	48	9	238	57	145	36	573	67	

CLASSE VI. MENACES, INSULTES ET PAROLES PROFANES.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.								RELIGIONS.						
Mode- rate. — Mo- déré.	Immo- derate — Immo- déré.	BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.					Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autr's pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- od- ists — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- terians. — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions — Autr con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.	Can- ada.	—										
5	9	3	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	6	1	.....
6	3	1	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1	1	2	.....
12	3	1	2	1	11	.....	.....	.....	1	9	2	2	1	.....	.....
.....	
11	2	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	4	.....
4	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
6	1	2	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....
31	35	12	17	5	25	7	2	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	60	12	21	6	23	2	2	.....	3	27	14	11	12	.....	.....
166	161	45	63	20	168	23	9	.....	36	92	41	40	38	33	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	40	1	4	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	5	9	.....	97	2	2	.....	.....	102	8	1	1	3	.....
78	44	6	13	.....	121	2	2	.....	.....	125	8	1	1	10	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	5	1	2	1	22	1	.....	1	4	18	2	1	1	2	.....
25	5	1	2	1	24	1	.....	1	6	18	2	1	1	2	.....
.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	18	1	7	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	2	7	3	5	1	7	.....
4	7	.....	1	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	26	1	9	.....	28	2	.....	.....	2	15	3	5	1	14	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	
.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
286	242	53	88	21	349	28	11	1	44	255	54	47	41	63	.....

TABLE I.		CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.						CLASS VI.				
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Luna- cy.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.				
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL				
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	SANS OPTION.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>												
Brant.....	3				3	3			3			
Bruce.....	5				5	5			5			
Carleton.....	4	2			2	2			2			
Elgin.....	2				2	2			1	1		
Essex.....	2				2	2			2			
Frontenac.....	2				2	2			2			
Grey.....	1				1	1			1			
Haldimand.....	3				3	3			3			
Hastings.....	1	1										
Huron.....	8	2			6	6			6			
Kent.....	14	2			12	9	1	2	12			
Lennox and Addington.....	1				1	1			1			
Lincoln.....	6	5			1	1			1			
Middlesex.....	11	2			9	9			9			
Northumberland & Durham.....	1				1	1			1			
Ontario.....	3				3	3			3			
Oxford.....	6				6	6			6			
Perth.....	3	1			2	2			2			
Peterboro.....	1	1										
Simcoe.....	9				9	9			9			
Victoria.....	1				1	1			1			
Waterloo.....	5				5	5			5			
Welland.....	3				3	3			3			
Wellington.....	2				2	2			2			
Wentworth.....	10	4			6	6			6			
York.....	21	6			15	15			15			
Totals of Ontario.....	128	26			102	99	1	2	100	1		
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>												
Gaspé.....	1	1										
Iberville.....	2	2										
Montreal.....	36	8			28	28			24	4		
Quebec.....	4	1			3	3			3			
St. Francis.....	2	2										
Totals of Quebec.....	45	14			31	31			27	4		
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>												
Colchester.....	1	1										
Halifax.....	31	7			24	23	1		24			
Pictou.....	1				1		1		1			
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	33	8			25	23	2		25			
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>												
Albert.....	2				2	2			2			
St. John.....	6	3			3	3			3			
Totals of New Brunswick.....	8	3			5	5			5			
Province of Manitoba.....	2				2	2			2			
Totals of Canada.....	216	51			165	160	3	2	159	5		

CLASSE VI.				CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES ANIMAUX.								TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	Com- mit- ted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agric- ultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.			De' th — De mort	Villes et villa- ges.	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- culteurs.	Com- mer- çants	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
					1					1		1		
					2				1					2
					1						1			1
					1						1	1		
					7	5	3		2		7	5		7
					1			1						1
					6	2	2				3	2		5
					1						1	1		
						3	1				2	2		1
					1						1			1
					5			1			2			3
					2		1		1		2	2		
					27	11	7	2	5	1	18	16		21
					22	6	1	18	1	4		3	17	11
					2			2				1		1
					24	6	1	20	1	4		3	18	12
					23	1		15		4		3	13	9
					1					1				1
					23	2		15		5		3	13	10
						2	1							2
					1	2						3		3
					1	4	1					3		5
					75	23	9	37	1	14	1	27	47	48

TABLE I.	CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.										CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.		
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et au- dessus.		Non donnés.		
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>													
Brant.....	1						1					2	
Bruce.....												5	
Carleton.....		1	1				2					2	
Elgin.....		1		1								1	
Essex.....		1										2	
Frontenac.....		1										1	
Grey.....												3	
Haldimand.....												6	
Hastings.....												1	
Huron.....												3	
Kent.....	3	9			4		5		3			2	
Lennox et Addington.....												1	
Lincoln.....	1			1								2	
Middlesex.....	2	5		1	1		4		1			2	
Northumberland et Durham.....		1					1					3	
Ontario.....												3	
Oxford.....	1	2			1		1		1			2	
Perth.....												3	
Peterboro.....												9	
Simcoe.....												1	
Victoria.....												5	
Waterloo.....												2	
Welland.....												1	
Wellington.....		1					1					1	
Wentworth.....	1	4		1	1		3					1	
York.....		2					1		1			13	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	9	27	1	4	7		19		6			65	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Gaspé.....													
Iberville.....													
Montréal.....	9	13			5		20		3				
Québec.....		2			1				1			1	
St. François.....													
Totaux de Québec.....	9	15			6		20		4			1	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Colchester.....													
Halifax.....	8	16			6		10		6	1		1	
Pictou.....		1					1						
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	8	17			6		11		6	1		1	
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
Albert.....												1	
St. Jean.....		3			1		2					1	
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....		3			1		2					1	
Province de Manitoba.....												2	
Totaux du Canada.....	26	62	1	4	20		52		16	1		70	

CLASSE VI.

CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES ANIMAUX.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Moderate. — Modéré.	Immoderate. — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
1					1						1				
2					2				2						
1					1						1				
1			1						1						
9	3		2	1	6	3		1	2	3	5	1			
1					1										
3	4		2	1	4				3	3		1			
1					1							1			
1	2				3						2		1		
1					1				1						
4	1		1		3	1			2					3	
2			1		1				1			1			
27	10		7	2	24	4		1	12	6	11	2	4		
9	11	1	1		26				25					3	
2					2				2						
11	11	1	1		28				27					3	
18	5	3	5		15	1			11	5	2	3		3	
1							1							1	
19	5	3	5		15	1		1	11	5	2	3		4	
2	1				2									2	
					3				1						
2	1				5				1					4	
59	27	4	13	2	72	5		1	51	11	13	5	15		

TABLE I.		TRESPASS.						CLASS VI.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an etj plus.	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>											
Algoma.....	2				2	2			1		1
Brant.....	27	3	1		23	23			22	1	
Bruce.....	8				8	8			8		
Carleton.....	4	1			3	3			3		
Elgin.....	19	8			11	11			6	5	
Essex.....	30	5	3		22	22			22		
Frontenac.....	10	2			8	8			8		
Grey.....	23	13			10	9	1		10		
Haldimand.....	8				8	8			8		
Halton.....	5				5	5			5		
Hastings.....	28	12			16	15	1		15		1
Huron.....	15				15	15			15		
Kent.....	34	7			27	23	2	2	25	2	
Lambton.....	11				11	11			11		
Lanark.....	5				5	5			5		
Leeds and Grenville.....	15	8			7	7			2	1	4
Lennox and Addington.....	8				8	8			8		
Lincoln.....	12	3			9	8	1		8		
Middlesex.....	29	11			18	18			18		
Norfolk.....	6				6	6			4	2	
Northumberland and Durham.....	38	10			28	28			28		
Ontario.....	9				9	9			8		
Oxford.....	12				12	12			12		
Peel.....	2				2	2				2	
Perth.....	38	10			28	28			27	1	
Peterboro.....	7	5			2	2			2		
Prescott and Russell.....	22	7			15	15			15		
Prince Edward.....	15				15	15			15		
Renfrew.....	7				7	7			7		
Simcoe.....	14	1			13	13			13		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry.....	15	3			12	11	1		6		
Victoria.....	5	1			4	4			4		
Waterloo.....	1				1	1			1		
Welland.....	15	4			11	10		1	11		
Wellington.....	17	7			10	10			7		
Wentworth.....	71	22			49	49			49		
York.....	147	44			103	103			102		
Totals of Ontario.....	734	187	4		543	534	5	4	511	14	6
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Arthabaska.....	1	1									
Beauce.....	1				1	1			1		
Bedford.....	1				1	1				1	
Montréal.....	15	12			3	3			3		
Quebec.....	8				8	7	1		8		
Rimouski.....	5	3			2	2			2		
St. Francis.....	3	2			1	1					
Three Rivers.....	4		2		2	2			2		
Totals of Quebec.....	38	18	2		18	17	1		16	1	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Halifax.....	9	7			2	2			2		

CLASSE VI.					EMPÏÈTEMENT.								TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com-mitted to Reformatories.		Cities and T'wns.	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricul-tural.	Commer-cial.	Domestic	Indus-trial.	Pro-fessional	La-borers	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	De'th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	En-voysés à la prison de Ré-forme.	Villes et vil-lages.	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricul-teurs.	Commerçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fessions libé-rales.	Jour-naliers.	Mar-riés.	En veu-vage.	Célibai-taires.
						1						1			1
						2	3			2		2	1		5
						7				2		8	1	1	8
						2				1		1	2		
						1	2	1	1			1	1		2
						2	2	2				2	2		2
						14	12	6		5	1	11	7	1	16
							3	3					2		1
						2			1						1
									1						2
						6				1		2	1		5
						1				1			2	1	
						1						1	1		
						15	9	6	2		4	8	5		19
						7	2					7	1		8
						1				1		1	1		
						4				1		1	2		2
						43			3	3	18	12	10	3	30
						73	1		6	2	14	26	12		63
						181	35	18	17	6	49	2	83	51	6
							1						1		
							1					1			1
						3			1						3
						8			1	1		5	2		6
							2	2					1		1
							1	1					1		
						11	5	3	2		2	6	5		11
							1			1			1		

TABLE I.		TRESPASS.										CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS.			AGES.									
		INSTRUCTION.			Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.	
		Un-able to read or write.	Ele-mentary.	Superior.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Élé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.					
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		
<i>(Province d'Ontario.)</i>														
Algoma	1							1				1		
Brant												23		
Bruce												7	1	
Carleton												3		
Elgin	1	5			2		4					5		
Essex		10		1	2		5		2			12		
Frontenac		2										8		
Grey		3						2	1			7		
Haldimand												8		
Halton												5		
Hastings		4		1			3					12		
Huron												15		
Kent	5	19		2	5		10	1	6			3		
Lambton												10	1	
Lanark												4	1	
Leeds et Grenville		3					2		1			4		
Lennox et Addington												8		
Lincoln		1							1			6	2	
Middlesex		2						2				16		
Norfolk												4	2	
Northumberland et Durham		6		4	1			1				22		
Ontario		1							1			7	1	
Oxford		1							1			11		
Peel												2		
Perth	5	19		4	7		12	1				4		
Peterboro												2		
Prescott et Russell												15		
Prince Edouard												14	1	
Renfrew												7		
Simcoe												10	3	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry	6	3		1	4		3		1			3		
Victoria												4		
Waterloo												1		
Welland	1							1				10		
Wellington	2	2		2				1	1			6		
Wentworth	7	36		9	10	1	15	2	5	1		6		
York	10	65		34	15		20		7	1		25	1	
Totaux d'Ontario	38	182		58	46	1	81	5	27	2		310	13	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Arthabaska														
Beauce													1	
Bedford	1				1									
Montréal		3		2	1									
Québec	2	6			2		4		1	1				
Rimouski	1	1					2							
St. François		1							1					
Trois-Rivières													2	
Totaux de Québec	4	11		2	4		6		2	1		3		
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Halifax		1								1			1	

CLASSE VI.		EMPIÈTEMENT.								TABLEAU I.					
USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl'terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
1					1					1					
2	4	1			1	4			2	2	1				
7		1			2	7			2	3	4	1			
2			1		1								2		
2	1		1		2					1	2				
4			2		2					3				1	
17	7				19	4	1		2	7	4	8	2		
3					3							1	2		
2	1	1			1					1		1			
6			1		1						1	1			
1	3				6		1			1	2	2	1		
22	2	4	2	1	17					1				1	
8	1				9					7	5	5	2	5	
4	1				1					6	3				
32	11	1			3										
42	33	7	3	1	27	4	1			2	1	1			
155	64	8	13	2	44	4	2		4	11	13	9	12	32	
1					1					4	38				
3					1										
7	1	1	1	1	2							1		1	
1	1				6					2				1	
1					2							1			
13	2	1	1	1	13										
1					1					10	1	2		3	
	1				1					1					

TABLE I.		TRESPASS— <i>Concluded.</i>							CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS,			COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.			
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sation.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- vic- ted 1st.	Con- vic- ted 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
						Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Prince	2				2	1	1		2		
Province of Manitoba.....	13	2			11	11			10		
Totals of Canada.....	796	214	6		576	565	7	4	541	15	6
<i>(Province of Ontario.) FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.</i>											
Brant	1				1	1			1		
Bruce.....	1	1									
Carleton.....	10	3	4		3	3			1	2	
Elgin.....	6	2	2		2	1		1	1	1	
Essex.....	2				2	2				2	
Frontenac.....	9	1	2		6	6					2
Grey.....	2				2	2			1	1	
Hastings.....	39	25	4		10	9	1			8	1
Huron.....	1				1	1				1	
Kent.....	4	3			1	1			1		
Leeds and Grenville.....	4	1	3								
Lincoln.....	2	1			1	1					
Middlesex.....	5				5	4	1			4	
Norfolk.....	10	5			5	3	2			5	
Northumberland & Durham..	1				1	1					1
Ontario.....	5	1			4	4			2	1	
Oxford.....	3				3	3			3		
Peel.....	3				3	3			3		
Perth.....	6	3			3	3				3	
Peterboro.....	2	1			1	1			1		
Renfrew.....	1				1		1			1	
Simcoe.....	4	1	2		1	1			1		
Stormont,Dundas & Gleng'ry	2				2	2			2		
Victoria.....	3	1			2	2			2		
Waterloo.....	2				2	2			2		
Welland.....	4	2			2	2			1	1	
Wellington.....	3				3	3				3	
Wentworth.....	12	1	2		9	9			2	5	
York.....	42	21	13		8	8			7	1	
Totals of Ontario.....	189	73	32		84	78	5	1	31	39	4
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Bedford.....	1				1	1					1
Montreal.....	32	20			12	10	1	1	6	4	
Quebec.....	39	11	1		27	21	3	3	27		
Rimouski.....	2				2	2				2	
Three Rivers.....	8	4	4								
Totals of Quebec.....	82	35	5		42	34	4	4	33	6	1
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Halifax.....	17	2	3		12	7	3	2	4	3	5
Queens.....	3				3	3			1	1	
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	20	2	3		15	10	3	2	5	4	5

CLASSE VI.					EMPIÈTEMENT.—Fin.							TABLEAU I.				
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.				
PENITENTIARY.		Life.	De'th —	Com-mitted to Reformatories.	Cities and T'wns.	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic.	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional.	La-borers.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.	Single.	
PÉNITENCIER.	Deux ans et moins de cinq.															Cinq ans et plus.
						2		2					1		1	
						1							1			
						192	44	21	21	6	52	2	90	59	6	177

CRIMES ET DÉLITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS.

					1	1		1				1	2		
					2	2	1	1							2
4					2	1	2	1		1		1	1		2
					1	1	1								2
1					8	2		1	1	1		3	2		8
					1					1					1
					1							1			1
1					5					3		2	3		2
					1	4	4		1						5
					1					1		1			1
						2	1			1					1
												1	1		1
						2	1					1	1		1
						1				1					
					1	1						2	2		
							1	1							1
															1
					3								1		2
2					8			1		1		5	1		7
					6				1	1		4	5		1
8					39	20	11	5	4	13		20	22		37
							1					1			1
2					11			2		3		5	6		5
					27			15		11		1	21	2	4
						2				1			1		1
2					38	3		17		15		7	28	2	11
1					12			1		6		4	2		9
						3						3			3
1					12	3		1		6		7	2		12

TABLE I.		TRESPASS.— <i>Concluded.</i>										CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
					Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		given.		given.	
		—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	16 ans.	et moins	et moins	et au- dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>														
Prince.....		2					2							
Province de Manitoba.....			1						1			10		
Totaux du Canada.....		42	196	1	60	50	1	89	5	31	3	324	13	
<i>(Province d'Ontario.) FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.</i>														
Brant.....														1
Bruce.....														1
Carleton.....		2						2						1
Elgin.....			1					2						
Essex.....			2		2									
Frontenac.....		1	2		1		2							3
Grey.....			1				1							1
Hastings.....			10		4		4	1	1					
Huron.....			1				1							
Kent.....			1											1
Leeds et Grenville.....														
Lincoln.....		1			1									
Middlesex.....			5				4		1					
Norfolk.....		3	2			2	2	1						
Northumberland et Durham.....			1						1					
Ontario.....			2				1		1					2
Oxford.....														3
Peel.....														3
Perth.....			2				1		1					1
Peterboro.....														1
Renfrew.....			1				1							
Simcoe.....														1
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....		1	1						2					
Victoria.....														1
Waterloo.....														2
Welland.....			1				1							1
Wellington.....		1	2		1		1			1				
Wentworth.....			9		3		5		1					
York.....			6				4		2					2
Totaux d'Ontario.....		9	50		5	1	8	32	2	10	1	23	2	
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Bedford.....			1					1						
Montréal.....			8	1		2	9	1						
Québec.....		5	22				11		16					
Rimouski.....		2					1	1						
Trois-Rivières.....														
Totaux de Québec.....		7	31	1		2	22	2	16					
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>														
Halifax.....		4	8		3		5		4					
Queens.....		2	1			2		1						
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....		6	9		3		7		5					

CLASSE VI.		EMPIÈTEMENT.—Fin.								TABLEAU I.						
USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.								RELIGIONS.						
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
Moderate	Immoderate	BRITISH ISLES.					Canada	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.
		LES BRITANNIQUES.															Protestants	Autres
Moderé.	Immodéré.	England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.			Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens	Autres confessions.	
1	1					2					1	1				
1														1		
170	68	24	24	5	155	24	5			8	94	36	33	22	46	
CRIMES ET DÉLITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS.																
2						2					2					
1	1					2						1			1	
1	1					2					2					
1	2		2			1					3					
1						1						1				
10			3			7					2				8	
1			1											1		
1						1								1		
1	4		2			2					2			1		
1	1	1	1			4	1				1	1	1	1		
4		1				1						1				
	2							1							1	
2					1										1	
	1					1	1				1				1	
	1															
	1					1						1				
2	1					1	2				1		2			
1	8	2	2	1	4						4	1			4	
3	3		1		3	2					1	1	3	1		
33	27	5	11	2	34	7	1				20	9	11	4	15	
	1					1								1		
2	1	2	1		8						4				7	
26	1		1		26						27					
2					2						2					
30	3	2	2		37						33			1	7	
9	3	3			9						3	3	2		4	
3			1		2					1	1		1			
12	3	3	1		11					1	4	3	3		4	

TABLE I. FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOM.—*Conc.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	—	
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.
									Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>										
St. John.....	2	1			1	1				
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>										
Queens.....	3	1	1		1	1		1		
Province of British Columbia	6	4	1		1		1			1
District of Keewatin.....	1	1								
North West Territories.....	2				2	2		1	1	
Totals of Canada.....	305	117	42		146	126	13	7	71	50

(Province of Ontario)

VAGRANCY.

Algoma.....	12	5		2	5	4	1			2	3
Brant.....	18	2			16	6	4	6	6	10	
Bruce.....	10				10	10			10		
Carleton.....	73	25		6	42	23	11	8	41	1	
Elgin.....	28	20			8	8			2	6	
Essex.....	20	1		2	17	8	9		2	10	5
Frontenac.....	66	19		1	46	17	15	14	7	39	
Grey.....	193	39			154	138	10	6	153	1	
Haldimand.....	18				18	18			2	16	
Halton.....	42			1	41	41			3	38	
Hastings.....	50	25		3	22	9	3	10	8	11	3
Huron.....	34	1		5	28	28			22	6	
Kent.....	21	10		5	6	4	1	1		5	1
Lambton.....	39				39	39			11	28	
Lanark.....	9			1	8	8			8		
Leeds and Grenville.....	53	13		3	37	22	6	9	11	26	
Lennox and Addington.....	15			7	8	8			8		
Lincoln.....	31	7		2	22	18	1	3		6	
Middlesex.....	216	104		6	106	66	7	33	27	77	1
Norfolk.....	13				13	13			1	12	
Northumberland & Durham.....	33	8			25	21	4		3	22	
Ontario.....	14				14	14				14	
Oxford.....	144	44		2	98	98			92	6	
Peel.....	3			1	2	2				2	
Perth.....	55	5			50	26	1	23	26	24	
Peterboro.....	25	3		1	21	10	2	9	2	17	
Prince-Edward.....	3				3	3				3	
Renfrew.....	9				9	9			1	8	
Simcoe.....	13			3	10	10			2	8	
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	4	2			2	2				2	
Victoria.....	7	2		2	3	2	1			3	
Waterloo.....	16				16	16			16		
Welland.....	53	4		1	48	45		3	38	10	
Wellington.....	46	6		4	37	33	3	1	6	19	
Wentworth.....	203	29		1	162	162			146	16	
York.....	105				105	105			1	104	
Totals of Ontario.....	1,694	373		4	66	1,251	1,046	79	126	655	552

CLASSE VI.					CRIMES ET DÉLITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS.—Fin.							TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com-mit- ted to Refor- ma-tories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.														Life.	En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes et villages.	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
1				1							1			
					1	1						1		
				1			1							1
					1							1		
12				91	28	12	24	4	34		35	54	2	61
VAGABONDAGE.														
					3					2	1			3
				10	4			3	5		3		8	5
				42			1		3		9	5	15	21
				5	3			3	1	1	3	2		6
				10	5			1		2	9	3	1	10
				41				10	1		25	6		35
				54	97	1	3	13	12		122	8	11	127
				19	3	2			2		5	5	3	12
				5	1				1		2	3	1	2
				23	7	1		5	6		17	8	3	22
				8	4		1	2	2		8	4		18
			1	53			4	3	14		37	13	30	54
				16	5	1		1	5		7	5	2	14
				36	13	1		1	11	2	32	8	13	26
				31	17	1	7		9		20	11	15	22
				15	6			3	1		13	9		12
				1	1				1		1			2
				3					1		2		1	2
				3	5			1			6	3		5
				23	1				4	1	21	5	2	27
				136	12	1	7	17	30		70	39	23	88
				94	2		2	12	7		37	13	10	73
			1	628	189	8	25	75	116	8	450	150	138	586

TABLE I. FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOM.—*Contc.* CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.	
	—	—	—	Moins de	16 ans	21 ans	40 ans et	Non		Non		Non	
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	16 ans.	et moins de 21.	et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	donnés.		donnés.		donnés.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
St. Jean.....	1					1							
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Édouard.)</i>													
Queens.....		1						1					
Province de la Colombie-Britannique		1				1							
District de Kéwatin.....											1	1	
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	2												
Totaux du Canada.....	25	92	1	8	1	17	61	4	27	1	24	3	

(Province d'Ontario.)

VAGRANCY.

Algoma.....	2	1					3					2	
Brant.....	6	8					3	4	2	4	1	2	
Bruce.....												10	
Carleton.....	37	4	1			5	5	9	5	17			1
Elgin.....	1	7			1	1	2	1	3				
Essex.....		14		1			9	1	2	1	1	2	
Frontenac.....	24	17					3	7	21	9	1	4	
Grey.....	54	97		10		10	1	68	4	58		2	1
Haldimand.....												17	1
Halton.....												41	
Hastings.....	4	18		2		4		5	1	5	5		
Huron.....												26	2
Kent.....	1	5				1		1	1	3			
Lambton.....												34	5
Lanark.....												8	
Leeds et Grenville.....	16	19		2		2		15	3	10	2	2	1
Lennox et Addington.....												7	1
Lincoln.....	4	18		5	1	1	3	4	2	6			
Middlesex.....	44	51		6	1	6	2	27	5	41	10	7	1
Norfolk.....												11	2
Northumberland et Durham.....	8	13			1	2	2	5	2	6	3	3	1
Ontario.....												8	6
Oxford.....	12	34	3			2		19	2	25	1	45	4
Peel.....												1	1
Perth.....	10	37	1	3		4	4	12		19	6		2
Peterboro.....	9	12				2		4	2	10	3		
Prince-Édouard.....												3	
Renfrew.....												5	4
Simcoe.....												4	6
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	1	1							1	1			
Victoria.....	3							2					
Waterloo.....												16	
Welland.....	2	6				1		5		1	1	32	8
Wellington.....	24	12						17	1	14	4		1
Wentworth.....	44	107		5	4	4	2	34	17	77	8	9	2
York.....	8	90		1		3	9	21	27	27	10	2	5
Totaux d'Ontario.....	314	571	5	36	7	43	32	265	87	339	82	299	61

CLASSE VI.

CRIMES ET DÉLITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							
Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'h of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.
		England and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.											
1									1						
1					1									1	
1							1				1				
2					2										
80	33	10	14	2	85	8	2		1	58	13	14	5	27	

VAGABONDAGE.

3	3	4	5	1	1	2			3	1	6		1		
1	40	1	4	2	34	1			32	2			1	7	
2	6	3	1		3	1			3	3	1		1	1	
4	10	1	6	1	4	2	1		7	3	3	1	1		
27	14	3	27		11				24					17	
67	84	38	57	2	46	6	2		45	70	8	16	2	2	
12	10	1	4	1	14	2			7					15	
	6		1		4	1			2	3	1				
17	17	2	4		25	3			1	19	1	1	1	11	
9	13	5	2	5	10				3	5	5	1			
35	62	20	35	11	20	8	3		6	18	19	8	20	3	
16	5	4	6		10		1			6	9	1	5		
17	30	15	12	3	11	3	3	1	2	17	20	4	4	1	
37	11	14	14	4	11	4	1		2	13	21	2	9	1	
8	13	5	10		6					10	10		1		
3	2	1			1	2				1	1		1		
											2				
2	6		1		2	5				5	2	1			
9	5	9	11	4	9	4			1	14	6	8	5		
64	87	35	59	9	39	6	2	1		54				97	
6	90	25	25	10	35	3			6	37	25	13	17		
339	525	186	284	54	302	51	14	2	21	322	208	56	83	155	

TABLE I.		VAGRANCY.— <i>Concluded.</i>							CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ed.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS,			SEN- TENCE.			
					Total.	Con- vic- ted 1st.	Con- vic- ted 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ETÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Arthabaska	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	2
Chicoutimi.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Iberville.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	4	6
Joliette.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montmagny	7	.....	3	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	1
Montreal.....	693	107	.....	.....	586	586	.....	.....	421	164
Ottawa.....	63	16	.....	.....	47	42	4	1	45	2
Quebec.....	356	51	.....	4	301	124	10	167	292	3
Richelieu.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Rimouski.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	4	2
St. Francis.....	11	3	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	3	1
Terrebonne.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals of Quebec.....	1,154	177	3	9	965	782	15	168	774	184	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Halifax.....	68	5	.....	1	62	26	6	30	13	21
Yarmouth.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	26
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	70	5	.....	1	64	28	6	30	12	23
<i>(Prov. of New Brunswick.)</i>											
St John.....	255	192	.....	2	61	42	.....	19	12	49
York.....	20	4	.....	.....	16	11	.....	5	14	2
Totals of N. Brunswick.....	275	196	.....	2	77	53	.....	24	26	51
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Prince.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Queens.....	28	7	.....	.....	21	6	10	5	6	15
Totals of P. E. Island.....	29	7	.....	.....	22	7	10	5	7	15
Province of Manitoba.....	60	7	.....	6	47	43	1	3	13	34
Totals of Canada.....	3,282	765	7	84	2,426	1,959	111	356	1,487	339	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.											
Algoma.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Brant.....	13	1	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	.....
Bruce.....	18	1	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	16	.....
Carleton.....	32	13	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	19	.....
Elgin.....	12	2	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....
Essex.....	47	6	2	.....	39	38	1	.....	38	.....
Frontenac.....	40	20	1	.....	19	19	.....	.....	18	1
Grey.....	25	2	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	22	1
Haldimand.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Halton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Hastings.....	27	14	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....
Huron.....	41	7	.....	.....	34	34	.....	.....	34	.....
Kent.....	42	9	2	.....	31	29	1	1	31	.....
Lambton.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	26	4

CLASSE VI.					VAGABONDAGE.—Fin.							TABLEAU I.			
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th	Com-mit-ted to Reform-atories.	Cities and Towns.	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricul-tural.	Com-mer-cial.	Do-mestic.	Indus-trial.	Pro-fes-sional.	La-borers.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie.	De mort.	En-voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Villes et vil-lages.	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricul-teurs.	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-rales.	Jour-naliers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.
						4						4	1		3
						1					1		1		
						10	1			2		7	3	2	5
						4	2					1	1		2
				1	475	7	1	61	16	110	1	146	145	41	397
					40	7	2	4		8		20	16		22
				1	282	19	3	23	13	20	4	105	43	64	194
					1							1	1		
					3	3	3					1	3		3
					3					1		2			4
					1							1			1
				2	805	56	12	88	29	141	6	288	214	107	631
					55	6		4	9	8		17	15	3	41
					2								1		
					57	6		4	9	8		17	16	3	41
					46	4		3	1	12		21	6	11	44
					11	5		1		6		9	1		15
					57	9		4	1	18		30	7	11	59
						1		1							1
					21					1		17			21
					21	1		1		1		17			22
					7	9		5		1		1	15	1	1
				3	1,575	270	20	127	114	285	14	803	402	260	1,340
DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.															
						1						1	1		
						10			5	2		1	9		1
						3	3						4		2
						4	1	1	1	1		2	4		
						6			3	2		1	4		2
						2	2	2	1			1	3		
						5	3			2	3	1	2	6	2
						9	2	1	2		4	1	3	10	1

TABLE I.

VAGRANCY.—*Concluded.*

CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .										
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sup- erior.	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not		
				Years.	and	and	and over	given.		given.		given.		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.		Non donnés.		Non donnés.		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>														
Arthabaska.....	4			1	2	1								
Chicoutimi.....		1											1	
Iberville.....	6	4				6		2					2	
Joliette.....														
Montmagny.....	2	2			1	2			1					
Montréal.....	204	379	4	46	1 122	14 199	73 80	50 1						
Ottawa.....	15	23	1	1	10	3 18	3 8						4	
Québec.....	178	118	5	2	1 21	1 68	43 104	61						
Richelieu.....	1						1							
Rimouski.....	6			2		1	3							
St. François.....	3	1			1	1	1							
Terrebonne.....	1												1	
Totaux de Québec.....	420	528	10	52	2 158	19 298	121 194	112 9						
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse)</i>														
Halifax.....	38	22	1	4		2 2	21 11	17 4	1					
Yarmouth.....	1						1							
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse...	39	22	1	4		2 2	22 11	18 4	1					
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>														
St Jean.....	30	31		1	1	6	2 26	5 11	9					
York.....	2	13	1			4		7		5				
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick...	32	44	1	1	1	10	2 33	5 16	9					
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard)</i>														
Prince.....		1								1				
Queens.....	13	8		4		8		8		1				
Totaux de l'Île du Prince-Edouard	13	9		4		8		8		2				
Province de Manitoba.....	10	3	3					9	1	7			29	1
Totaux du Canada.....	818	1,177	20	97	10 221	55 635	225 576	207 308					62	

(Province d'Ontario.)

MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.

Algoma.....										1			1	
Brant.....													12	
Bruce.....													17	
Carleton.....	1	3	5					6	3	1	8		1	
Elgin.....		6				1							4	
Essex.....	1	2	1					1		4			34	
Frontenac.....		6		1		1							16	1
Grey.....		3						3		1			18	1
Haldimand.....													1	
Halton.....													4	
Hastings.....		7	1					3		5			5	
Huron.....													34	
Kent.....	1	10											21	
Lambton.....								4		6			30	

CLASSE VI.

VAGABONDAGE.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.								
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.															
Moderate.	Immoderate.	BRITISH ISLES.					Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.
		Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.														Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens.	Autres confessions.
4	6					4					4						
						1					1						
						9			1		9			1			
						4					4						
127	457	29	120	13	404	15	4				489				94		
9	35				6						27	1			1		
108	195	6	111	5	170	4	5				250	42		3	6		
1					1						1						
2	4				6						6						
1	3		1		2	1					1				3		
1					1						1						
251	704	35	232	18	608	20	9	1			793	43		4	104		
26	33	5	16	1	35	2		2	4	44	6	1	2	3			
	1				1									1			
26	34	5	16	1	36	2		2	4	44	6	1	2	4			
6	55	2	17		36	5	1		6	37	2	1	1	1			
1	15		1		15				3	8	2						
7	70	2	18		51	5	1		9	45	4	1	1	1			
1		1															
	21				21					1					7		
										14							
1	21	1			21					15					7		
4	12				15	1				6					1		
628	1,356	229	550	73	1,033	79	24	5	34	1,225	261	58	90	272			

DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.

1		1									1					
9		1			8	1				5	2				2	
5	1	2			4	1				4	4	1			1	
3	1		1		1	3						4				
6			4		2					3					3	
3			1	1	2					1		1	2			
8		3			5										8	
10	1	1	2	2	5	1				2	2	5	2			

TABLE I.		MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.—Continued.							CLASS VI.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de deux réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Lanark	4				4	4			4		
Leeds and Grenville.....	34	10			24	19	4	1	24		
Lennox and Addington	18				18	18			18		
Lincoln.....	35	6			29	29			26		
Middlesex	63	5			58	58			56	2	
Norfolk	24				24	24			24		
Northumberland & Durham ..	70	7	1		62	60		2	62		
Ontario.....	19				19	19			19		
Oxford.....	50	3			47	47			47		
Peel.....	5	1			4	4			4		
Perth.....	30	9			21	21			21		
Peterboro	17	4			13	11	2		13		
Prescott and Russell.....	12	1			11	11			11		
Prince Edward.....	13	1			12	12			12		
Renfrew.....	5	1			4	4			4		
Simcoe.....	65	4			61	61			61		
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	18	1			17	17			17		
Victoria.....	24	4			20	20			20		
Waterloo.....	12				12	12			12		
Welland.....	16	1			15	15			15		
Wellington.....	12	1			11	11			10	1	
Wentworth.....	43	17			26	26			21	1	
York.....	87	20	1		66	64		2	63	3	
Totals of Ontario.....	1,011	172	7		832	818	8	6	809	14	
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Beauce.....	1				1		1		1		
Bedford.....	2	2									
Chicoutimi.....	1	1									
Montmagny.....	1	1									
Montreal	147	35			112	112			52	57	
Quebec.....	355	200			155	145	4	6	15	140	
Richelieu.....	2				2	2			2		
Rimouski.....	15	3			12	12			12		
Saguenay.....	1				1	1			1		
St. Francis.....	3				3	3			3		
Three Rivers.....	1				1	1			1		
Totals of Quebec.....	529	242			287	276	5	6	87	197	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Halifax.....	63	17			46	45	1		22	16	
Lunenburg.....	1				1	1			1		
Yarmouth.....	2	1			1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia..	66	18			48	47	1		23	16	
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
St. John.....	32	10	1		21	19		2	7	7	
Westmoreland	1				1	1				1	
York.....	1				1	1			1		
Totals of New Brunswick.	34	10	1		23	21		2	8	8	

CLASSE VI.					DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.— <i>Suite.</i>								TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'was — Villes et villag- es.	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants.	Do- mestic. — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional. — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — À vie													
					14	5	3	4		2		1	15		3
					9			1		6		3	7		2
					1										1
					10	1		2	1	2		6	5	2	4
					1							1	1		
					6	4	3	1	1	4		1	5		5
					4					1					1
												1	2	1	1
						1				1					
					4	2	1	1		2		1	4		2
					2			2					1		1
					2				2				2		
					3		1				2		1		2
					23	2	1	5	4	7	1	5	13	2	9
					29			13	1	4	3	7	10	1	17
					147	28	13	38	24	36	8	37	107	6	56
						1	1								1
					64	5		95	2	8		4	38	3	70
					21			143	7	3		2	40		115
						2		1							
					1	11		1	1	2		7	8		4
						1			1						1
					2	1						3			1
					88	21	1	210	11	13		16	86	3	192
					29	7		17	2	3		8	7		29
					1			1							1
					30	7		18	2	3		8	7		30
					21			20				1	8		13
					1			1							1
					1				1				1		
					23			21	1			1	9		14

TABLE I. MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.—Continued.		CLASS VI.											
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Su-perior	Under 16	16 Years	21 Years	40 Years	Not		Not		Not	
				Years.	and	and	and over.	given.		donnés.		donnés.	
				—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure.	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	M F		M F		M F		
			H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	
Lanark.....												4	6
Leeds et Grenville.....		18			1	10	7					18	20
Lennox et Addington.....												57	24
Lincoln.....	3	6				5	4					51	18
Middlesex.....		1					1					39	4
Norfolk.....												20	9
Northumberland et Durham.....	1	10		1	5	1	4					11	1
Ontario.....		1					1					59	2
Oxford.....	1	7	2	1	7							11	4
Peel.....												11	1
Perth.....		1				1						4	
Peterboro.....		4		1	1	1	1					11	1
Prescott et Russell.....												11	1
Prince Edouard.....												4	
Renfrew.....												59	2
Simcoe.....			1									11	
Stormont, Dundas et Glengarry.....	2	3	1		5		1					18	
Victoria.....		2			1		1					11	
Waterloo.....												13	
Welland.....		2				1	1					8	
Wellington.....		3				3						1	1
Wentworth.....	1	24		2	13	1	8	1	1			37	2
York.....	1	24	3	3	2	16	1	4	1				
Totaux d'Ontario.....	12	143	14	4	11	87	5	53	4	659	9		
<i>(Province de Québec.)</i>													
Beauce.....					1								
Bedford.....													
Chicoutimi.....													
Montmagny.....													
Montréal.....	2	79	1		9	1	80	2	16	2	2		
Québec.....	19	133	3		13		19		23		2		
Richelieu.....													
Rimouski.....	8	4		2	6	2	2						
Saguenay.....	1											1	
St. François.....	1	2				1		1			1		
Trois-Rivières.....												1	
Totaux de Québec.....	31	218	4		25	1	206	4	42	2	6	1	
<i>(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)</i>													
Halifax.....	17	29		5		7	18	1	4		11		
Lunenburg.....												1	
Yarmouth.....	1				1								
Totaux de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	18	29		5	1	7	18	1	4		12		
<i>(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.)</i>													
St. Jean.....	7	14			2		16		3				
Westmoreland.....	1						1						
York.....			1				1						
Totaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.....	8	14	1		2		18		3				

CLASSE VI.

DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.—*Suite.*

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						
Mo- de- ré.	Immo- de- ré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Ca- na- da	Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Aut- res pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists — Méth- odistes.	Pres- by- terians. — Pres- byte- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Aut- res con- fes- sions.
		Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.											
18					18				1	1		1		15	
8	1	1	1		1	6				1	2	5			
1															
9	2	3	2		5	1				1	4	3	1	1	
1										1					
6	3				10				1	2		4	1		
1															
4		1			1					1	1	1	1		
1															
4	2				6					3	1		2		
2					2							1		1	
3			1		1					2					
15	10	5	3		14	3	1			2		1			
20	8	3	2		20	3			2	3	6	7	9		
140	29	21	16	7	107	17	4		4	35	25	34	18	48	
					1					1					
80	11	31	1	4	66	6	4			42				70	
	75	53	24	29	16	6	23	4		63				89	
					2					2					
10	1				12					11			1		
1					1					1					
2		1			2									3	
93	87	85	25	33	100	12	27	4		120			1	162	
30	5	4	1	2	19	1	3	7	1	23	5	1	2	4	
	1				1					1					
30	6	4	1	2	20	1	3	7	1	24	5	1	2	4	
3	18	3	4	1	6	1	5	1	1	9	4			6	
	1				1					1					
	1				1							1			
3	20	3	4	1	8	1	5	1	1	10	4	1		6	

TABLE I.

MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.—*Concluded.*

CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Tri- al.	De- tain- ed for Luna- cy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. SANS OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.				Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over — Un an et plus.	
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
Prince.....	2				2	2			2		
Queens.....	17	8			9	9			8	1	
Totals of P. E. Island.....	19	8			11	11			10	1	
Province of Manitoba.....	21	3			18	17	1		18		
Prov. of British Columbia.....	9				9	8	1		6	3	
District of Keewatin.....	10		3		7	7			7		
Totals of Canada.....	1,699	453	11		1,235	1,205	16	14	968	239	
GRAND TOTALS.											
Province of Ontario.....	26,584	7,675	532	66	18,311	16,723	740	848	15,198	2,163	200
Province of Quebec.....	8,248	2,259	114	9	5,866	5,160	230	476	4,202	1,320	22
Province of Nova Scotia.....	2,439	755	28	1	1,655	1,427	101	127	1,395	118	52
Prov. of New Brunswick.....	2,379	875	29	2	1,473	1,268	32	173	1,285	150	
Province of P. E. Island.....	600	117	14		469	333	103	33	417	46	1
Province of Manitoba.....	379	75	27	6	271	248	13	10	172	74	
Prov. of British Columbia.....	83	29	7		47	40	5	2	17	20	4
District of Keewatin.....	129	28	3		98	95	2	1	91	5	2
North West Territories.....	33	14			19	17	2		5	10	
Canada.....	40,874	11,827	754	84	28,209	25,311	1,228	1,670	22,782	3,906	281

NOTE.—It will probably be observed that throughout the preceding Table there are frequent discre-
either the sentences have been "suspended" or the persons charged "bound over to keep the Peace."
In "Miscellaneous Minor Offences" the comparatively large number of persons sentenced to
"Refusing to do their duty" or "Desertion from their vessels."

CLASSE VI.					DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.—Fin.										TABLEAU I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort	Com-mitted to Re-forma-tories. — En-vo-yés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes et villa-ges.	Rural Dis-tricts. — Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer-cial. — Com-merçants	Domestic — —	Indus-trial. — —	Pro-fes-sional — —	La-borers — —	Mar-ried. — —	Wi-dowed — —	Single. — —		
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.															Agri-cultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer-cial. — Com-merçants	Domestic — —	Indus-trial. — —	Pro-fes-sional — —	La-borers — —	Mar-ried. — —	Wi-dowed — —	Single. — —
						2						2			2		
					8	1	1	1			1	3	5	1	2		
					8	3	1	1		1	1	5	5	1	4		
					3	4	2	1	2			1	3		2		
						7		1	1	5					6		
						7						7			7		
					299	77	17	320	41	58	9	75	217	10	311		
GRANDS TOTAUX.																	
155	46	1	4	79	8,973	1,897	673	1,162	1,047	2,383	116	4,228	4,552	746	5,622		
150	24		1	59	4,805	573	163	1,363	292	986	47	1,690	2,075	335	3,342		
24	5			5	1,370	157	28	422	135	354	41	410	467	103	905		
15	5	1			1,270	122	44	241	52	275	7	629	376	47	979		
3	1				355	114	76	76	7	79	14	181	127	9	307		
4	6				72	54	12	20	26	9	2	22	67	2	40		
4	2				10	35	1	6	2	9		18	1		25		
						97		16	2	2		35	14		40		
1	1				1	10	1	1		3	1		4		9		
356	90	2	5	143	16,856	3,059	998	3,307	1,563	4,100	228	7,213	7,683	1,242	11,269		

pancies between the numbers of persons convicted and sentenced. In every instance of this description imprisonment are chiefly composed of sailors who have been convicted of either "Disobeying orders,"

TABLE I.

MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.—*Concluded.*

CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .									
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure.	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F
<i>(Prov. de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)</i>													
Prince.....		2	1	1	1								
Queens.....	3	5	1			4	4	1					
Totaux de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.....	3	7	1	1	1	4	4	1					
Province de Manitoba.....	1	4			1	6						11	
Province de la Colombie-Britannique.....	4	3				1						8	
District de Kéwatin.....		7										7	
Totaux du Canada.....	77	416	20	10	41	8 340	10 106	7 703				10	
GRAND TOTALS.													
Province d'Ontario.....	2,013	8,973	163	617	47 1026	175 4817	640 3200	535 6816	438				
Province de Québec.....	1,844	3,253	64	216	13 815	128 2726	484 1067	304 105	7				
Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	489	1,019	3	92	1 170	36 788	138 246	45 134	4				
Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.....	346	1,039	24	38	2 214	10 782	60 262	47 57	5				
Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.....	123	341	3	12	77	4 263	3 99	10 1					
Province de Manitoba.....	28	66	18	5	10	71	3 32	2 146	2				
Province de la Colombie-Britannique.....	13	21	2	3	2	18	1 8	14 1					
District de Kéwatin.....	11	44			2	19	5	66 6					
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	10	6	2		2	3	2	10 2					
Canada.....	4,877	14,762	279	983	63 2318	353 9487	1329 4921	939 7349	465				

OBSERVATION — On remarquera probablement que dans le tableau précédent, il existe souvent des de ces cas, les sentences ont été suspendues, ou les personnes accusées "ont donné caution qu'elles dans les "Divers petits délits," les personnes condamnées à la prison, et dont le nombre est désobéi aux ordres,"—"d'avoir refusé d'accomplir leur devoir" ou "d'avoir déserté leurs navires."

CLASSE VI.

DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.								RELIGIONS.						
Moderate. — Modéré.	Immoderate. — Immodéré.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens	Protestants. — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	
		England and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.												
2	5	1			2				2					5		
4	5	1			8				4					5		
6	5	1			10				6					5		
2	3				5						1			6		
7		1				1	5		1					1	5	
	7						7							7		
281	157	114	47	43	250	32	51	12	6	198	34	37	21	239	9	

GRANDS TOTAUX.

4,312	6,769	1,562	2,599	613	5,479	697	194	12	316	4,152	1,944	1,279	1,246	1,863	9
1,669	2,840	377	807	169	4,148	105	106	12	7	4,705	142	11	76	811	14
1,062	432	104	151	31	1,093	55	18	62	88	834	269	46	100	170	.....
196	1,207	49	229	24	1,013	57	26	7	91	788	125	55	61	253	9
70	388	11	26	.....	417	3	2	8	4	251	4	3	15	184	.....
44	55	5	3	5	88	14	2	.....	1	46	3	8	6	40	1
20	12	4	10	1	15	3	11	1	.....	21	4	1	.....	6	7
24	31	.....	7	.....	33	6	12	.....	.....	25	4	3	4	15	.....
14	2	.....	1	1	10	2	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....
7,411	11,736	2,112	3,833	874	12,296	942	373	102	507	10,826	2,496	1,406	1,508	3,317	40

différences entre le nombre de personnes reconnues coupables et celui des condamnés. Dans chacun garderaient la paix.”
comparativement grand, sont principalement des matelots qui ont été trouvés coupables soit “d’avoir

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.											
CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	Persons charged.	Acquitted.	Committed for Trial.	Detained for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Convicted 1st.	Convicted 2nd.	Re-iterated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over.
Personnes accusées.	Acquittés.	Emprisonnés sur accusation.	Emprisonnés pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	—	Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.	
Class No. I.											
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>											
Ontario.....	4,149	1,022	97	.....	3,030	2,849	97	84	2,682	240	30
Quebec.....	1,497	560	30	.....	907	868	27	12	735	146	5
Nova Scotia.....	426	190	7	.....	229	205	16	8	200	12	2
New Brunswick.....	322	126	9	.....	187	178	3	6	157	24	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	118	39	5	.....	74	59	12	3	68	5	.....
Manitoba.....	77	10	3	.....	64	57	4	3	52	8	.....
British Columbia.....	14	6	3	.....	5	4	1	.....	2	2	.....
District of Keewatin.....	11	4	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	6	1	.....
North West Territories.....	8	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals of Class No. I....	6,622	1,961	154	.....	4,507	4,231	160	116	3,904	438	37
Class No. II.											
<i>Offences against property with violence.</i>											
Ontario.....	206	87	34	.....	85	66	8	11	.....	27	13
Quebec.....	98	33	.....	.....	65	45	11	9	.....	27	1
Nova Scotia.....	14	1	.....	.....	13	10	2	1	.....	4	5
New Brunswick.....	13	4	2	.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	8	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Manitoba.....	8	4	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
District of Keewatin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North West Territories.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Class No. II..	350	135	39	.....	176	131	24	21	.....	63	21
Class No. III.											
<i>Offences against property without violence.</i>											
Ontario.....	2,880	1,191	275	.....	1,414	1,229	86	99	198	871	99
Quebec.....	1,111	376	49	.....	686	561	60	65	34	430	15
Nova Scotia.....	238	09	9	.....	140	120	10	10	92	23	3
New Brunswick.....	144	77	12	.....	55	48	3	4	7	36	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	62	25	8	.....	29	22	3	4	8	18	.....
Manitoba.....	74	28	19	.....	27	26	.....	1	2	17	.....
British Columbia.....	26	13	3	.....	10	9	1	.....	.....	4	1
District of Keewatin.....	12	3	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	4	4	1
North West Territories.....	16	6	.....	.....	10	8	2	.....	.....	9	.....
Totals of Class No. III.	4,563	1,808	375	.....	2,380	2,032	165	183	345	1,412	119

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

SENTENCE.					RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	Cities and T'wns — — Villes et villages.	Rural Dis- tricts. — — Districts de rur- aux.	Agricultural. — — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — — Com- mer- çants.	Domestic — — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Ma- riés.	Wid- owed — — En- veu- vage.	Single. — — Céliba- taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.														
17	14	1	4	2	1,034	261	101	158	107	310	20	486	631	22	643
13	3	.....	1	1	750	123	46	198	32	171	8	311	409	10	504
1	1	.....	.....	.....	153	39	13	37	20	56	5	42	73	62	51
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	30	12	28	9	30	.....	56	52	.....	105
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	55	19	5	7	2	19	2	38	15	.....	42
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	10	4	3	4	3	1	5	17	.....	7
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2
33	22	1	5	3	2,136	496	182	432	174	590	36	943	1,199	94	1,359
29	9	.....	.....	5	63	18	.....	3	1	35	1	39	17	.....	68
25	7	.....	.....	4	42	21	1	4	.....	15	.....	38	22	1	39
3	1	.....	.....	.....	9	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	4
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
60	20	.....	.....	9	118	51	1	9	1	50	3	93	39	1	119
91	16	.....	.....	62	924	308	55	124	101	223	12	528	296	46	933
107	14	.....	.....	49	548	127	23	56	11	137	9	347	179	26	438
17	.....	.....	.....	3	99	28	1	14	15	25	5	47	37	1	89
9	1	.....	.....	.....	39	15	1	7	1	3	.....	31	11	1	43
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	5	.....	2	.....	4	1	14	5	.....	23
4	4	.....	.....	.....	11	10	3	2	1	1	.....	5	4	.....	8
4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
236	36	.....	.....	114	1,650	511	83	208	130	396	28	979	531	74	1,548

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Su-perior	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not given.	
				Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et au-dessus.		Non donnés.	
	In-capable de lire ou d'écrire.	Elé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
H				F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	
Classe I.													
<i>Outrages contre la personne.</i>													
Ontario.....	200	1,091	25	87	10	145	13	677	40	291	37	1658	72
Québec.....	216	492	9	17	1	113	10	505	59	153	16	30	2
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	58	130	.....	7	1	26	5	92	15	32	3	45	2
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	45	110	2	5	1	29	5	84	4	26	3	29	1
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	16	58	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	40	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	6	16	2	.....	.....	2	.....	15	1	8	.....	38	.....
Colombie-Britannique.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
District de Kéwatin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Totaux classe No. I.....	546	1,903	38	116	13	337	33	1416	119	526	59	1808	78
Classe II.													
<i>Outrages avec violence contre la propriété.</i>													
Ontario.....	10	73	.....	4	.....	25	.....	47	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Québec.....	23	7	.....	7	.....	17	.....	32	2	4	1	2	.....
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	3	8	.....	3	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombie-Britannique.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District de Kéwatin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux classe No. II.....	38	96	.....	15	.....	47	.....	94	5	10	1	4	.....
Classe III.													
<i>Outrages sans violence contre la propriété.</i>													
Ontario.....	330	913	13	258	15	210	27	498	60	180	26	133	7
Québec.....	217	257	7	101	3	153	28	257	30	79	13	22	.....
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	60	65	1	11	.....	24	4	67	8	15	2	8	1
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	19	36	.....	4	.....	19	.....	20	.....	8	2	2	.....
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	11	17	.....	5	.....	11	1	9	1	1	.....	1	.....
Manitoba.....	4	11	2	5	.....	1	.....	14	.....	2	.....	4	1
Colombie-Britannique.....	2	7	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
District de Kéwatin.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Totaux classe No. III.....	649	1,310	25	388	18	421	60	871	99	289	43	184	9

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

USE OF LIQUORS.		BIRTH PLACES.								RELIGIONS.							
USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.															
Mo- derate	Immo- derate	BRITISH ISLES.					Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foe- ign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- odists.	Pres- by- terians.	Protes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.	—	—	Etats Unis.	Au- tres pays étran- gers.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens	—	Au- tres con- fes- sions.	
695	608	161	222	47	759	98	29	4	59	477	199	173	142	225	2		
230	376	52	92	36	659	15	21	3	1	701	13	3	2	158	4		
144	43	11	17	4	146	6	1	4	11	96	32	7	30	15			
46	110	4	20	.....	125	5	1	2	19	69	15	11	9	30	1	
20	54	2	1	.....	69	.....	1	1	1	45	1	2	9	15	.....	
7	14	.....	1	.....	18	7	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	1	8	1
1	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
1,146	1,210	230	357	87	1,781	131	55	15	91	1,405	261	197	193	454	8		
40	44	14	15	1	41	10	2	.....	2	34	21	13	9	3	1	
27	1	2	.....	2	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
3	7	1	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	1	1	.....	
3	2	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....		
74	59	17	16	4	119	10	3	.....	2	101	24	15	10	15	1	
656	610	151	190	43	778	98	22	2	45	428	275	216	149	118	5		
183	56	34	46	6	569	14	9	1	2	584	2	2	2	80	1		
88	36	9	6	3	98	7	.....	6	16	57	27	4	10	11	.....	
15	37	2	5	.....	44	2	1	.....	2	29	6	1	2	14	.....	
3	25	.....	1	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	1	20	2	.....	2	4	.....	
12	7	4	.....	2	13	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	9	.....	
6	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
7	1	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
970	775	203	249	55	1,542	123	36	9	66	1,131	314	224	167	242	7		

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	Persons charged.	Acquitted.	Committed for Trial.	Detained for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					Total.	Convicted 1st.	Convicted 2nd.	Re-iterated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	— SANS OPTION.
	Personnes accusées.	Acquités.	Emprisonnés sur accusation.	Emprisonnés pour cause de folie.		Condamnés une fois.	Condamnés deux fois.	Plus de deux récidives.	Sur option entre la prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Class IV.											
<i>Malicious offences against property.</i>											
Ontario.....	713	225	14	.....	474	438	24	12	434	18	6
Quebec.....	192	95	3	.....	94	91	1	2	89	4	.....
Nova Scotia.....	38	25	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	10	1	.....
New Brunswick.....	89	46	1	.....	42	36	.....	6	39	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	10	2	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	2	5	.....
British Columbia.....	7	2	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1
District of Keewatin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North West Territories.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Class No. IV.	1,055	399	18	.....	638	593	25	20	575	32	7
Class V.											
<i>Forgery and offences against the currency.</i>											
Ontario.....	86	23	33	.....	30	26	2	2	.....	10	10
Quebec.....	17	10	4	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Nova Scotia.....	12	5	3	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Brunswick.....	5	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	5	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Keewatin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North West Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Class No. V..	125	41	43	.....	41	36	3	2	.....	15	10
Class VI.											
<i>Other offences not included in the above classes.</i>											
Ontario.....	18,550	5,127	79	66	13,278	12,115	523	640	11,884	997	42
Quebec.....	5,333	1,185	28	9	4,111	3,593	130	388	3,344	711	1
Nova Scotia.....	1,711	445	9	1	1,256	1,075	73	108	1,093	77	42
New Brunswick.....	1,806	621	3	2	1,180	999	24	157	1,082	88	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	412	49	1	.....	362	248	88	26	341	20	.....
Manitoba.....	205	29	1	6	169	155	8	6	116	42	.....
British Columbia.....	34	7	1	.....	26	21	3	2	15	10	1
District of Keewatin.....	105	20	3	.....	82	79	2	1	81	.....	1
North West Territories.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Totals of Class No. VI.	28,159	7,483	125	84	20,467	18,288	851	1,328	17,958	1,946	87
Grand Totals Canada...	40,874	11,827	754	84	28,209	25,311	1,228	1,670	22,782	3,906	281

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

SENTENCE.					RESI-DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.			De'th	Com-mitted to Refor-matories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis-tricts.	Agricultural.	Com-mercial.	Do-mestic.	Indus-trial.	Pro-fessional.	La-borers.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.	Single.
Five years and over.	Life.	De'th														En-vo-yés à la prison de Réfor-me.	Villes et vil-lages.	Dis-tricts ru-raux.	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-merçants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Pro-fes-sions libé-ales.	Jour-nal-liers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céliba-taires.
Two years and under five.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	5			1	210	40	18	19	17	52		97	67	8	170
1					73	17	2	12	6	20		33	27	5	61
2					9	2				3		3	2		8
	1				36	6	3	4		12		17	7		34
					1	4		1				1	4		1
					1	4				1		3			1
					1							1			
5	6			1	331	73	23	36	23	88	1	154	108	13	275
8	1				15	15	2	8	1	12		6	11	1	14
1					2	1	1					2			3
	3				3	1		1				2			2
	1	1			1			1		1				2	
					1							1			2
9	5	1			22	17	3	10	1	13		11	11	3	21
8	1			9	6,727	1,255	497	950	820	1,751	83	3,072	3,530	669	3,794
3				5	3,390	284	90	1,093	243	643	30	959	1,438	293	2,297
1				2	1,097	83	14	269	100	270	28	310	355	40	751
1					1,068	64	28	201	42	229	7	519	306	44	794
					273	89	71	67	5	56	11	125	107	9	239
					43	30	5	14	21	5	1	10	42	2	21
					1	23	1	2	1	7		7			14
						81		15	2	2		31	13		36
						2		1				1			1
13	1			16	12,599	1,911	706	2,612	1,234	2,963	160	5,033	5,792	1,057	7,947
356	90	2	5	143	16,856	3,059	998	3,307	1,563	4,100	228	7,213	7,683	1,242	11,269

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.									
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-mentary.	Super-ior.	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Non donnés.					
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F	M — H	F — F
Classe IV.													
<i>Attaques malicieuses contre la propriété.</i>													
Ontario.....	56	197	.....	44	1	44	.....	101	11	41	9	210	13
Québec.....	33	48	.....	5	.....	18	1	45	8	10	4	2	1
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	6	5	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	.....
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	13	29	.....	4	.....	17	.....	17	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	3	.....
Colombie-Britannique.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District de Kéwatin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Totaux classe No. IV.....	112	285	.....	58	1	81	1	171	21	58	15	218	14
Classe V.													
<i>Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie.</i>													
Ontario.....	3	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Québec.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombie-Britannique.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District de Kéwatin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux classe No. V.....	5	34	1	1	.....	2	.....	34	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Classe VI.													
<i>Autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.</i>													
Ontario.....	1,414	6,673	124	224	21	602	135	3467	526	2680	463	4814	346
Québec.....	1,354	2,447	48	86	9	514	89	1884	385	811	270	49	4
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	362	807	2	66	.....	115	27	617	114	197	40	79	1
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	268	858	22	25	1	148	5	656	56	224	37	24	4
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	95	263	3	6	.....	44	3	212	2	85	10	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	14	37	14	.....	.....	5	.....	39	1	21	1	101	1
Colombie-Britannique.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	5	.....	7	1	3	.....	14	1
District de Kéwatin.....	9	41	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	19	.....	4	.....	51	6
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Totaux classe VI.....	3,527	11,134	215	407	31	1430	259	6901	1085	4935	821	5134	364
Grands totaux du Canada.....	4,877	14,762	279	983	63	2318	353	9487	1329	4921	939	7349	465

TABLE III.

OFFENCES TRIED BY JURY.

OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY, (*By Consent.*)

AND

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

TABLEAU III.

OFFENSES EXAMINÉES PAR LE JURY.

OFFENSES JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT, (*De consentement.*)

ET

EXAMENS PRÉLIMINAIRES ET DÉCISIONS SOMMAIRES.

TABLE III.		PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.												TABLEAU III.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.	Offences tried by Jury.			Offences tried summarily (by consent.)			Summary convictions and Preliminary Examinations.					Grand Totals.				
	Offences examinées par un jury.			Offences jugées sommairement (par consentement.)			Examens préliminaires et décisions sommaires.					Grands Totaux.				
	Con.	Acq.	Total.	Con.	Acq.	Total.	Con.	Acq.	For trial — Sur accusation	Lunacy — Folie.	Total.	Con.	Acq.	For trial — Sur accusation	Lunacy — Folie.	Total.
Algoma.....	1	1	2	5	13	18	86	57	.....	2	145	92	71	.....	2	165
Brant.....	4	2	6	55	34	89	316	32	6	.....	354	375	68	6	.....	449
Bruce.....	7	12	19	9	4	13	274	1	.....	.....	275	290	17	.....	.....	307
Carleton.....	7	10	17	68	94	162	711	379	35	6	1131	786	483	35	6	1310
Elgin.....	12	13	25	35	35	70	331	126	33	.....	490	378	174	33	.....	585
Essex.....	11	11	22	39	24	63	471	38	20	2	541	521	73	30	2	6:6
Frontenac.....	3	3	6	41	39	80	469	37	47	1	887	513	412	47	1	973
Grey.....	12	16	28	31	18	49	403	107	9	.....	519	446	141	9	.....	596
Haldimand.....	.....	5	5	9	12	21	104	.....	.....	.....	104	113	17	.....	.....	130
Halton.....	1	1	2	11	5	16	99	.....	.....	1	100	111	6	.....	1	118
Hastings.....	3	2	5	41	37	78	324	256	11	3	594	368	295	11	3	677
Huron.....	2	3	5	23	11	34	365	54	19	5	443	390	68	19	5	482
Kent.....	4	4	8	38	24	62	528	260	27	5	820	570	288	27	5	890
Lambton.....	3	2	5	27	28	55	417	15	15	.....	447	447	45	15	.....	507
Lanark.....	3	.....	3	6	4	10	88	.....	.....	1	89	97	4	.....	1	102
Leeds and Grenville.....	5	5	10	22	28	50	471	206	16	.....	693	498	239	16	.....	753
Lennox and Addington.....	1	5	6	3	1	4	140	.....	.....	.....	140	144	6	.....	.....	150
Lincoln.....	8	.....	8	27	27	54	361	109	13	7	490	396	136	13	7	552
Middlesex.....	14	15	29	97	81	178	1120	606	.....	2	1728	1231	702	.....	2	1935
Norfolk.....	14	9	23	2	12	35	177	1	.....	.....	178	214	22	.....	.....	236
Northumberland and Durham.....	16	6	22	23	22	45	630	161	22	6	819	669	189	22	6	886
Ontario.....	4	13	17	50	8	58	226	11	1	.....	228	280	32	1	.....	313
Oxford.....	5	20	25	43	19	62	616	74	27	2	719	664	113	27	2	806
Peel.....	3	1	4	7	2	9	72	10	.....	1	83	82	13	.....	1	96
Perth.....	1	2	3	40	39	79	561	167	3	.....	731	602	208	3	.....	813
Peterboro.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6	24	235	81	2	1	319	253	87	2	1	343
Prescott and Russell.....	1	1	2	3	.....	3	70	20	.....	.....	90	74	21	.....	.....	95
Prince Edward.....	3	3	6	4	.....	4	159	.....	.....	.....	159	166	3	.....	.....	169
Renfrew.....	4	6	10	14	3	17	128	8	.....	.....	136	146	17	.....	.....	163
Simcoe.....	1	13	14	39	19	58	457	8	6	3	474	497	40	6	3	546
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.....	3	8	11	20	7	27	215	27	9	.....	251	238	42	9	.....	289
Victoria.....	3	9	12	7	4	11	183	47	5	2	237	193	60	5	2	260
Waterloo.....	1	1	2	18	3	21	225	.....	.....	.....	225	244	4	.....	.....	248
Welland.....	15	15	30	31	28	59	662	36	11	1	710	708	79	11	1	799
Wellington.....	18	15	33	38	23	61	401	14	6	4	545	457	172	6	4	639
Wentworth.....	12	12	24	150	121	271	1740	56	47	11	2334	1902	66	47	11	2629
York.....	62	117	179	392	417	809	2702	2125	32	.....	4959	3156	2659	132	.....	5947
Totals—Totaux.....	267	361	628	1507	1252	2759	16537	6062	532	66	23197	18311	7675	532	66	26584

TABLE III. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC. TABLEAU III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Offences tried by Jury.			Offences tried summarily (by consent.)			Summary convictions and Preliminary Examinations.					Grand Totals.				
	Offences examinées par un jury.			Offences jugées sommairement (par consentement.)			Examens préliminaires et décisions sommaires.					Grands Totaux.				
	Con.	Acq.	Total.	Con.	Acq.	Total.	Con.	Acq.	For trial.—Suraccu- sation	Lunacy.—Folie.	Total.	Con.	Acq.	For trial.—Suraccu- sation	Lunacy.—Folie.	Total.
Arthabaska.....	6	8	14	6	5	11	19	1	.....	.....	20	31	14	.....	.....	45
Beauce.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	30	10	.....	.....	40	40	10	.....	.....	50
Beauharnois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford.....	5	7	12	6	1	7	1	4	.....	.....	5	12	12	.....	.....	24
Chicoutimi.....	1	1	2	2	.....	2	9	6	.....	.....	15	12	7	.....	.....	19
Gaspé.....	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	3	.....	.....	4	5	6	.....	.....	11
Iberville.....	2	1	3	6	3	9	20	17	6	.....	43	28	21	6	.....	55
Joliette.....	4	8	12	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	1	17
Kamouraska.....	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	9
Montmagny.....	4	1	7	.....	.....	7	8	1	11	.....	20	15	2	11	.....	28
Montreal.....	66	128	194	520	245	765	2971	848	.....	.....	3819	3557	1221	.....	.....	4778
Ottawa.....	1	6	7	8	3	11	73	26	.....	.....	99	82	35	.....	.....	117
Quebec.....	27	33	60	143	65	208	1655	718	67	4	2444	1825	816	67	4	2712
Richelieu.....	.....	3	3	11	1	12	9	3	.....	.....	12	20	7	.....	.....	27
Rimouski.....	2	.....	2	13	2	15	35	10	.....	.....	45	50	12	.....	.....	62
Saguenay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	4
St. Francis.....	2	5	7	27	14	41	67	32	11	4	114	96	51	11	4	162
St. Hyacinthe.....	.....	1	1	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	13
Terrebonne.....	4	3	7	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	3	14	3	.....	.....	17
Three Rivers.....	13	11	24	31	5	36	10	9	19	.....	38	54	25	19	.....	98
Totals.—Totaux.	148	223	371	805	346	1151	4913	1690	114	9	6726	5866	2259	114	9	8248

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.

Annapolis.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Antigonish.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Cape Breton.....	10	8	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	18
Colchester.....	7	1	8	2	.....	2	35	15	5	.....	55	44	16	5	.....	.....	65
Cumberland.....	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	8
Digby.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guysboro.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Halifax.....	12	8	20	95	71	166	1307	590	22	1	1920	1414	669	22	1	.....	2106
Hants.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Inverness.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Kings.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	15	1	.....	.....	.....	16
Lunenburg.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	.....	21	23	.....	1	.....	.....	24
Pictou.....	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	55	3	.....	.....	58	59	7	.....	.....	.....	66
Queens.....	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	9
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheburne.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	18	2	.....	.....	.....	20
Victoria.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Yarmouth.....	2	1	3	7	7	14	43	24	.....	.....	67	52	32	.....	.....	.....	84
Totals.—Totaux.	67	45	112	105	78	183	1483	632	28	1	2144	1655	755	28	1	.....	2439

TABLE III. PROV. OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—PROV. DU NOUV.-BRUNWICK. TABLEAU III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Offences tried by Jury. Offences examinées par un jury.			Offences tried summarily (by consent.) Offences jugées sommairement (par consentement.)			Summary convictions and Preliminary Examinations. Examens préliminaires et décisions sommaires.					Grand Totals. Grands Totaux.				
	Con.	Acq.	Total.	Con.	Acq.	Total.	Con.	Acq.	For trial.—Suraccu-sation	Lunacy.—Folie.	Total.	Con.	Acq.	For trial.—Suraccu-sation	Lunacy.—Folie.	Total.
	Albert.....	3	1	4				2				2	5	1			6
Carleton.....	1		1									1				1
Charlotte.....							36				36	36				36
Gloucester.....	1	1	2				10	10	2		22	11	11	2		24
Kent.....				3		3	19	15	2		36	22	15	2		39
Kings.....							1	10			11	1	10			11
Madawaska.....																
Northumberland.....		2	2				16				16	16	2			18
Queens.....																
Restigouche.....	1	1	2									1	1			2
St. John.....	10	3	13	30	59	89	1059	686	10	2	1757	1099	748	10	2	1859
Sunbury.....																
Victoria.....																
Westmoreland.....	15	10	25	3	7	10	128	22	4		154	146	39	4		189
York.....	7	3	10	2	3	5	126	42	11		179	135	48	11		194
Totals.—Totaux..	38	21	59	38	69	107	1397	785	29	2	2213	1473	875	29	2	2379

PROVINCE OF PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND.—PROVINCE DE L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.																
Kings.....	2	2	4	3	1	4	44	10	1		55	49	13	1		63
Queens.....	10	4	14	15	22	37	395	78	13		486	420	104	13		537
Totals.—Totaux..	12	6	18	18	23	41	439	88	14		541	469	117	14		600

Province of Manitoba. Province de Manitoba.	40	10	50	4	10	14	227	55	27	6	315	271	75	27	6	379
Province of British Columbia. Prov. de la Col. Britannique.	12	20	32	6	1	7	29	8	7		44	47	29	7		83
District of Keewatin. District de Kéwatin.							98	28	3		129	98	28	3		129
North West Territories. Territoires du Nord-Ouest.	1	1	2	10	6	16	8	7			15	19	14			33
Tot. of Canada. Tot. du Canada.	585	687	1272	2493	1785	4278	25131	9355	754	84	35324	28209	11827	754	84	40874

TABLE IV.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU IV.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

TABLE IV.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy, has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1880, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons.

(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—KINGSTON.

Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Tried.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Murder.....	Life ..	Oct. 1876	Oct. 10, '79	.....	59	...	As., Peterboro. O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	10 yrs	Nov. 1874	Oct. 10, '79	.....	25	...	Assize, Kent, O.	
"	Life ..	Oct. 1875	June 24, '80	To serve 5 years.	...	F	" Toronto, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	"	Apr. 1874	July 5, '80	.....	22	...	Q. B., Quebec, Q.	
Manslaughter.....	10 yrs.	June 1, '75	June 21, '80	.....	67	...	As., Belleville, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Rape.....	7 "	Oct. 27, '77	Oct. 3, '79	.....	18	...	" London, O...	
"	10 "	Nov. 4, '75	Nov. 5, '79	.....	32	...	" Lambton, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	10 "	Oct. 18, '75	Nov. 14, '79	.....	28	...	Assize, Essex, O.	
"	7 "	Apr. 10, '77	June 19, '80	.....	27	...	"	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Shooting.....	7 "	Oct. 24, '74	Nov. 5, '79	.....	28	...	" Middlesex, O	
"	5 "	May 7, '79	June 19, '79	.....	23	...	" Hastings, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Wounding.....	5 "	Apr. 1879	Feb. 6, '80	Tos 1 yr. fr. sent	46	...	" Simcoe, O. ...	
"	3 "	June 8, '78	May 10, '80	.....	26	...	Co. J., Middlesex.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Robbery.....	5 1/2 y.	Dec. 23, '76	Dec. 18, '79	.....	29	...	" York, O. ...	
Burglary.....	3 yrs.	Nov. 7, '78	May 13, '80	.....	34	...	" Ontario, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	7 "	Mar. 2, '78	June 3, '80	.....	27	...	" La'bt'on O.	
"	10 "	Fall 1874	Feb. 14, '80	.....	30	...	Assize, York, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	6 "	June 1876	July 5, '80	.....	25	...	Co. J., Lincoln, O.	
Horse Stealing...	3 "	June 28, '77	Oct. 17, '79	.....	23	...	" Frontenac.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	4 "	June 12, '79	Sep. 24, '80	.....	20	...	" Welland, O.	
Sheep Stealing...	5 "	Aug. 8, '78	July 24, '80	.....	26	...	" Prince-Ed.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Larc'y fr. Letter.	5 "	Apr. 7, '77	Dec. 18, '79	.....	11	...	Police, Quebec...	
Larc'y and rec'g.	4 "	Jan. 20, '77	Apr. 8, '80	Disc'd 1 May, '80	50	...	Assize, York, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Larceny.....	2 "	Nov. 1, '78	Oct. 3, '79	To s. 1 yr. fr. sent.	38	...	Police, Toronto.	
"	5 "	Apr. 15, '78	Oct. 3, '79	.....	20	...	" Clifton, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	5 "	Apr. 3, '76	Oct. 3, '79	.....	54	...	Ass. Welland, O.	
"	4 "	June 26, '76	Oct. 3, '79	.....	44	...	Co J., Simcoe, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	5 "	Jan. 11, '77	Oct. 10, '79	.....	31	...	Police, Toronto.	
"	6 "	Nov. 22, '76	Apr. 22, '80	.....	45	...	Co. J., La'bt'on O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	5 "	Nov. 11, '76	May 10, '80	.....	44	...	Police, Toronto.	
"	5 "	Oct. 17, '78	May 13, '80	.....	35	...	Ass. Wentworth	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	5 "	Mar. 5, '77	July 24, '80	.....	32	...	Pol., Brantford, O	
"	3 "	Feb. 1878	July 24, '80	Disc'd 2 Aug., '80	32	...	" Ottawa, O...	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	5 "	Oct. 17, '78	July 24, '80	Disc'd end of 2 yrs	27	...	Ass., Wentworth.	
Receiving.....	11 "	Oct. 28, '74	Nov. 5, '79	.....	28	...	" Middlesex.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Arson.....	4 "	June 17, '78	Oct. 3, '79	.....	18	...	Co. J., Simcoe, O.	
"	10 "	Jul. 10, '72	Dec. 18, '79	.....	56	...	" Lenn. & Add.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Cattle Stealing...	4 "	Mar. 31, '73	Dec. 18, '79	.....	56	...	Assize, "	
Forgery.....	2 "	Nov. 18, '78	Oct. 31, '79	.....	23	...	Pol., Cornwall, O	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.

CENTRAL PRISON.—TORONTO.

Aggrav'd Ass't.	6 mos	May 5, '80	July 24, '80	.....	19	...	Pol., Belleville, O	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Indecent Assault.	2 yrs	Oct. 3, '79	Sep. 15, '80	.....	28	...	Sessions, York, O.	
Assault & Battery	1 yr. & \$200.	Apr. 12, '79	Oct. 3, '79	Reduced to 6 mos and \$100 fine.	24	...	Assize, Bruce, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	1 yr.	Dec. 1879	July 24, '80	.....	24	...	Co. J., Elgin, O.	
Burglary.....	1 "	Feb. 5, '80	Sep. 15, '80	.....	18	...	Pol., Ottawa, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Shop breaking...	2 yrs.	Dec. 23, '74	Feb. 6, '80	.....	31	...	Sessions, York, O.	
Larceny.....	2 "	Aug. 21, '78	Oct. 28, '79	.....	30	...	Co. J., Essex, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	1 "	June 12, '79	Dec. 10, '79	.....	35	...	" Leeds, O. ...	
"	16 mos	May 12, '79	Dec. 27, '79	.....	33	...	" Middlesex.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	8 "	Oct. 3, '79	Mar. 9, '80	.....	47	...	" York, O. ...	
"	2 yrs.	Oct. 1879	Mar. 24, '80	Reduc. to 6 mos.	43	...	Ass., Victoria, O.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	5 "	June 27, '78	Mar 27, '80	T. be d. 26 Ju e, '80	31	...	Co. J., Wellingt'n	
"	6 mos	Dec. 27, '79	Apr. 8, '80	.....	41	...	Police, Toronto.	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	2 yrs.	May 9, '80	July 13, '80	.....	35	...	Co. J., Essex, O.	
"	6 mos	Mar. 31, '80	July 24, '80	.....	30	...	Police, Oshawa..	Ill health. Judge's recommendation, original sentence of death having been previously commuted.

TABLEAU IV.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1880, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.—KINGSTON.								
Crime.	Sen- tence.	Date de la sen- tence ou de l'em- prisonne- ment.	Date du pardon ou de la commuta- tion.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour jugé.	Observations.
					H	F		
Meurtre.....	A vie.	Oct. 1876	10 oct. '79		59		As., Peterboro, O.	M. ét. de santé.
"	10 ans	Nov. 1874	10 oct. '79		25		Assises, Kent, O.	A la recom- mandation du
"	A vie.	Oct. 1875	24 juin '80	Servir 5 ans.....		F	" Toronto, O.	jugé la senten- ce de mort ayant
Homic. non prém.	10 ans	1er juin '75	21 juin '80		22		B. de la R., Quèb	été antérieure- ment commuée.
Viol.....	7 "	27 oct. '77	3 oct. '79		32		" London, O.	
"	10 "	4 nov. '75	5 nov. '79		18		" La'tton, O.	
"	10 "	18 oct. '75	14 nov. '79		28		" Essex, O....	
"	7 "	10 avril '77	19 juin '80		27		" "	
Bless. av. int., etc.	7 "	24 oct. '74	5 nov. '79		28		" Middlesex.	
"	5 "	7 mai '79	19 juin '80		26		" Hastings, O.	
Lésions corpor....	5 "	Avril 1879	6 fév. '80	S. l au à c. de la s.	43		" Simcoe, O.	Libéré, en consi- dération du fait
"	3 "	8 juin '78	10 mai '80		26		C. de C., Middlesex.	qu'il y a eu forte
Vol.....	5 à 8 "	23 déc. '76	18 déc. '79		29		" York, O.	provocation.
Vol de nuit av. eff.	3 "	7 nov. '78	13 mai '80		34		" Ontario.	
"	7 "	2 mars '78	3 juin '80		27		" La'bton.	M. état de santé.
"	10 "	Aut. '76	14 fév. '80		30		Assises, York, O.	La cond. à vie ay.
"	6 "	Juin 1876	5 juill. '80		25		C. de C., Lincoln.	été aut. comm.
Vol de chevaux....	3 "	28 juin '77	17 oct. '79		23		" Frontenac.	surrap. du méd.
"	4 "	12 juin '79	24 sept. '80		20		" Welland, O.	Mauvais état de
Vol de moutons.	5 "	8 août '78	24 juill. '80		26		" Prince-Ed.	santé.
Vol d. cont. d. let.	5 "	7 avril '77	18 déc. '79		41		Police, Québec...	
Larcin et recel....	4 "	20 janv. '77	8 avril '80	Libéré 1er mai '80	50		Assises, York, O.	
Larcin.....	2 "	1er nov. '78	3 oct. '79	S. l au à c. de la s.	38		Police, Toronto.	
"	5 "	15 avril '78	3 oct. '79		29		" Clifton, O.	Mauvais état de
"	5 "	3 avril '76	3 oct. '79		54		Ass., Welland, O.	santé.
"	4 "	26 juin '76	3 oct. '79		44		C. de C., Simcoe.	
"	5 "	11 janv. '77	10 oct. '79		31		Police, Toronto.	
"	6 "	22 nov. '76	22 avril '80		45		C. de C., La'bton.	
"	5 "	11 nov. '76	10 mai '80		44		Police, Toronto.	
"	5 "	17 oct. '78	13 mai '80		35		Ass., Wentworth	
"	5 "	5 mars '77	24 juill. '80		32		Pol., Brantford, O.	
"	3 "	Fév. 1878	24 juill. '80	Libéré 2 août '80	32		" Ottawa, O.	
"	5 "	17 oct. '78	24 juill. '80	Libéré ap. 2 ans.	27		Ass., Wentworth.	
Recel.....	11 "	28 oct. '74	5 nov. '79		28		" Middlesex, O.	
Inc. un emais hab.	4 "	17 juin '78	3 oct. '79		18		C. de C., Simcoe.	M. état de santé.
"	10 "	10 juill. '72	18 déc. '79		56		" Lenn. et Add.	} Même homme.
Vol de bestiaux....	4 "	31 mars '73	18 déc. '79		56		As., Lenn. et Add.	
Faux.....	2 "	18 nov. '78	31 oct. '79		23		Pol., Cornwall.	

PRISON CENTRALE — TORONTO.

Voies de fait.....	6 m'is	5 mai '80	24 juill. '80		19		Police, Belleville.	
Attentat à la pud	2 ans	3 oct. '79	15 sept. '80		28		Sessions, York, O.	
Voies de fait.....	1 an et \$200.	12 avril '79	3 oct. '79	Réduit à 6 mois et \$100 d'amende.	24		Assises, Bruce, O.	
"	1 an.	Déc. 1879	24 juill. '80		24		C. de C., Elgin, O.	
Vol de nuit av. eff.	1 "	5 fév. '80	15 sept. '80		18		Pol., Ottawa, O.	
V. de mag. av. eff.	1 "	23 déc. '74	6 fév. '80		31		Sessions, York, O.	Echappé, repris
Larcin.....	2 "	21 août '78	28 oct. '79		30		C. de C., Essex, O.	en février 1878.
"	1 m'is	12 juin '79	10 déc. '79		35		" Leeds, O....	M. état de santé.
"	16 m'is	12 mai '79	27 déc. '79		33		" Middlesex.	"
"	8 "	3 oct. '79	9 mars '80		47		" York, O....	"
"	2 ans	Oct. 1879	24 mars '80	Réduit à 6 mois.	43		Ass., Victoria, O.	Rec. par le juge.
"	5 "	27 juin '78	27 mars '80	D. ét. l. le 26 j'n '80	31		C. de C., Well'gt.	Sent. illégale.
"	6 m'is	27 déc. '79	8 avril '80		41		Police, Toronto.	
"	2 ans	9 mai '80	13 juill. '80		35		C. de C., Essex, O.	Mauvais état de
"	6 m'is	31 mars '80	24 juill. '80		30		Police, Oshawa..	santé.

TABLE IV.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy, has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1880, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons.

(Province of Ontario.—Concluded.) PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY.—PENETANGUISHENE.

Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence or Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Tried.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Assault'g const.	5 yrs	Aug. 21, '77	Mar. 2, '80	.....	17		Co J., Simcoe, O.	
Burglary.....	5 "	May 21, '77	Mar. 9, '80	.....	17		Police, Ottawa, O	
Larc'y fr. Letter.	5 "	May 21, '77	Mar. 2, '80	.....	17		Sessions, Bruce..	
Larceny.....	5 "	Dec. 29, '76	Dec. 18, '79	.....	17		Co J., Welland.	
"	3 "	Fall 1877	Jan. 26, '80	.....	19		Assize, Carleton.	
"	5 "	Dec. 16, '76	Mar 22, '80	.....	17		Sessions, Ontario	

COMMON GAOLS.

Thr'g stone thro. wind of R'y carr.	Fine \$100.	Oct. 15, '79	Nov. 11, '79	.....	M		J. P., Welland, O.	
Trowing stones at Railw'y carriage	6 mo.	Aug 1, '79	Nov. 17, '79	.....	14		Co J., Waterloo.	Judge's recomm.
Assault.....	2 "	Aug. 26, '80	Sep. 22, '80	.....	47		Pol., Hamilton...	
Wound'g a Cow.	5 "	Sept. 9, '79	Dec. 30, '79	.....	40		Co. J., Renfrew.	Ill health.
Larceny.....	2 "	April 9, '79	May 7, '80	.....	29		Pol., Hamilton...	
Vagrancy.....	6 "	May 29, '79	July 13, '80	.....	14		Police, Ottawa...	
" .....	.....	Aug. 12, '80	Sept. 3, '80	.....	18		J. P., Hastings...	

(Province of Quebec.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Shoot'g with int. to do bod'y harm	5 yrs.	Apl. 25, '78	Dec. 27, '79	To keep the peace	25		Q. B., Montreal..	
"	5 "	"	"	"	19		"	
"	2 "	"	"	"	20		"	
Wounding	5 "	April 1878	Feb. 29, '80	.....	33		"	Judge's recomm.
Neg. to supp. fam.	2 "	June 5, '79	Sep. 15, '80	.....	29		Police, "	
Entering Shop and Stealing	2 "	Dec. 18, '78	Oct 10, '79	.....	21		Sessions, "	
Stealing money..	2 "	July 4, '78	Mar 4, '80	.....	36		"	App. P. M. G, U.S.
Larceny.....	2 "	Oct 5, '78	Nov. 27, '79	.....	37		Q. B., "	Ill health.
"	5 "	May 4, '76	Feb. 14, '80	6 mo. remitted	45		"	
"	5 "	Oct. 29, '77	July 24, '80	.....	29		D. M., Terreb'ne.	
Larc'y & Forgery.	6 1/2 "	Apl. 15, '76	Sep. 22, '80	6 mo. remitted	27		Q. B., Montreal..	
Receiving.	5 "	Feb. 12, '79	July 24, '80	.....	41		Police, "	

COMMON GAOLS.

Bestiality.	1 yr.	Sept. 1879	June 22, '80	.....	79		Q. B., Montreal.	Ill health.
Assault.....	3 mo.	Oct. 1, '79	Dec. 11, '79	.....	M		Q. B., Beauharn.	Unlawfully ab-
"	3 "	Nov. 5, '80	Jan. 17, '80	.....	24		Rec., Montreal..	ducted from
"	F. \$10.	May 23, '80	Aug. 23, '80	.....	19		Sessions, "	United States.
Larceny.....	3 mo.	Sept. 26, '79	Oct. 17, '79	.....	13		Police, "	
False Pretences..	6 "	June 23, '79	Nov. 8, '79	.....	28		J. P., Quebec	
Ref'g to go to Sea.	10 wks	Aug. 21, '79	Oct. 17, '79	.....	21		Police, Quebec...	
" .....	"	"	"	.....	20		"	
" .....	"	"	"	.....	24		"	
" .....	"	"	"	.....	31		"	
" .....	"	"	"	.....	19		"	
" .....	"	"	"	.....	22		"	
" .....	"	"	"	.....	23		"	
" .....	"	"	"	.....	20		"	
" .....	"	"	"	.....	20		"	
" .....	"	"	"	.....	25		"	

TABLEAU IV.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1880, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.—Fin.) MAISON DE RÉFORME PROVINCIALE, PENETANGUISHENE.

Crime.	Sentence.	Date de la sentence ou de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour jugé.	Observations.
					H	F		
V. de f. sur un c.	5 ans	21 août '77	2 mars '80	.....	17		C. de C., Simcoe.	
Vol de nuit av. eff.	5 "	21 mai '77	9 "	.....	17		Police, Ottawa...	
Vol d'une lettre..	5 "	"	2 "	.....	17		Sessions, Bruce..	
Larcin.....	5 "	29 déc. '76	18 déc. '79	.....	17		C. de C., Welland	
"	3 "	Aut. 1877	26 janv. '80	.....	19		Ass., Carleton...	
"	5 "	16 déc. '76	22 mars '80	.....	17		Sessions, Ontario	

PRISONS COMMUNES.

Pour avoir lancé des pierres sur un tr. de ch. de fer.	Am'de \$100.	15 oct. '79	11 nov. '79	.....	H		J. P., Welland...	
"	6 mois	1er août '79	17 "	.....	14		C. de C., Waterloo	Sur la recomm. du juge.
Voies de fait.....	2 "	26 août '80	22 sept. '80	.....	47		Police, Hamilton.	Mauvais état de santé.
Blessé une vache.	5 "	9 sept. '79	30 déc. '79	.....	40		C. de C., Renfrew	
Larcin	2 "	9 avril '79	7 mai '80	.....	29		Police, Hamilton.	
Vagabondage.....	6 "	29 mai '79	13 juil. '80	.....	14		" Ottawa...	
"	"	12 août '80	3 sept. '80	.....	18		J. P., Hastings, O.	

(Province de Québec.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Us. d'arme à f. av. int. de faire des bl. corp. graves.	5 ans	25 avril '78	27 déc. '79	Garder la paix...	25		B. R., Montréal..	
"	5 "	"	"	"	19		"	
"	2 "	"	"	"	20		"	
Lésions corpor....	5 "	Avril 1878	29 fév. '80	.....	33		"	Sur la recomm. du juge.
Nég. à sup. sa fam.	2 "	5 juin '79	15 sept. '80	.....	29		Police, " "	
V. de mag. av. eff.	2 "	18 déc. '78	10 oct. '79	.....	21		Sessions, " "	
Vol d'argent	2 "	4 juil. '78	4 mars '80	.....	36		"	Ap. M. G. P., E.-U.
Larcin	2 "	5 oct. '78	27 nov. '79	.....	37		B. R., " "	Mauvais état de santé.
"	5 "	4 mai '76	14 fév. '80	6 mois remis	45		"	
"	5 "	29 oct. '79	24 juil. '80	.....	29		M. D., Terreb'ne.	
Larcin et faux	5 1/2 "	15 avril '76	22 sept. '80	6 mois remis	27		B. R., Montréal..	
Recel.....	5 "	12 fév. '79	24 juil. '80	.....	41		Police, " "	

PRISONS COMMUNES.

Bestialité.....	1 an...	Sept. 1879	22 juin '80	.....	79		B. R., Montréal..	M. état de santé.
Voies de fait.....	3 mois	1er oct. '79	11 déc. '79	.....	H		B. R., Beauharn.	Enlevé illégalement des États-Unis.
"	3 "	5 nov. '79	17 janv. '80	.....	24		Rec., Montréal..	
"	A. \$10	23 mai '80	23 août '80	.....	19		Sessions, " "	
Larcin.....	3 mois	26 sept. '79	17 oct. '79	.....	13		Police, " "	
Faux prétextes	6 "	23 juin '79	8 nov. '79	.....	28		J. P., Québec...	
Ref. de retourner à son bord.....	10 sem	21 août '79	17 oct. '79	.....	21		Police, Québec...	
"	"	"	"	.....	20		"	
"	"	"	"	.....	24		"	
"	"	"	"	.....	31		"	
"	"	"	"	.....	19		"	
"	"	"	"	.....	22		"	
"	"	"	"	.....	23		"	
"	"	"	"	.....	20		"	
"	"	"	"	.....	20		"	
"	"	"	"	.....	25		"	

TABLE IV.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy, has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1880, in favour of prisoners committed to the following prisons.

(Province of New Brunswick.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—ST. JOHN.

Crime.	Sen- tence.	Date of Sentence or Commit- tal.	Date of Pardon or Commu- tation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Tried.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Murder	Life..	June 1875	Jan. 24, '80	32		Circuit, St. John.	Original sent'ce of death having been previously commuted.
Stab'g with intent to do bodily harm	2 yrs.	May 31, '79	Oct. 3, '79	Disc. 30th Nov. 18 mo.	22		" " ..	
" "	18 mo.	Oct. 26, '78	Oct. 28, '79	.....	36		County, " ..
Breaking, Enter'g and Stealing	2 yrs.	Sep. 14, '78	Oct. 3, '79	Disc. Oct. 25, '80	25		Circ., Gloucester.	
" "	2 "	" "	" "	.....	25		" " ..
" "	5 "	May 10, '76	Dec. 27, '79	.....	32		County, St. John.
Burglary	5 "	Oct. 1876	Jul. 13, '80	.....	28		" " ..
" "	5 "	Mar. 1878	" "	.....	42		" Charlotte
" "	5 "	" "	" "	.....	29		" " ..
Larceny	5 "	May 1876	" "	.....	36		Supreme, N.B.
" "	4 "	Oct. 1877	" "	.....	31		County, York.
" "	3 "	Mar. 1878	" "	.....	43		Supreme, N.B.
" "	3 "	" "	" "	.....	25		County, Gl'cester
" "	2 "	Oct. 1878	" "	.....	19		" St. John.
" "	2 "	" "	" "	.....	25		" " ..
Receiving	3 "	May 1878	" "	.....	52		Supr., St. John..
Malicious injuries to property	8 "	June 22, '78	Mar. 18, '80	.....	21		County, York.
Destroying grave stones	8 "	Mar. 22, '78	" "	.....	22		" " ..

(Province of Nova Scotia.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—HALIFAX.

Highway Rob'ry.	4 yrs.	Dec. 2, '78	Sep. 23, '80	.....	18		Supreme, N.S.
" "	4 "	" "	" "	.....	18		" " ..
" "	4 "	" "	" "	.....	19		" " ..
" "	4 "	" "	" "	.....	18		" " ..
Burglary	2 "	Oct. 1878	Jul. 13, '80	.....	30		" " ..
Larceny	2 "	Oct. 11, '78	" "	.....	66		" " ..
" "	2 "	Sept. 1878	" "	.....	17		" " ..
False Pretences..	1 "	Oct. 1878	" "	.....	59		" " ..
Arson	6 "	June 23, '75	" "	.....	34		" " ..

- COMMON GAOLS.

Concealing the birth of an infant.	14 mo.	June 6, '79	Jul. 30, '80	24		Supreme, N.S.
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DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 30th SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Murder.....	Death.	Sep. 26, '79	Oct. 13, '79	Impris. 7 years, Kingston Pen.	M		Assize, Simcoe...
"	"	Oct. 1, '79	Nov. 4, '79	Impris. life, St. V. de Paul Pen.	F		Q. B., Montreal..

TABLEAU IV.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1880, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.—ST. JEAN.

Crime.	Sentence.	Date de la sentence ou de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour jugé.	Observations.
					H	F		
Meurtre.....	A vie.	Juin 1875	24 janv. '80	32	Circuit, St. Jean.	La sentence de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.
Frap. av. un cout. dans l'int. de f. des lés. corpor....	2 ans	31 mai '79	3 oct. '79	Libéré le 30 nov.	22	.....	" " "
" " " " "	18 mo.	26 oct. '78	28 " "	.....	36	.....	Comté, St. Jean.
Vol de magasin avec effraction...	2 ans	14 sept. '78	3 " "	Lib. le 25 oct. '80.	25	.....	Circuit, Gl'cester
" " " " "	"	"	3 " "	.....	25	.....	" " "
" " " " "	5 "	10 mai '76	27 déc. '79	.....	32	.....	Comté, St. Jean.
Vol de nuit av. eff.	5 "	Oct. 1876	13 juil. '80	.....	28	.....	" " "
" " " " "	5 "	Mars 1878	"	.....	42	.....	" Charlotte
" " " " "	5 "	"	"	.....	29	.....	" " "
Larcin.....	5 "	Mai 1876	"	.....	36	.....	Suprême, N.-B....
" " " " "	4 "	Oct. 1877	"	.....	31	.....	Comté, York.....
" " " " "	3 "	Mars 1878	"	.....	43	.....	Suprême, N.-B....
" " " " "	3 "	"	"	.....	25	.....	Comté, Gl'cester
" " " " "	2 "	Oct. 1878	"	.....	19	.....	" St. Jean.
" " " " "	2 "	"	"	.....	25	.....	" " "
Recel.....	3 "	Mai 1878	"	.....	52	.....	Suprême, " "
Dompage malic. à la propriété....	8 "	22 juin '78	18 mars '80	.....	21	.....	Comté, York.....
Destr. de pierres tumulaires	8 "	22 mars '78	"	.....	22	.....	" " .....

(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.—HALIFAX.

Vol de gr. chem..	4 ans	2 déc. '78	22 sept. '80	.....	18	.....	Suprême, N.-E....
" " " " "	4 "	"	"	.....	18	.....	" " " "
" " " " "	4 "	"	"	.....	19	.....	" " " "
" " " " "	4 "	"	"	.....	18	.....	" " " "
Vol de nuit av. eff.	2 "	Oct. 1878	13 juil. '80	.....	30	.....	" " " "
Larcin.....	2 "	11 oct. '78	"	.....	56	.....	" " " "
" " " " "	2 "	Sept. 1878	"	.....	17	.....	" " " "
Faux prétextes....	1 "	Oct. 1878	"	.....	59	.....	" " " "
Inc. une mais. hab.	6 "	23 juin '75	"	.....	34	.....	" " " "

PRISONS COMMUNES.

Suppression de part	14 mo.	6 juin '79	30 juil. '80	24	Suprême, N.-E....
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SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUÉES DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1880.

Meurtre.....	Mort.	26 sept. '79	13 oct. '79	Empri. de 7 ans, pén. de Kingst'n	H	.....	Assises, Simcoe..
" " " " "	"	1er oct. '79	4 nov. '79	Emp. à vie, pén. de St. V. de Paul.	F	.....	B. R., Montréal.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE YEAR 1881.

REPORTS

OF THE

AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1880-81,

AND

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1882

The accompanying Appendix, No. 46, contains the Reports of the Canadian Commissions at the International Exhibitions at Melbourne and Sydney, the former in 1880-81, the latter in 1879.

The Report of the Sydney Commission was received too late in Canada to be printed with the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the calendar year 1880 and laid before Parliament in 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, January, 1882.

APPENDIX No. 46.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSION

AT THE

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880-81.

WITH FACTS AND FIGURES CONNECTED WITH THE EXHIBITION. SKETCHES
OF THE SEVERAL AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND THEIR RE-
SOURCES, HAVING REFERENCE TO PROSPEC-
TIVE TRADE WITH CANADA.

RODERICK WILLIAM CAMERON, ESQ., F.R.G.S.,
Special Honorary Commissioner for Canada.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL HONORARY COMMISSIONER TO THE MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1880-81.

SIR,—Having been appointed, by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, Special Honorary Commissioner to the Melbourne International Exhibition, I have the honour to submit to you a Report.

The success of the Exhibition itself was commensurate with the very great exertions that had been made to secure such result.

In view of the large trade which is done between the Australian colonies and the continent of North America, there was a feeling expressed that it would have been desirable to have had a representation of exhibits from Canada. It is, however, to be observed, that since the Sydney, N.S.W., Exhibitions of 1877 and 1879, at which, and especially at the former, there were large exhibits of manufactures of Canada which attracted much attention, there have been considerable imports from the Dominion into the Australian Provinces. A large part of these has not appeared, for the reason that they were shipped *via* New York and Boston, and were entered in the imports from those ports.

I have thought it better in this Report, in view of the new relations in the immediate future of the Dominion of Canada with the Pacific coast, which will arise from the completion of the trans-continental railway, to give a general description of the resources of the Australian colonies, as affording the best and most intelligent appreciation of the possibilities of trade.

I cannot be blind to the important fact that while that railway is the shortest across the continent, it runs through the "fertile belt" of the interior plateau, in the most direct line with the great trade centres of the Old World, and it is equally favourably situated for the most facile and shortest communication with those rapidly increasing and enterprising communities which constitute the group of the Australian colonies. These are, in fact, among the most progressive and enterprising in the world, and it does not require any gift of prophesy to enable one to say, with confidence, that the physical and coming transportation relations between them and Canada are of such a nature as to lead to the opening up of an important trade.

The Melbourne Exhibition was closed by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby on the 20th of April, after which, on the 3rd of May, I left Victoria for a tour of observation in the other colonies, with a view of judging for myself as to the probable extension and increase of trade with the North American Continent, and of

otherwise becoming familiarized with the country and the people. As your Commissioner, I was heartily welcomed and most kindly and hospitably entertained both by the people and the Governments of the various colonies. Information was readily volunteered. Thirteen weeks spent in New Zealand enabled me to visit all the Provinces of both Islands. It is a most interesting colony. The climate, added to the wonderfully producing qualities of much of the rich volcanic soil, will always make this a favorite colony, where in time will be found estates as attractive as any in the Old World. Many of the pastoral freehold estates visited by me on both Islands are already more productive and equally as attractive as the finest properties in Scotland or Ireland. The forests of New Zealand are as fine, and in some parts where the Kauri pine and Totara grow, the timber is larger than the average of any I have elsewhere seen. Unlike the Continent of Australia, New Zealand is well watered and resembles Britain in being green all the year round. Elsewhere I give statistics that prove its material prosperity. I may here add, however, that I was impressed by the healthy and robust appearance of the people, especially the children in the public schools, who were broad shouldered and had healthy complexions, as compared with the youth of continental Australia, where early maturity and the effects of a hot dry climate are apparent. The climate of New Zealand resembles that of Great Britain, but is more equable, the extremes of daily temperature only varying throughout the year by an average of 20° , while London is 7° colder than the north, and 4° colder than the south Island of New Zealand. The mean temperature of the different seasons for the whole colony being in spring 55° , in summer 63° , in autumn 57° , and in winter 48° (these figures are from statistics furnished by Doctor James Hector, C.M.G., F.R.S., a gentleman well known in Canada and now the Government Geologist in New Zealand.) Taking it all in all, I do not know a more desirable climate than that of New Zealand. Canterbury and Otago are the principal grain producing Provinces, where the average yield per acre is larger than in any other country. Oats grow in New Zealand better than in any part of America. I have seen samples weighing 48 lbs. to the measured bushel, and was assured of a yield as high as 100 bushels to the acre. The average of the whole colony is, of oats, 30 bushels, and of wheat 28 to the acre. The average of the five years ending 1880 of the wheat crop, was 27.62 per acre, and the export of farm produce increased from £262,930 in 1875 to £763,635 in 1879, or threefold in four years, showing that the pursuit of farming has been one of the most prosperous industries in the colony. The potato also thrives wonderfully, the average per acre being eight tons. (At Napier and the west coast of New Zealand, also the western portion of Victoria, in the neighborhood of Colac and Camperdown, did I see the largest crops and the best potatoes of the Colonies, and better could not be grown anywhere.) The pastoral interests are also very flourishing, and the commerce of the country seemed to be in

* New Zealand has imported from the Eastern States of America no less than 5,000 tons capacity of agricultural implements, principally harvesters' and reapers', within the past three years!

a very healthy and prosperous condition. I met many settlers from Canada in both Islands, and in all instances they were prosperous.

From New Zealand I proceeded to the young and flourishing colony of Queensland (yet to become the most wealthy and prosperous of all). Queensland has a coast line exceeding 2,000 miles. I visited all the settlements between Brisbane at the south, and Cookstown near Cape York at the north, going inland to the famous Darling Downs where there is one estate depasturing 300,000 sheep, and where there are freeholds of upwards of one hundred thousand acres, paddocked and stocked with sheep and cattle, which in time will make their owners the wealthiest landed proprietors in the world. Next to the pastoral is the sugar interest. It has had a great bound within the past year, and sugar lands are now in great demand, the Government having advanced the limit price from 15s. to 30s. and 40s. per acre. One estate at McKay, which is the centre of the sugar interest, recently sold for £95,000, and the present crop is expected to return a fourth of the purchase money. Five years ago this property would not have realized a sixth of the price for which it has been sold, but it has become known that sugar planting under intelligent management is the most lucrative of any pursuit in the colony, frequently paying a net profit exceeding an average of £25 per acre, and yielding a competency to the energetic, industrious planter, after a few years labor. In a few years Queensland, and the adjoining Fiji group, will take the place of Mauritius, Java and the Phillipines, and supply a large portion of the world's crop of sugar. The whole coast north from Brisbane for six hundred miles has sugar lands interspersed, and next to the neighborhood of McKay, comes the Burdiken and Johnstone Rivers country, at present in most popular favor; elsewhere will be found statistics of production, etc. Tin mining is fast becoming a very lucrative avocation. Recently opened mines on the Herberton are the richest yet discovered in any country, yielding as high as 70 per cent. Professor Tenison Woods recently visited them at the request of the Government. His report is very encouraging, and he estimates that the mines in that one neighborhood will give employment to a population of 20,000 people for years to come. New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania have already added a third to the world's production of this most valuable metal, and in a few years will, owing to the unusual richness of the ore, supply three fourths of it. It is already known to explorers and to the Government, that inexhaustible copper and iron deposits exist in central Queensland, but being 400 miles inland they must await the opening of the Transcontinental Railway before being disturbed. The Government has, however, reserved a large tract of mineral region at the head waters of the Cloncurry and Flinders Rivers, about 400 miles inland from the Gulf of Carpentaria, and an equal distance from the east coast. Gold mines are being profitably worked, and as the interior is more fully explored and opened up, it is believed that very rich quartz deposits will be found.

I have given so much prominence to Victoria in the body of the Report that I will only refer to it here, by expressing the opinion that Melbourne is the best built city of modern times, and compares more than favorably with Chicago or San Francisco. The climate of Victoria is the most bracing of any in continental Australia; and the suburbs of Melbourne are rapidly being occupied by the villas and fine mansions of the wealthy graziers, or country gentlemen, who congregate there and spend their incomes in a most generous and hospitable manner. The Clubs of Melbourne are the best to be found out of England. Throughout Australia the clubs are the hotels of the country gentlemen when they visit their capital. Melbourne may be considered the Paris of the continent, and much of its prosperity is due to the large influx of the pastoral population, than whom it would be difficult to meet a more agreeable or hospitable set of men. The statistics in the body of the Report will show the rapidly increasing commerce of this colony.

The present prosperity of New South Wales is almost unprecedented, and I cannot more clearly exemplify it than by making extracts from the exhaustive financial statement of the Hon. James Watson, Colonial Treasurer, quite recently submitted. Mr. Watson says: "The quarterly statements of revenue and expenditure, published during the present year, will no doubt have prepared the Committee for an exposition, on this occasion, of financial prosperity, unequalled hitherto in this, or indeed in any, colony of the British Crown. This prosperity is not, as many suppose, the result merely of land sales, for there is hardly a source of our public income that has not exhibited an elasticity and expansiveness that are truly marvellous. Our imports during the present year, at the port of Sydney alone, show an increase over last year of nearly two millions and a quarter, and our exports close upon one million." Again, he says: "There is just one other matter in connection with the pastoral interests to which I desire to refer in further proof of the immense strides these interests have made since 1863 (the year following the very able Land Act introduced by the Hon. Sir John Robertson). I refer to our wool produce. In that year our wool exports were 13,482,000 pounds, valued at £1,283,818 sterling. During last year they were 154,871,832 pounds, valued at £8,040,625 sterling. Could figures indicate more clearly the wonderful progress of our pastoral interests during the last nineteen years? In further connection with this subject, and illustrative of the marvellous progress of the wool trade in these colonies, I give some very interesting information, obtained from an admirable little work recently published in London, entitled 'The Balance Sheet of the World.' There I find it stated that in 1870 the production of wool throughout the world was 1,437,000,000 pounds, distributed as follows:—

Australia.....	193,000,000
River Plate.....	198,000,000
South Africa.....	41,000,000
United States.....	165,000,000

Great Britain.	170,000,000
The Continent of Europe	640,000,000
India, &c.....	30,000,000

“The ratio of Australian wool to the whole was 13·43 per cent. In 1879 (only nine years later) the production of the world had increased to 1,767,000,000 pounds, distributed thus:

Australia.....	392,000,000
River Plate.....	240,000,000
South Africa.....	46,000,000
United States.....	208,000,000
Great Britain.....	160,000,000
The Continent of Europe.....	670,000,000
India, &c.....	51,000,000

The ratio of Australian wool to the whole had increased from 13·43, in 1870, to 22·14, in 1879, while the ratio of the other places had either decreased or remained about the same. The increase of Australian wool during that period was about 103 per cent.; India gave 70; the United States, 26; the River Plate, 21, and South Africa, 12; the Continent of Europe only 3, while the production of Great Britain had fallen off to the extent close upon 6 per cent. From these figures it will be seen that the production of wool in these colonies, although only in their infancy, is now far in advance of any country in the world. I do not think that I would be overstepping the bounds of reason if I were to say that in less than a quarter of a century the wool which will be produced by Australia and New Zealand will be equal to half the production of the whole world, for at the present time it is actually not much short of one-fourth of it.

“In the Financial Statement, the cash balance with which the Treasurer’s account was started in 1881, was £1,440,227 10s. 6d., and the estimated surplus of revenue over expenditure for 1882 is £1,180,850 12s. 5d.” In reply to some strictures that had been made respecting policy, the Treasurer said: “I would ask the honorable members how we could with propriety propose to lay additional burdens on the people when the revenue is in such a flourishing condition? And when I anticipate to have, at the close of the year, a surplus of nearly £1,200,000, and that too after providing for every service of the State in the most liberal manner, where is the necessity for additional taxation? Would any community willingly submit to fresh taxation when a necessity does not exist, or would the representatives of the people take upon themselves the responsibility of taxing their constituents, at a time when the existing taxation is proving itself equal to the ordinary expenditure?”

“The inward shipping in the colony of New South Wales increased from 366,000 tons, in 1861, to 1,242,000, in 1880, and the outward from 370,000 to 1,190,000. In

1861 the exports were valued at £5,595,000, and, in 1880, the value had increased to £15,525,000. The imports in the former years were £6,391,000, but in the latter they have reached to within a trifle of £14,000,000. It will be observed from the figures that, in 1861, the imports exceeded the exports by £500,000, while, in 1880, it was the other way by £1,500,000. All the railways in New South Wales belong to the Government and will in time prove a most valuable asset. Their management up to the present time (and especially under the existing able and efficient Administration) is most creditable. At present there are 1,000 miles of line in operation and 576 miles additional under contract, whereas extensions authorized by Parliament exceed 600 miles, and surveys for the whole of the extensions are now being proceeded with, so that in a few years 1,000 miles additional will be open for traffic. For the fifteen years ending 1870, the average income paid upon the capital expended was 1.63 per cent., for the succeeding years 3.85 while last year it was 4.38 per cent., and this year it will exceed 5½, thus showing that the railway system already results in a profit to the colony, as the last 4 per cent. loan was negotiated at £103 8s. And, in order to meet the demand arising from trust estates, it is the intention of the Government, when another loan is about to be raised, to give the colonists an opportunity of investing in the Government securities, by negotiating a part of it in the colony." In concluding his statement, the Honorable Treasurer, carried away by his enthusiasm, used the following language:—"Seldom does it fall to the lot of a Finance Minister to open a Budget so replete, and to lay before his audiences such a marvelous history of financial, commercial, pastoral, industrial and general progression, as I have been enabled to do to-night!" What is said above of New South Wales, so far as existing prosperity is concerned, is also applicable in a lesser degree to the other colonies, more especially to the youngest colony, Queensland, where the prospects of increase of population and material wealth is fully equal to that of any of the group.

South Australia was the last of the group visited. The commerce of this colony is centred at Adelaide, the capital; a fine city beautifully situated on the plain, extending from the Mount Lofty Range towards Gulf St. Vincent and Port Adelaide, the principal sea port, distant about seven miles from the capital, with which it is connected by railway. The large wool and bonded warehouses are at the port, whilst the offices and sales departments are at Adelaide proper. The commerce of Adelaide, owing to her enterprising merchants, is increasing in a greater ratio than the population, and the colony is in a very thriving condition. Under a very intelligent Administration, the railway system is being advanced into the interior with rapid strides. Already about 750 miles are being operated; and about 250 miles in course of construction. The Transcontinental Telegraph which joins the Indian and Southern Oceans (and brings Australia into continuous communication with Europe and the whole civilized world) is 2,000 miles long, and for the greater distance is carried across a previously unknown

country. In time, no doubt, the railways will follow and open up the enormous country lying between the two oceans. Roughly defined, South Australian Territory is 2,000 miles long by 500 miles wide. A recently formed Syndicate has leased from the Government, for a period of twenty-one years, the enormous extent of about 85,000 square miles or 55,000,000 acres, lying in the northern territory. Great expectations are indulged in, as the Syndicate is expected to employ capital in exploring, selecting and stocking much of this territory. Under the land regulations, the rental for the first three years is but sixpence per mile, for the balance of the lease 2s. 6d. and a requirement that the lands retained shall be stocked with a certain number of herds per square mile. In another part of this report will be found the Land Act. The northern territory adjacent to the Indian Ocean is tropical and adapted to the growth of sugar, coffee, etc. Western Australia I did not visit, as it has no foreign commerce and would not repay the loss of time required for a look at its vast territory. Forrest's recent explorations promise a future of prosperity for this colony also when its immense extent of unexplored country has been opened up.

I desire to express my grateful acknowledgments of the courtesy and assistance rendered to me by all connected with the management of the Melbourne Exhibition, and especially am I indebted to Sir Herbert Sanford and to Messrs. Levey and Casey, all of whom aided in making my task a pleasant one. I was fortunate in procuring the assistance of Mr. D. Watherston, the able contributor to the columns of the Melbourne "Argus," and the author of the articles on the Exhibition, which appeared in that daily. Mr. George A. Brown also consented to prepare for me, the reports credited to him. He is the best authority on Pastoral and Agricultural pursuits, and I was glad to secure his valuable aid.

I especially call attention to the appendix wherein the articles exported from the port of New York and Boston are enumerated. When it will be seen that a large proportion of the whole are of Canadian production, and that Canada could compete in many of the manufactures of wood, iron, etc. The first ship sailed from New York in May, 1852, for Melbourne. Last year the domestic exports to Australia from the two ports of New York and Boston employed 106,536 tons of shipping, and amounted in value to nearly four and three quarters millions of dollars.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

RODERICK WILLIAM CAMERON, F.R.G.S.

Special Honorary Commissioner to the Melbourne International Exhibition.

The Honourable J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX TO THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

EXPORTS from the Ports of New York and Boston, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1881, to Ports in Australia and New Zealand.

Kerosene Oil.....	435,000 Cases.	4,350,000 Gallons.
Spirits of Turpentine.....	18,720 "	187,200 "
Plaster.....	13,856 Barrels.	
Rosin.....	13,703 "	
Slates.....	4,455,300 Pieces.	
Lumber.....	5,553,582 Feet.	
Clear and Sidings.....		1,593,353 Feet.
Shelving, mostly Canada 12 and 14 in. Stocks.....		3,423,141 "
Ceiling, 1x10 and 12 in.....		537,088 "
		5,553,582 "

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Chairs.....	28,382 Cases.	Printing Ink.....	2,326 Pkgs.
Tubs and Pails.....	912 Nests.	Grease and Axle Oil.....	7,553 "
Manufactured Wood.....	517 Pkgs.	Books and Stationery.....	363 "
Shoe Pegs.....	1,255 Bbls.	Twine.....	775 "
Woodware.....	7,274 Pkgs.	Oil Cloth.....	186 "
Rims.....	2,950 Bdls.	Buggies, &c.....	145 "
Laths.....	646,844 "	Broom Corn.....	272 Bales.
Furniture.....	827 Pkgs.	Whiting.....	860 Pkgs.
Brooms.....	947 Cases.	Mantles.....	42 "
Snaths.....	31 "	Mattresses and Cots.....	553 "
Rakes, Forks, &c.....	151 "	Lasts.....	81 "
Clothes Pegs.....	32,000 Boxes.	Pickets.....	1,031 Bdls.
Oars.....	14,419 "	Organs.....	1,648 "
Handles.....	9,453 Cases.	Sarsaparilla.....	6,100 Cases.
Doors and Sashes.....	19,088 "	Drugs, &c.....	9,250 "
Shafts, Bars and Poles.....	3,223 Bdls.	Axes and Hatchets.....	13,790 "
Hubs and Spokes.....	320 Cases.	Picks.....	960 "
Staves.....	23,930 "	Showels and Spades.....	1,809 "
Washboards.....	4,837 Pkgs.	Castings.....	498 Pkgs.
Wringers.....	378 "	Scales.....	794 Cases.
Pumps.....	601 Cases.	Agricultural Implements.....	8,118 Pkgs.
Manufactured Tobacco.....	12,717 Pkgs.	Carriage Material.....	5,459 "
Leaf Tobacco.....	989 "	Iron Pipe.....	282 "
Sewing Machines.....	9,734 Cases.	Plated Ware.....	1,485 "
Bitters.....	600 "	Hardware.....	36,137 "
Hardware (Builders').....	19,694 "	Street Cars.....	24 "
Nails and Tacks.....	5,125 "	Painters' Supplies.....	1,280 "
Tools.....	1,446 "	Lobsters.....	4,498 Cases.
Stoves, &c.....	1,763 Pkgs.	Dried Apples.....	8,253 Pkgs.
Barb-wire, &c.....	11,679 "	Sausage Casings.....	1,724 Cases.
Lawn Mowers.....	543 "	Blacking, &c.....	5,277 Pkgs.
Machinery.....	3,905 "	Bottled Beer.....	498 "
Clocks.....	4,475 Cases.	Lubricating Oil.....	4,154 "
Toys.....	342 Pkgs.	Rubber Goods.....	665 "
Saws.....	38 "	Hops.....	2,053 "
Refrigerators.....	19 "	Dry Goods.....	255 "
Telegraph Material.....	64 Pkgs.	Hair.....	57 "
Canned Goods.....	6,468 Cases.	Velocipedes and Perambulators.....	115 "
Oysters.....	8,003 "	Seeds (Grass and Clover).....	1,080 Bbls.
Fish.....	2,016 "	Dairy Goods.....	89 Pkgs.
School Slates.....	2,785 "	Statuary.....	16 "
Syrup.....	689 "	Trunks.....	1,857 Pkgs.
Printed Matter.....	154 Pkgs.	Crude Oil.....	1,000 Cases.
Shooks.....	1,389 Bdls.		

APPENDIX.—Exports from the Ports of New York and Boston, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Gasolene.....	1,740 Cases.	Tin Plate.....	149 "
Axle Oil.....	2,752 "	Mazina and Corn Starch.....	20,776 "
Stone.....	138 "	Rollers	58 Pkgs.
Provisions.....	78 Pkgs.	Grape Sugar	10,186 Cases.
Pitch and Tar.....	90 Bbls.	Wheels	545
Sugar	9,235 Pkgs.	Bookcases.....	6
Locks, &c	28 "	Lamps and Glassware.....	5,090 Pkgs.
Leather and Saddlery	1,148 "	Jewellery.....	4 Cases.

NOTE.—The above merchandise was carried in 87 vessels representing a capacity of 106,536 tons.

THE MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, EXHIBITION OF 1881.

LIST OF SUBJECTS :

- INTRODUCTION—The Exhibition.
 THE COLONIES OF AUSTRALIA—Introductory and Descriptive.
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN COURTS.
 THE COLONIES AT THE EXHIBITION—Climate, area, population, future of North Australia.
 GOVERNMENT—Revenue and Expenditure, Public Debts, Municipal System, Education.
 RAILWAYS—TELEGRAPHS—Post-Office Department—Banks and Shipping.
 GOLD PRODUCTION—Coal and other Minerals.
 LIVE STOCK.—AGRICULTURE.—WINE.—By Mr. G. A. Brown, author of "Sheep Breeding in Australia," 1880.
 TIMBER.
 MANUFACTURES.
 RATES OF WAGES IN MELBOURNE IN MAY, 1881.
 AUSTRALIAN FURS.
 APPENDICES.

INTRODUCTION—THE EXHIBITION.

INTRODUCTION.

The Melbourne Exhibition of 1880-81 was held in the capital of the colony of Victoria. Melbourne is a city of 250,000 inhabitants, and the population of the colony was estimated to be over 900,000 on the 31st December, 1880. In extent, Victoria is the smallest of the five Provinces into which the continent of Australia is divided, but in population it ranks first. Forty-five years ago Melbourne had no existence, and the colony was without a single white inhabitant until 1834. The population in 1851 numbered 97,459 persons. Melbourne, named after an English Premier, was founded in 1836, and became the seaport of the district of Port Philip, one of the divisions of the parent colony of New South Wales, of which Sydney, then as now, was the capital. The Port Philip district was erected into an independent colony on July 1st, 1851. Separation from New South Wales would have had a comparatively small influence, it is believed, on the progress of the new Province, if it had not been for the gold discoveries which followed one another quickly at Ballarat,

Sandhurst and Castlemaine. For five or six years population flowed into Melbourne at an enormous rate. At one time the arrivals averaged 2,000 a week, and in five years the whole population was quadrupled. The gold fever lasted from five to six years. In time the excitement passed away, wages fell from fantastic to reasonable rates, merchandise became purchasable at a moderate advance on European prices, the people settled down to quiet pursuits; the shepherd returned to the charge of his sheep, and squatters, who had found it almost impossible to procure labor at shearing time, resumed their operations. Farmers, who did not succeed as gold diggers, took up land and devoted themselves to agriculture. Manufactories were started in the towns. The "lucky digger" disappeared, and mining was carried on like other enterprises in a business-like way, with the aid of capital, under intelligent management. The indirect advantages that sprang from the gold discoveries in Victoria were great. The right sort of people to form a new community were attracted to it—and hailed from all parts of the world, and a spirit of "go-a-headism" (a common phrase in the colonies) was infused into all branches of industry. Fine wharves were built, then roads made, next railways started on a scale of extravagance which would have been more appropriate to England, telegraph lines opened, &c., so that by 1860 the colonies of Australia acquired an important name in the southern hemisphere.

THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1880-81.

The Melbourne Exhibition was formally opened by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, on the 1st October, and closed on the 20th April following.

Exhibitions have often been held in the colonies. On each occasion, beginning as far back as 1851, that collections were made in Melbourne for European Exhibitions it was usual to show the goods in Australia before sending them to England, France, or America. These local displays were called Intercolonial Exhibitions, and always proved successful whether held in Melbourne or Sydney. One of the largest was held in 1875, preparatory to the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, to which all Australia sent contributions. In 1877, the year after the Centennial, the New South Wales Agricultural Society held an exhibition of an international character, at which the Dominion of Canada was represented. The same year the colonies had to get ready for the Paris Exhibition Universelle of 1878, and it occurred to the Government of Victoria that it would be a good idea to invite the nations of the world to meet in Melbourne in 1880. The Sydney Agricultural Society about the same time decided to take advantage of the Paris Exhibition, to which New South Wales (as well as the other colonies) sent representatives, to invite continental manufacturers to contribute to the Society's Show of 1879. The invitation was responded to most liberally, and the people of New South Wales found themselves committed, before they were aware of it, to the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879. By this time the Melbourne Exhibition was well under way. The Sydney Government relieved the Agricultural Society of its responsibility, appointed Commissioners, and provided funds for the erection of the Garden Palace, the plans for which were drawn at Christmas, 1878, the contract let in January, 1879, and the exhibition opened in September of the same year. Thus it was that Australia came to hold two successive International Exhibitions in two successive years, in cities only 600 miles apart, at a gross cost of about £700,000.

Preparations for the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880-81 were begun in 1877, when Parliament voted a sum of £7,000 for preliminary expenses. Next year the allowance was increased to £100,000 and the site selected. It was then supposed that a floor space of about five and a-half acres, with the addition of one machinery hall would suffice to accommodate all exhibits. The arrangement for the Sydney Exhibition of 1879-80, then in progress, had an unlooked-for and beneficial effect on the prospects of the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880-81. Firms which might not have thought it worth while to send goods to our exhibition alone, believed it would be profitable to appear at both. Later on, the prizes carried off by some manufacturers

at Sydney in 1879-80, stimulated their rivals to exhibit at Melbourne next year. If no Sydney Exhibition had been held, it is probable that the Melbourne Exhibition would have been much smaller than it is, less comprehensive in its contents, and less international in character. What I have learned from visitors to both places is, that many departments of the Melbourne Exhibition were much better filled than the same departments at Sydney. As an illustration let me cite the porcelain class. At Sydney, only two cases of Staffordshire Art porcelain were shown, and they did not come from the largest factories. The quantity of the porcelain shown at Melbourne was as four or five times as great as the quantity displayed at Sydney, and all the principal houses were represented. It was therefore, from one point of view, at any rate, no small advantage to Australia to hold two successive exhibitions. On the other hand, arises the question, whether the two exhibitions must not have interfered with each other's financial prospects, and kept down the respective number of visitors.

The foundation stone for the Melbourne Exhibition was laid in February, 1879, or six weeks after the Sydney Exhibition building was begun. Carlton Garden, within one mile's distance of the General Post Office, the recognised centre of the city, was the site chosen. Melbourne is superabundantly supplied with reserves and public gardens, and could well afford to lend one for exhibition purposes. An area of sixty acres was temporarily appropriated by the Government, and the central block of twenty acres marked off as the site of buildings. Apart from the ornamental grounds, which lie in front of the Exhibition, and are twenty acres in extent, about forty acres, or two-thirds of the garden, are occupied by buildings, trophies and uncovered exhibits. Long before the contract for the original building was completed, the applications for space became so numerous that the plans had to be greatly enlarged. The floor space was increased from five and a-half acres to fourteen or fifteen, and even that did not suffice. Two machinery halls of brick and cement were erected. With the main building of brick, these additions formed the three sides of a quadrangle, about 500 feet wide and 650 feet in length. The whole of this internal open space was eventually covered in and made the central annexe; and both machinery halls both increased in length. By the time the Exhibition was opened, on October 1, 1880, the total area of the enclosed space (exclusive of gallery accommodation) amounted to twenty acres. This is within one acre of the extent of ground covered by the main building at Philadelphia in 1876. The gross cost of the Melbourne Exhibition, inclusive of management, was £320,000, of which £250,000 was provided by Parliament. The balance was made up by gate receipts, special charges, license fees, &c., and also by the proceeds of the temporary annexes, which were sold to the Railway Department for about a third of the sum they originally cost.

I found the exhibition divided into four large compartments, main hall (with picture galleries) central annexe and two machinery halls. Some of the divisions were of an arbitrary character, accounted for and caused by the circumstances under which the undertaking grew up. The chief division, in point of position, but not in area, was the main hall, built in the form of a cross, with a nave 500 feet long, a transept 270 feet long, and a dome 200 feet high, erected over the intersection of transept and nave. A gallery twenty-five feet wide overhung the side spaces in nave and transept, and was reserved for the fine arts collection. This hall, it was at first supposed, would hold all articles except machinery, but fully three times as much space as it contained was applied for, and it became necessary to add the great central annexe. The erection of this annexe rendered a fresh mode of distribution inevitable, inasmuch as the main hall would not accommodate more than one-fourth of the entire collection. The question arose whether it should be given to two or three countries, or distributed in small blocks amongst all. Eventually it was subdivided between Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, the United States, New South Wales, Victoria and India. Each of these countries (except India) had thus two separate spaces to fill—an allotment in the central annexe and an allotment in the main hall. This subdivision and separation of courts would not have occurred if an exhibition to cover twenty acres had been prepared for at the outset. Space

would have been so mapped out as to enable each court to occupy one continuous area. It was not possible for Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, or any other country to separate its goods into two distinct groups, the showy and the useful, and place one department in the main hall, the other in the central annexe. British porcelain had to be provided for in both places, and the best part of the collection left in the central annexe. France, England, America and Italy put their musical instruments in the main hall, but a special compartment was erected in the central annexe for the German pianos. The subdivision and separation of the parts of courts which I have here mentioned, was about the only defect noticeable in the plan of the Melbourne Exhibition.

The general features of the ground plan were good. In the main hall, there was a promenade 500 feet long and 60 feet wide. One-half of the length of the promenade, from the central line under the dome (at the intersection of nave and transept) to the great organ at the west end, was reserved for ceremonies, and special shows of fruit, flour, vegetables, grain and wool, held at intervals, and usually kept open for periods of from three to six days each. An auditorium capable of holding 3,000 people was also available. The galleries were set apart almost exclusively for pictures, and divided by longitudinal and cross partitions, into six well lit compartments, occupied by England, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium and Victoria. Under the floor of the main hall, I found a cool, roomy basement filled up with refreshment stalls, for the sale of the wines, beers and spirits of all countries—the wines of France at the French bar, the wines of Italy at the Italian bar, the beers and wines of Victoria at the Victorian bar, the schnapps and liqueurs of Holland at the Dutch bar, &c. At the back of these bars, enclosed by substantial walls, the wine, spirit and beer exhibits were kept stored in an even temperature all the time the exhibition was open, from October 1st, 1880, to April 30th, 1881.

The central annexe was sub-divided by one grand avenue 800 feet long and 200 feet wide, and by two side and two cross avenues. To the grand avenue nearly every court had a frontage. The United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, the United States, &c. It was only the Straits settlements, Fiji (the new British colony in the Pacific Ocean) and Ceylon, all of which required but small areas, that were placed in the back ground. They had frontages to side and cross avenues. The grand avenue was the recognized afternoon promenade of the ladies and gentlemen of Melbourne, as I am informed, from October to April 30, and the courts which abutted upon the avenue might be likened to so many splendid shop fronts. What exhibitors had on view along the line of the street everybody saw—shelves of porcelain and glassware, timepieces, jewellery, silks, tapestries, carpets, trophies of steel and iron manufactures, groups of tin ingots, iron, silver, &c. The machinery halls were situated one on each side of the central annexe, and a large proportion of the exhibits were shown in motion. The refreshment rooms and lavatories were situated in quadrangular spaces, taken out of the machinery halls. About this portion of the arrangement it is not possible to report favorably. It appears that the plans of the refreshment rooms were not looked into until it was too late to mend them. The rooms erected were low roofed and small in dimensions.

The management of the Exhibition was entrusted by Government in the first instance, to a Commission of 92 gentlemen, who sub-divided themselves into one executive and a large number of special committees. The appointments made by the Ministry in office 1878 (Liberals) did not give satisfaction to the party then in Opposition, and when parties changed places in February, 1880, the new Government (Conservative) added about 40 to the Commission. It will not be expected of me that I should say anything about the composition of the Commission, beyond this that I found that it consisted of 143 gentlemen, members of Parliament, city aldermen and councillors, all the foreign consuls, and a number of private citizens. Everything which could be done by Government to facilitate the operations of exhibitors was done. The Exhibition was made a bonded store, and a Customs staff was provided to enable exhibitors to pay duty on any goods they wished to remove. As a rule, however, the sale and removal of exhibits was forbidden by the Commis-

sioners between October 1st and April 1st, the period for which, in the first instance, it was decided to keep the exhibition open. The extension of the term by one month was an afterthought. At one time, the Commissioners were resolved to open the exhibition from 7 to 10 p.m. at night as well as in the day-time, but they gave way, in the end, to the weighty representations of the exhibitors, who feared theft and fire. Besides, it was shown, by one experiment, that the exhibits, on account of the tops and sides of cases, and by partitions, could not be properly studied by gas-light. If the exhibition had been opened at night, it would have been used by the public as a promenade ground. There would have been a considerable increase in the receipts, probably, but no other good result either to Commissioners or exhibitors. The daily rate of admission was one shilling for adults and sixpence for children. In October and November, special musical entertainments were given, and on these special days the rate was two shillings. Performances were given by the Austrian Strauss Band, from Europe, and a local band, but these ventures did not prove sufficiently profitable to be worth keeping up, and after December, the only musical entertainments given, were recitals on the great organ, and weekly concerts of a simple character by from 700 to 1,000 children from the National Primary Schools. The children's concerts cost little and always drew a number of parents. A general catalogue was issued, in two volumes, at one shilling each. The list of exhibits were collected into courts, and each court was prefaced by a chapter filled with statistics and other useful information. The work had one objectionable feature and one defect. Certain of the British firms, and a few American and French firms, were allowed by the publishers (for a certain high price) to describe their goods at length and introduce wood-cuts into the body of the catalogue. All exhibitors who did not pay for extra matter were restricted to three lines each. The defect of the catalogue was the want of either general or particular indexes of names. Unless the reader knew in what class to find the exhibit, a long and weary search for it might have to be made. Of course, I refer to cases in which one had nothing but the catalogue to depend on. It was easy, if one was in the French court, for example, to find French exhibits in the catalogue, because each show case was numbered, and the number of the entry in the catalogue and on the exhibit were the same. But, if the visitor wished to find whether a particular firm or manufacturer was an exhibitor, he had either to go through the catalogue, or through the court. An index of names, if there had been one, would have answered the question at once. There is nothing specially noteworthy in the gate arrangements, beyond this, that an officer was stationed at each exit, to see that no parcels were taken out without a permit, signed by the Customs Department and the General Superintendent. This was done to protect the revenue and prevent the sales which the tradesmen and shopkeepers in town objected to.

The jury regulations were issued by the 1st October, and most of the juries began work before the end of the month. As at all exhibitions, the selection of jurors caused great trouble. The British, Foreign and Colonial Commissioners were allowed to nominate one-half, and the International Commission appointed the other half. The total number of jurors amounted to 350, who were divided into 38 juries of from 7 to 22 members each. Five degrees or orders of merit were fixed upon, and all exhibits were judged by one and the same standard. English, French, American and Australian goods and manufacturers were compared together and the first award given to the best article in the group. Juries, however, did not all adopt the same high standard, *i. e.*, some fixed upon an exalted standard, others upon a low one. The one set of reports, therefore, contained few first awards and the other many. The amount of divergence, however, was not great, and most, if not all, complaints from persons who did not carry off a high honor as they expected, were set right on appeal, or by a revision voluntarily undertaken by the juries. Jurors were allowed their daily expenses alone, *viz.*: two shillings and six pence each. They consisted for the most part of residents of Melbourne, some foreign exhibitors or agents, and a few representative visitors, from the two adjacent colonies. No exhibitors or exhibitors agents were allowed to serve on juries which had to report on goods they were

directly or indirectly interested in. On the whole, the jury work was done in average style—no worse and no better than International jury work is usually done.

Country.	Main Building.	Fine Art Galleries.		Central Annexe.	Machinery	Special Extension.	Total, exclusive of Fine Arts.
		Floor.	Wall.				
	Sq. ft.			Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.		
United Kingdom.....	11,850	12,493	14,804	64,407	58,104		134,261
France	9,800	6,900	8,370	56,125	10,500		76,425
Germany	8,558	6,818	7,263	38,668	11,362	6,750	63,338
Austria		2,360		18,375		8,550	26,925
Belgium				13,750	3,044		16,794
Holland		2,400	3,605	5,175	1,125		6,400
Spain	16						16
Scandinavia	300						300
Switzerland				3,450			3,450
Italy.....	5,725	5,532	6,912	2,250	1,125		9,100
United States.....	5,000	120	187	34,800	15,000		54,800
Japan				5,000			5,000
India.....	4,426	240	240				4,426
Victoria.....	9,000	9,437	7,893	84,962	30,717		124,679
New South Wales.....	2,050			14,764	2,945		37,809
South Australia.....				5,695	2,000		7,695
Queensland.....				8,000			8,000
Tasmania.....				2,200			2,200
Western Australia.....				2,000			2,000
New Zealand.....				8,000			8,000
Fiji.....				1,370			1,370
Mauritius.....	400						400
Straits Settlements.....				900			900
Ceylon.....				400			400
British Burmah.....				327			327
Jamaica.....				64			64
Totals.....	57,125	46,300	53,839	381,432		15,300	595,079

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN COURTS.

It will not be expected that I should give a full description of the British and Foreign Courts. The principal industries of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland were well represented. A large portion of the American collection was lost by shipwreck within fifty miles of port. The appearance of the European courts bore testimony to the progressive character of the international exhibitions, and showed that manufacturers are alive to the advantages which are to be gained by a display of their works even in the most remote corners of the world. The British, French and German collections were both larger and more comprehensive than the collections sent by the same countries to Philadelphia in 1876. It may have been thought that the comparatively long distance, 12,000 or 13,000 miles that separate Australia from Europe, would prevent extensive shipments to the antipodes, but it did not do so. Most branches of British and continental industry were largely illustrated.

The high quality of the British court need not cause surprise. For years British firms have enjoyed almost exclusive possession of the Australian trade, and have only suffered from competition amongst themselves. It is but natural that rival manufacturers should send out their best wares to the Melbourne Exhibition, in order to win or retain a good hold on Australian customers.

In the appearance of the principal foreign courts, I observed strong evidence of a desire on the part of the cloth-makers, iron foundries, manufacturers of railway

apparatus, &c., to obtain a position and name in the market of Australia, and lay hands upon some of the custom hitherto enjoyed and almost monopolised by English and Scotch firms.

France was represented at Melbourne, not merely by exhibitors of silks, woollens, jewellery, boots and shoes, leather, ladies finery, wines, machinery, &c., but by delegates from the chief commercial centres of the Republic—the Chamber of Commerce at Paris, Rouen, Lyons, &c., and also by public officers commissioned by the French Government to report on the industries, public works, school systems, and wants of the Australian people. The French manufacturers desire to open up steam communication between Marseilles and Melbourne and Sydney—to import wool direct from Australia instead of *via* London, and to export in return French cloths and silks. Similar schemes were spoken of by the Germans. In short, the British colonies of the southern hemisphere were, in 1880-81, an object of great interest to continental manufacturers. The French court at the Exhibition was subdivided into compartments, each picturesquely laid out; in fact, the court generally was an example of the perfection of French taste. In like manner great pains were taken to render the German collection attractive. There have long been, French, German and American houses of business in Melbourne, but the aggregate of business done by them up to the exhibition year was small. As one result of the Exhibition, I learn that trade is to be considerably extended, and new agencies established. Between America and Australia, only a moderate amount of direct trade is carried on, and it is restricted to a few important lines. The high Customs tariff of the United States Government is an insuperable bar to the importation of wool from Australia. The colonies are largely dependent on American ingenuity for improved agricultural appliances—like the reaper and binder—for here as well as in America, wages are high, and labor-saving machinery indispensable. Australians make their own carriages, but have to import their hickory and ash from America. Under all circumstances, we cannot but regret that the Dominion of Canada did not contribute to the general display, and avail itself of the excellent opportunity presented at Melbourne, to let the Australian public see what commodities would be advantageous for them to buy from their fellow subjects in North America. Goods shown in Melbourne would have been shown to all Australia. For it should be understood that Melbourne, though only the capital of one Province, is the annual resort in summer of travellers from all parts of Australasia, the city to which they flock from all quarters every year for their sport and recreation, in fact the Paris or London of the colonies. Similar to the relationship in which Melbourne stands to the western and southern colonies—South Australia, Tasmania and South New Zealand—is the relationship of Sydney to the eastern and north-eastern settlements, and there is an annual migration to one or other of these centres of activity from the remotest sub-divisions of the Australasian group.

Italy was not represented by Commissioners, but by a business firm whose object was to open up trade. Of the Orientals, the only foreign Government that sent Commissioners and goods was the Japanese, which I learn has more than once striven to enter into commercial relationship with Australasia. The nations not represented were Russia, Turkey, Norway and Sweden, Greece, China, etc., and of course, as you are aware, Canada occupied no space in the Melbourne International Exhibition.

For machinery in general, the Australians depend on the Old World—if not for the machine itself, at any rate for the pattern. Only in two special lines can they be said to have invented appliances for themselves. The necessities of the agriculturist have led to the construction of the grain stripper; and for the economical working of the gold mines many ingenious apparatus have been devised. The grain stripper, invented by a South Australian, is a machine which reaps and threshes the ears of wheat, and leaves the straw standing in the field. With a stripper, the farmer can gather in his crop at the cost of 2s. 6d. an acre, or one third of the amount it costs to reap and thrash both straw and grain. The grain is beaten out of the ears as they are cropped. The stripper is a comb-shaped apparatus, which catches the stalk of corn just below the ears, and snips the latter off. The ears pass

under a rotary beater, and the loose grain is filled into bags, as the machine travels over the field. In the winter the straw is either burned off or ploughed in. On the level plains, the stripper is very common, but the farmer prefers the reaper and binder when he can afford to use it, because the straw is of some value. For the use of the miner, Australian engineers have contrived and perfected batteries to crush auriferous quartz and extract the gold, also machinery to sift the alluvial wash dirt. A trustworthy safety cage, for use in the shafts of deep mines, has not yet been discovered. In all other branches of industry, to speak generally, European and American types of engines and machinery prevail. The locomotives on the railways are of American or English make, or copies of American and English models. The same may be said of the carriages and cars, and of the street omnibuses. The street car has, as yet, been introduced into two cities only, Adelaide and Sydney; also into Dunedin, Christchurch, and Wellington, New Zealand. In the woolen mill, the boot factory, and the iron foundry, imported types of machinery and engines prevail almost exclusively. A Glasgow built dredger is employed by the Melbourne Harbor Trust, to raise silt from the river and bay channels. A cheap and simple method of landing the silt has not yet been devised. It is drawn to the river side in punts, and taken ashore in wheelbarrows. Illustrative facts like these show what a market is open in Australia for the handiwork of an ingenious people. Later on I shall deal with topics of this kind at some length.

THE COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

I now come to the chief portion of my task, which is to give a summarized account of the colonies, as they fall under the observation of a visitor, and of the industries and occupations of the people, as they were illustrated at the Melbourne International Exhibition. The comprehensive term Australasia, includes the continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania, separated from the continent by a strait 120 miles wide, New Zealand (two large islands and one small one) and the Fiji group, which is the latest acquisition of the British Crown. Four years ago the Pacific Mail steamers called at the Fijis on their way between Sydney and San Francisco, but this detour has since been given up. I shall have little to say about the Fijis. Their chief products are cotton and sugar, which are shipped to Australia. The continent of Australia extends over 29° of latitude and 30° of longitude. The eastern and western shore lines are convex, and the southern and northern concave. On the northern coast there are two concavities, one very deep and known as the Gulf of Carpentaria. There are new settlements in North Australia, and an old colony on the west, but practically speaking, active trade is confined to the eastern and southern seaboard—to the ports of Queensland (north-east), New South Wales (east), Victoria (south), and South Australia (south-west). Various degrees of climate prevail. In the south the winters are never cold, and the number of hot days in summer is comparatively small. This is the case, at any rate, in the coastal districts of Victoria (latitude 37° S.). Inland the summer temperature is warm. As we travel northwards, along the coast, the warmth increases, but when we enter the tropics, the S. E. trade winds appear, and modify the summer heat. Two climates may be said to obtain in the temperate portion of Eastern Australia. A range of mountains, which is seldom less than 1,700 feet above sea level, and in parts attains an elevation of 6,000 feet, runs parallel with the coast from north to south, a distance of fully 1,800 miles. In North Queensland (latitude 22 S.) the one geographical peculiarity is that all the rivers that rise on the inland slope of the great range, from about 36 S. latitude in Victoria, to latitude 22 S. in Queensland, find their way to the sea by one common outlet, the River Murray, whose mouth is situated in longitude 139 E., and about latitude 34 S. This river and its tributaries (the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Darling, Barwoon, Warrego, &c.,) drain a large portion of the territory of three colonies—Victoria, New South Wales, and South Queensland. The Murray, Darling and Murrumbidgee constitute the only inland navigation system yet opened up. They are navigated by flat-bottomed steamers of light draft. It so happens

that the Murray is blocked at its mouth by a bar which effectually prevents the entrance of sea-going vessels. The cargoes of wool and other produce brought down by water from Riverina, as the country drained by the Murray system of rivers is called, therefore, have to be landed at some point on the bank and carried by rail to the nearest seaport. The Murray River trade is divided between Melbourne (Victoria) and Adelaide (South Australia). Along the north-eastern, the northern and north-western coasts of Australia there are many large rivers, which in time will be turned to account in connection with inland trade. At present, however, the Murray system is the only one in which inland traffic is carried on.

Though I have spoken above of a continuous lofty range the general level of the continent is low, and high mountains are exceptional, save on the east coast. This circumstance will account for the fewness of the large rivers in temperate Australia. In summer the volume of the principal streams shrinks considerably, and even the Murray steamers have to be laid up for several months every year. The Canadian river traffic is stopped by ice in winter, the Australian river traffic by want of water in early summer.

Another peculiarity of Australia is the hot wind. The sun has an immense area of land surface to operate upon—a continent about 2,000 miles square, and as there are no gigantic masses of mountains in Central Australia, like the Himalaya, to modify the heat, and favor the precipitation of moisture, the air in summer becomes warm and dry, and is carried coastwards in the form of hot winds. These hot blasts visit Melbourne in latitude 37° S. every summer, and, if they last more than twenty-four hours, parch the soil and make the leaves of the deciduous (introduced) trees of the garden and park droop. Between the coast and the great range, parallel with it, the visits of the hot winds are irregular and of short duration. They are usually followed by a sea-breeze and a sudden fall of temperature. The hot wind is better known along the south coast than on the eastern seaboard, from which it is cut off by a breadth of mountains and table land. In semi-tropical and tropical Australia, a steady summer heat prevails everywhere. In southern latitudes, visited by the cold antarctic winds, the changes are extreme, and it is the contrast of the one with the other in summer, that makes both noticeable. During my stay in Melbourne in March and April, the autumn season was well advanced, and the weather mild. Neither Sydney, in latitude 33°, nor Melbourne, in latitude 37°, ever experience such long periods of hot weather as obtain in New York or Philadelphia. The summer heat of Sydney and the north-east coast is moist—of Melbourne and Adelaide and the inland districts, dry. If the temperature of inland Australia is felt to be uncomfortable by the farmer and grazier, it is eminently suitable for stock—sheep, cattle and horses—except in seasons of extreme dryness, which happens about once in six or ten years. Droughts may be extensive, but are never universal; and it usually happens that when there is a dry season in the south, grass and water are abundant in the north and west interior. This subject will be more fully dealt with under the sub-divisions devoted to wool and agriculture.

THE COLONIES AT THE EXHIBITION.

As the same industries are common to several colonies, it will be more convenient to describe them under common headings than to deal with the courts separately. The Provinces into which Australia is divided are political rather than geographical in character. The staple industry of each and all is wool-growing; and they nearly all produce gold. Tin, silver and copper are found in all latitudes. Coal is the only mineral confined to particular localities. It abounds on the eastern side of the continent as well as in Tasmania and New Zealand, but is absent from middle, south and west Australia. In manufactures, the differences between one colony and another are differences of degree, not kind. They are more numerous in Victoria than in New South Wales, or South Australia, but all have a family likeness. It would be a mistake to judge the colonies by their respective courts. With the exception of Victoria, they for the most part brought their natural resources into prominence—showed their

minerals and metals, timber, wool and grain or sugar—and displayed but a moderate number of manufactures. Though New South Wales possesses a considerable manufacturing population (24,564 as against 292,000 engaged in other pursuits), scarcely anything but raw material was shown at the Exhibition.

The colony of Victoria naturally occupied the largest share of space—about one-seventh of the Exhibition, *i.e.* 124,679 square feet, besides the picture gallery. The conspicuous objects were the trophies of stearine and candles erected by the soap and candle works, biscuit trophies, leather, skins, saddlery, harness, boots and shoes,—manufactured tobaccos (tobacco is grown as well as made up in Victoria, and a considerable Excise duty is now collected upon native manufactured tobacco), collections of furniture from native and imported woods, chemicals, brass and iron work and machinery, the plainer kinds of pottery, plain glassware, pianos and organs (the great organ at the exhibition cost £6,000 and was of Melbourne manufacture), silversmith's and goldsmith's work, watches and clocks, manufactured coffees (the raw material is imported), refined sugar, (the raw sugar is imported), books and stationery, tweeds, shawls and flannels made from colonial wool (see manufactures), carriages, buggies, &c.; railway locomotives (made from English designs), agricultural implements, adapted to climate and soil, upholstery and drapery, prepared and preserved foods, condiments, wines, grains, wool, &c. An immense gilded crystal represented in cubic feet the total quantity of gold produced from Victoria mines (nearly £200,000,000 worth), and various mining processes were illustrated by models of machinery. There are two classes of manufactures in Australia—natural manufactures, like leather, saddles, harness, tweeds and tobacco; and the other kind consists of goods not made but merely put together in the colony. A Victoria watch or clock consists almost entirely of pieces (dial, case, hands, movements) manufactured in England, imported separately, and fitted together in Melbourne. The umbrella consists of imported silk, imported ribs and an imported stick. The protective policy of the country encourages the importation of the separate parts (on which the duty is about a half or a third of the duty on the complete article); hence the large number and variety of Victoria manufactures. The pens sold by the stationer with his name upon them were made at Birmingham. Most of the jewellery is imported in pieces. Apart from all this, the display of Victoria at her own Exhibition was most remarkable in quality and variety, especially when it is considered that two-thirds of the factories have been started in the last fifteen years.

The visitor to the adjacent court occupied by New South Wales, which possessed 37,809 square feet, was impressed by the size of the gold, copper, tin and silver trophies, the collection of timbers, and above all by the blocks of coal taken bodily from the collieries at Newcastle, Illawara and on the Blue Mountains. I give the measurements of the seams in a subsequent chapter. The sugar trophies represented both the plantations and the refineries. Maize, in cobs and shelled (in bags), leather, boots and shoes, saddlery, raw silk, ostrich feathers (from an ostrich farm carried on as an experiment by the acclimatization of Victoria in Riverina, within New South Wales boundaries);—silver ware, railway plant, carriages, furniture;—the wine trophy (a pavilion built of bottles);—these were the features of the several divisions of the New South Wales Court. Tasmania and Western Australia filled 2,200 square feet and 2,000 square feet respectively. The former showed trophies of tin and copper; the latter the useful metal lead and several fine sorts of timber—the jarrah for jetty piles, and the sandal wood, used by cabinet makers. South Australia (7,695 square feet) made much of her great export of copper, which exists in inexhaustible quantities—(the annual product of the mines is regulated solely by the English demand;—olive oil and wheat of various sorts represented agriculture; wine the grape production; fruits; dried fruits, such as raisins, currants, also almonds. Queensland (8,000 square feet) had a rich, complete, and wonderfully attractive collection of temperate, sub-tropic and tropical productions. Sugar, maize, coffee, tea (an experimental growth), native grasses, some of them six feet and eight feet long and almost as remarkable in their way as the five feet worms found in fertile soil in Gippsland, Victoria, a great variety of timbers, the jack fruit, cocoa nut (from

the north coast), and mango (introduced), leather, skins, furniture, and an excellent collection of colored photographs, over 100 in number, taken by a field geologist (the late Mr. Daintree), and intended to depict the features of the country, its pastoral, agricultural and urban districts. New Zealand (8,000 square feet) competed with Australia in wools, gold, leathers, tweeds, furniture, brass and iron ware, &c., and excels the other colonies in natural woods. The Alpine and Norwegian scenery of New Zealand—which in the mountain regions of the south has glaciers that exceed those of Switzerland, and in the north island hot springs and warm lakes—is what renders the colony chiefly attractive to the Australian mind. The population of New Zealand is small, but the enterprise of the people has carried them to extremes. Their public debt is greater than that of colonies three times as populous. The money has been mostly laid out in railways.

To comprehensively describe the characteristics of the several Provinces of Australia, I should say that South or Middle Australia is agricultural on the coast and pastoral inland, and its chief mineral production is copper. At one time it was the sole granary of Australia. Victoria is now an extensive producer of the same description of grain—wheat, oats and barley. It has a moderate extent of pastoral lands, highly developed by art and capital, gold fields that are still comparatively rich, and about one twenty-seventh of the population engaged in manufactures, viz: 33,247 as against 369,000 employed in other industries. As South Australia and Victoria are the chief growers of wheat (which they both export to England), and as Victoria also is the country that grows potatoes for all the colonies except New Zealand, so New South Wales and Queensland produce abundant supplies of maize and sugar. Sugar plantations occur along the eastern coast from latitude 30 deg. south to latitude 19 deg. south. The best wheat districts of Victoria and South Australia are the inland plains or moderately timbered lands which have a dry summer. The South Australian wheat is harvested about Christmas or mid-summer, and the Victoria not later than January. New South Wales on the east coast has a large agricultural population, and, beyond the farming region, are her immense pastoral areas. The colony does not now produce much gold, but there are one or two rich quartz diggings. The main sources of mineral wealth are the coal fields north and south of Sydney. Queensland produces on the coast sugar and maize, and inland is one continuous magnificent pastoral area. On the plateaux, which, from their elevation above sea level, enjoy an equable summer and winter climate, there are rich patches of agricultural land; but their preeminent value is for the breeding of cattle and sheep. On the western plains, 400 miles from the coast, wheat has been successfully grown as an experiment. Queensland is also rich in mines and minerals, gold, copper, tin, coal, &c. The island of Tasmania may be regarded as a miniature representation of the continent. Its chief productions are wool, grain, orchard fruits, tin, copper, iron (for which there is scarcely any demand) and gold.

The belief of the old geographers that the interior of the continent of Australia consisted of a broad circular desert has been satisfactorily exploded. More than half the continent is now in the occupation of the grazier or the farmer. Between the overland telegraph (which divides the continent into two equal parts) and the east coast, there is not a square mile of unoccupied territory. On the other hand, between the overland line and the west coast, extensive blocks of territory lie idle. These blank areas are within the boundaries of Western Australia, and what is known as the northern territory of South Australia, (in which one recently formed pastoral syndicate have taken up an area of 86,000 square miles, or nearly sixty millions of acres on a 21 years lease,) which is the largest of all the colonies and the least populous. The backwardness of Western Australia is partly due to the fact that from the period of its foundation until a recent date, it was the penal depot for the United Kingdom. At the urgent representation of the other colonies, transportation to Western Australia was given up in 1867. The main cause of the sparseness of population in Western Australia is the pooriness of the land in temperate latitudes. In addition to this drawback the colony is cut off from its neighbors by a considerable breadth of waterless country, which prevents the spread of the sheep flocks

westwards. Explorers have crossed and recrossed the vacant territory between the overland telegraph line in longitude 138 and the west coast of Australia, but invariably found the country poor and scantily watered. In the north-west or tropical region, however, some magnificent tracks of pastoral lands of great extent have been discovered by the explorer Forrest, in the valley of the Fitzroy River.

CLIMATE.

I append descriptions obtained from official sources (the Exhibition catalogue, the *Australian Directory*, &c.) of the climate of the several colonies. Reference will also be made to climate in connection with sheep and cattle breeding in Australia.

Victoria (South-east).—"From its geographical position Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than in any other colony on the continent of Australia, which is not meant to include New Zealand, as within a comparatively limited area it possesses the climatic advantages of the more favored portions of Southern Europe. Upon examining a chart showing isothermal lines, it will be found that Melbourne is situated upon or near the line corresponding with that in the northern hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona and Madrid are situated. The difference, however, between summer and winter, and the hottest and coldest month is far less in Melbourne than in any of these places. In the ten years ended with 1879, the maximum temperature in the shade was 111°, which occurred once only, the minimum was 27°, which also occurred only once, and the mean was 57°. Upon the average on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade, and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an observatory 91 feet above the sea level, was in the same ten years 29.93 inches; the average number of wet days was 1.32, and the average yearly rainfall was 28 inches."—(*Victorian Year Book*.)

South Australia (Middle South).—"With the exception of the northern coast, which is tropical, the climate of the whole colony is of an unusually equal character, resembling that of the southern part of Europe. The clearness and dryness of the atmosphere are extraordinary, and, happily, weaken the effect of the periods of extreme heat which occur from time to time during the summer months (December to March), so that the thermometer is no true measure of the degree of the heat. The mean temperature in Adelaide is 63° Fahrenheit, the maximum registered being 116° and the minimum 32°; but in the hilly districts, close to the capital, and in the south-east, the temperature is several degrees lower. The mean annual rainfall in Adelaide is about 21 inches, the greatest during a single year being 31, and the least 13. In the hilly districts it is about 30 inches, and in the south-east it is also greater than in Adelaide."—(*Exhibition Catalogue*.)

New South Wales (East).—"The climate of New South Wales is considered to be extremely salubrious from the large area of the colony, which extends over 11 degrees of latitude, nearly every variety is to be found, from the hottest to the coldest—short of the Arctic. Summer extends from the 1st of December to the end of February, and its mean heat is about 80°, but this great heat is moderated along the coast by the sea breeze which blows regularly from 9 a.m. to 5, 6 or 7 p.m., when it is succeeded by a land breeze from the mountains. The spring months are September, October and November. At this time the nights are cold, but the days warm and pleasant. The three autumn months are March, April and May. During the winter months of June, July and August the mornings and evenings are cold; hoar frosts are frequent, becoming more severe on advancing into the interior. At Sydney the thermometer is rarely below 40°. Snow does not lie in the valleys, but in winter the loftiest of the hills and mountains are covered, some of the latter reaching the perpetual snow line. Regular observations of the weather have been taken but for a comparatively few years, insufficient to indicate all that is required to be known of the climate of a large country. The temperature of the coast districts is influenced and equalized, it is believed, by one of the great ocean currents, which

takes its rise to the north of Australia, and has a steady set south, at a distance of four or five miles from the coast, with a velocity of one or two miles an hour. This antipodean gulf stream of warm water is only occasionally intercepted for a day or two at a time, when there is a strong southerly wind blowing. During 1879, the thermometer in the shade at Sydney showed the mean temperature to range from 49° to $79^{\circ} 2'$. The highest was $96^{\circ} 5'$, on December 30th; the lowest, $40^{\circ} 6'$, on July 13th; mean for the year $62^{\circ} 9'$. Average rainfall for 20 years, about 52 inches."—(*Directory.*)

Queensland (North East).—"Tropical Queensland includes only the smaller portion of the colony. Concerning the perfect suitability of the rest of it for Europeans there can be no question. Winter frosts occur as far as the tropical line on the coast, and for a considerable distance inside of it further inland. In these, the southern and central districts, the summer heat is great, but varying in character according to the situation. Near the coast, and about the sea-level, it is sometimes oppressive, though the extreme heat is never continuous, being interrupted by days and even weeks of cooler weather. Inland, where the general level of the country is rather high, the heat of the sun, though absolutely greater, is seldom oppressive, because it hardly ever subdues the elasticity of the air, and the nights are invariably cool. There are no hot winds. The winter frosts, which are slight on the coast, are severe inland, the thermometer often falling to 27° and even 26° Fahrenheit. Speaking generally for this part of Queensland, it may be said that in April the extremely hot days are rare, in May the temperature is very moderate, and in June the hoar-frosts impart an invigorating sharpness to the air; in July the frosts are severe, particularly on the table-lands, and inland they continue into the middle of August; in September the midday sun becomes perceptibly warmer, and in October occasional hot days give warning of the coming summer." (*Catalogue.*)

The Island of Tasmania (South).—"The climate is unsurpassed for its salubrity. The observations of 35 years at Hobart Town give the average annual rainfall as 24.09 inches; the mean temperature of the winter months, 46.44 ; and the mean summer temperature, 63.17 . A remarkable feature of the climate is the low rate of mortality among children."—(*Catalogue.*)

New Zealand.—"The climate, which is singularly healthy, resembles that of Great Britain, but is more equable, the extremes of daily temperature only varying throughout the year by an average of 20° , whilst London is 7° colder than the North and 4° colder than the South Island of New Zealand. The mean annual temperature of the North Island is 57° , and of the South Island 52° , that of London and New York being 51° . The mean annual temperature of the different seasons for the whole colony is—in spring 55° , in summer 63° , in autumn 57° , and in winter 48° . The climate on the west coast of both islands is more equable than on the east, and the contrast between the respective rainfalls is most striking. Thus, in the North Island, Napier on the east has only half the amount of rain that falls in Taranaki on the west. But the South Islands, with its longitudinal range of lofty mountains, exhibits this feature in a still more marked manner, for the rainfall on the west is nearly five times the amount on the east. The excess of precipitation on the coast is clearly illustrated by the distribution of the glaciers on the opposite sides of the range. Those on the west slope have an excessive supply of snow, and descend to a line where the mean annual temperature is 50° Fahrenheit, while on the east slope they descend only to the mean annual temperature of 37° . The winter snow-line on the Southern Alps, on the east side, is 3,000 feet, and that on the west side is 3,700."—(*Catalogue.*)

POPULATION AND TRADE.

The subjoined tables will afford some idea of the comparative area of the colonies, population, and trade:—

Area.—The area of the continent of Australia is estimated to be a little under 3,000,000 square miles. With New Zealand and Tasmania added it is 3,103,903.

	Square Miles.
Victoria.....	88,198
New South Wales.....	310,938
South Australia	903,690
Queensland.....	669,520
Western Australia.....	1,000,000
Total Australia.....	2,872,346
Tasmania	26,215
New Zealand.....	105,342
Total Australasia.....	3,103,903

South Australia, once a Southern Province, now consists of a broad strip which crosses the continent from south to north. The area of the northern portion is 500,000 square miles, and of the middle division 180,000, so that South Australia proper is about 250,000 miles in extent.

RELATIVE AREAS, &c.

Name.	Parts in 100.	Population to square mile in 1878.
Victoria	3	9971
New South Wales	10	2231
South Australia	30	275
Queensland	23	314
Western Australia.....	34	028
Australia.....	100	
Tasmania.....		4194
New Zealand.....		4106
Mean .....		.8

	Area—Square Miles.	Population.	Imports.	Exports.
			£	£
Victoria.....	88,198	899,333	15,035,538	12,454,170
New South Wales.....	310,337	734,282	14,198,847	13,086,819
South Australia.....	*903,690	259,287	5,014,150	4,762,727
Queensland.....	669,520	217,851	3,080,889	3,434,034
Tasmania	26,215	112,469	1,267,475	1,301,097
Western Australia	1,000,000	28,668	407,299	494,883
Total.....	2,998,470	2,251,890	39,004,198	35,533,730
New Zealand	105,342	463,729	8,374,685	5,743,126
Australasia	3,003,812	2,715,619	47,378,783	41,276,856

* South Australia proper is 380,070 square miles in extent.

MARRIAGE, Birth and Death rate.

1878.	Per 1,000 of population.		
	Marriage.	Birth.	Death.
Victoria.....	5·86	39·59	14·62
New South Wales.....	7·84	38·71	15·10
South Australia.....	9·47	38·06	14·96
Queensland.....	6·98	35·77	20·41
Tasmania.....	7·96	32·27	15·66
Western Australia.....	6·50	31·11	14·07
New Zealand.....	8·03	42·14	11·01
Mean.....	7·27	35·51	14·94

FUTURE OF TROPICAL AUSTRALIA.

An important question to be considered in connexion with the development of tropical Australia, to the same extent as the temperate regions have been developed, is immigration. The white man is not equal to field labor in the tropics. He can look after flocks and herds, or mine, but does not care to work amongst sugar-cane or on the farm. For the last twelve years, there has been a moderate importation of South Sea Island laborers under Government supervision into North Queensland. Polynesian labor is employed on the sugar estates. Projects for the introduction of Coolies have been talked of, but never matured. The inhabitants of temperate Australia are jealous of an immigration of colored races. Even the presence of the Chinese, without whom no green vegetables would be obtained in the dry regions of the interior, is objected to, and the southern colonies have lately agreed to take common action to restrict immigration from China. The Chinese are attracted to Australia by the gold. The men alone come, and with them they bring a number of customs and practices which offend Anglo-Saxon taste, and are not consistent with British codes of morality. They deprave women and girls of tender years, cluster together in cities, in filthy dens and narrow streets. It is the competition of the easily fed—easily fed Chinese—that the white laborer objects to. Where Chinese are employed in factories, wages come down. Their principal occupation is market gardening in the suburbs of towns, and mining in the gold fields districts. In the interior their presence is valuable to the white man, for nobody else can make vegetables grow where they establish gardens. Within the last five years there was a large inrush of Chinese to Queensland, and efforts were made by the Parliament to check it by legislation. The other colonies were interested in the success of the measure because they knew that as the auriferous ground became worked out the Chinese would migrate southwards. A poll tax is the usual method by which immigration is sought to be restricted. There are no restrictions on Chinese immigration at present, because the colonies cannot legislate on the question without the assent of the Imperial Parliament, whose treaties may be affected. It is clear to most minds however, that though Chinese may be objectionable elements of society in temperate Australia, northern and tropical Australia cannot be developed without the aid of cheap Asiatic or Coolie labor. The tropics must remain pastoral country, if only populated by Anglo-Saxons. The importation of Polynesians (whose term of service is three years) has not been a successful enterprise in Queensland. North Australia is a land of great promise. The rivers that flow into the north seas are large and navigable for distances of 50 to 100 miles. Alligators are present in all tropical fresh water streams and estuaries. The climate of Port Darwin, 12°30 S. lat.

and 130 E. long., is purely tropical. There are but two seasons,—the wet (which begins in October and lasts five months) and the dry. In January and February the rainfall is heavy and the heat intense; maximum temperature in the shade 96°, and minimum at night 65°. During June and July the maximum temperature is 84°, and the minimum 56°. The annual rainfall varies from 51 to 80 inches, of which nearly the whole falls in the wet season or in summer. All tropical fruits thrive well, and the pasturage of North Australia is of undoubted quality. The climate, however, does not suit the white man, and at the mines the Chinese are in the majority, which is never the case in temperate Australia.

In connection with this subject a few words may be expected from me in regard to the aborigines. They have almost totally disappeared from Victoria; their numbers in New South Wales and South Australia are insignificant. In the thinly populated parts of Queensland the tribes still retain their ancient habits, but it appears to be a law of nature that the aborigines must die out as the dominion of white man extends. As soon as ever townships arise the blacks slowly disappear. They are a poor, incapable race. Where they number 500 to 1 they may trouble the squatter and kill his stock, but with their rude weapons and poor organization they can make no stand against a score of Europeans provided with guns and revolvers. The loss of their old haunts, the intrusion of the white man's flocks and the exclusion of the wild animals, on which they depend for food—kangaroos chiefly—these things compel the aborigines to kill sheep or cattle. This occurs on the borders of civilization, far from townships or police stations. The squatter resorts to reprisals and the blacks are shot down. In the eye of the law, to shoot a black is murder, but in the great interior each man is a law unto himself. Wherever the police have jurisdiction the blacks cause little harm. Contact with the whites, inability to work, the use of spirits, want of free scope are the main causes of the decay of the aborigines of Australia. There are none left in Tasmania; the 500 or 600 left in Victoria live on Government farms under Government protection. Experience has shown that they are incapable of civilization. Once confined to a limited range they become liable to consumption, a fatal disease, from which the wild black is not exempt.

GOVERNMENT.

All the colonies, except Western Australia, are under responsible government. In each of the five self-governed colonies there are two Houses of Parliament, Upper and Lower. The Assembly, or Lower House, in each colony, is based on universal suffrage, but the Councils or Upper Houses differ. The Legislative Councils of New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand are composed of members appointed by the Governor in Council. Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania have elected Upper Houses. The South Australian Legislative Council is elected by one constituency, the whole colony. In Victoria the members of Council represent Provinces. There are six members to each Province. The constitutions of both South Australia and of Victoria have recently been under review, and at the time of my visit the Parliament of Victoria was occupied with a scheme for the popularization of the Upper Chamber, by an extension of the franchise, a reduction of the qualification of members, &c. Responsible government has been in operation in the colonies for 25 years. It is only in the colony of Victoria, where population is collected into masses, that any serious collisions have occurred between the Upper and Lower Chambers of Legislature. Federation has been under consideration for years, but no practical advances have yet been made towards the formation of a united Australian Dominion.

In January last, a conference of the representatives of the six colonies (the fourth or fifth of its kind) was held in Sydney, to consider federation and matters of inter-colonial interest. A Bill for the creation of a Supreme Court of Appeal was approved of, and treaties in regard to overland trade adopted. Bills on subjects of this kind have to be passed through each of the separate Legislatures before they can become law. The colonies are independent of one another, in all respects. Each of them

has its own Customs tariff, its own courts of law, its own land system, and some of them maintain Custom officers on their common boundary line. The difference of opinion which prevails in the colonies on the subject of Free Trade and protection keeps them apart. Victoria which lies between New South Wales and South Australia, has a protective tariff in operation. Her contiguous neighbors and Queensland are practically Free Trade colonies. As Customs duties have a great deal to do with the intercourse between nations, I give the tariffs of the colonies in an appendix. The protective duties in Victoria, range from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the latter may be regarded as the maximum rates. Some of the fixed duties exceed 25 per cent., but they are few in number, and affect small lines of trade. The New South Wales tariff is short, and is chiefly made up of fixed duties. The South Australian *ad valorem* duties amount to 10 per cent., and the Queensland to 5 per cent. Direct taxation has not been adopted to any great extent. There are stamp duties on bills of exchange, transfers of land, etc.; also duties on the estates of deceased persons. Victoria since 1877 has collected tax on a limited number of freehold country lands, *i.e.* on all landed estates above 640 acres in extent and £2,560 in capital value. The tax varies with the quality of the land from 3d. to 1s. an acre, and brings in, from 840 properties, about £160,000 a year. The prejudice that exists amongst the democratic body against large estates accounts for the limitation of the tax to country lands and to large properties. Town properties are not taxed by the general Government. Each and all of the colonies will be driven in time to adopt a land tax to take the place of the revenue now received either from sales by auction or under the deferred payment system. The land sales have hitherto been an important source of revenue, and as the national estate diminishes, sales must fall off. In the appendix is given an opinion of the land systems that obtain in each colony. To encourage settlement, the deferred payment system has been generally adopted, with modifications throughout Australia; and the "free selector" is a member of the community on whose behalf many sacrifices have been made.

The colonial defences mainly consist of batteries of artillery (local forces) and volunteers. The ports of Melbourne and Sydney are well protected by batteries, and in the case of the former city, the tortuous channels in Port Phillip Harbor can be easily laid with torpedoes. The *Cerberus*, an iron clad, with two turrets and a pair of 18 ton guns constitutes in itself a valuable defence of Port Phillip. There are no Imperial troops in Australia. Up to 1870 or 1871, it was always customary to keep one regiment of the line in the colonies, but the Colonial Governments refused to continue the annual allowance or money grant, unless the British authorities gave a guarantee that the regiment would be kept on the station if war broke out. The War Office would not submit to be trammelled by written agreement, and the troops were permitted to be withdrawn. On the retirement of the military from Victoria, the Local Government established a paid force of artillery of 100 men, as the nucleus of a colonial army, but on grounds of economy, this corps was disbanded at the end of 1880. Victoria now relies for its defence on batteries managed by volunteers, the *Cerberus* with its naval brigade, and the volunteers who number nearly 4,000 men. The volunteer system also obtains in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, and New Zealand. At Sydney, New South Wales, there is a paid artillery corps, which takes charge of the batteries by which Port Jackson is guarded. Sydney is the headquarters of the squadron maintained by the British Admiralty in the South Pacific Ocean. About three years ago the Imperial Government sent out Sir William Jervois to advise the different Provinces, on the best schemes of defence to adopt, for the protection of the chief cities against foreign attack; and works have since been undertaken in accordance with his recommendations. Sir William Jervois has been appointed Governor of South Australia, and so is at hand whenever his advice may be required.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURES.

Colony.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Members.	Electors.	Members.	Electors.
Victoria	30	32,772	86	200,701
New South Wales	45	Nominee.	97	183,000
South Australia.....	18	21,536	46	42,140
Queensland.....	30	Nominee.	55	45,430
Tasmania	16	3,128	32	15,659
*Western Australia	19			
†New Zealand.....	45	Nominee.	88	82,310

*Western Australia is a Crown Colony, with a Legislative Council composed of seven nominee and twelve elected members.

†The New Zealand Lower House contains four Maori (or native) members, and there are 2,115 Maori electors.

REVENUES, Expenditures and Public Debts in 1879.

Colony.	Revenue.	Raised by Taxes.	Taxes per Head.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£
Victoria	4,621,520	1,730,088	1 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,050,753
New South Wales.....	4,475,059	1,273,721	1 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,937,419
South Australia.....	1,662,498	526,366	2 1 3	6,605,750
Queensland.....	1,461,824	631,289	2 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,196,150
Tasmania	375,367	236,494	2 2 6	1,786,800
Western Australia.....	196,315	88,330	3 1 7	361,000
Total	12,792,583	4,485,198	2 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,937,872
New Zealand	3,134,905	1,441,838	3 4 4	23,958,311
Australasia	15,927,488	5,927,036	2 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,896,183

The subjoined tables are from the *Victoria Year Book* for 1880:—

LAND Revenue in Australasian Colonies.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
		Alienation in Fee-simple.	Temporary Occupation.	Total.	
		£	£	£	Per cent.
Victoria.....	1878-9	802,254	163,207	965,461	20·89
New South Wales	1878	2,076,004	238,873	2,314,877	46·45
Queensland	1876-7	255,444	153,806	409,250	28·49
South Australia.....	1878	434,919	73,733	508,652	31·94
Western Australia.....	1878	5,619	25,626	31,245	19·13
Tasmania	1878	32,566	16,938	49,504	12·98
New Zealand.....	1877			1,538,376	39·28

REVENUE and Expenditure of Australia and Australasia, 1878.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia	12,803,306	6 6 5½	13,668,876	6 15 0½
do with Tasmania and New Zealand	17,353,164	6 15 10½	18,409,752	7 4 10½

TAXATION of Australia and Australasia, 1878.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	4,311,835	2 2 7½	33·68
do with Tasmania and New Zealand	6,172,581	2 8 3½	35·57

TAXATION by Customs Duties in Australasian Colonies.

Colony.	Year.	Customs Revenue.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Taxation.
		£	Per cent.
Victoria	1878-9	1,378,384	79·7
New South Wales	1878	1,148,737	87·7
Queensland	1876-7	533,394	87·5
South Australia	1878	511,456	98·7
Western Australia	1878	75,849	100·0
Tasmania	1878	211,030	64·5
New Zealand	1877	1,294,906	91·1

The tariff of Victoria undergoes alteration every two or three years. There were important changes in 1878 and 1880.

PUBLIC Debt of Australia and Australasia, 1878.

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Interest.
	£	£ s. d.	£
Australia	43,159,690	20 18 10½	2,009,568
do with Tasmania and New Zealand	67,515,401	25 18 8½	3,142,969

AN EXAMPLE OF AUSTRALIAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipal government has not yet been developed to its fullest extent in Australia. The large area of the colonies and the comparatively recent date at which the inland districts have become settled—say within the last fifteen or twenty years

—have together rendered it impossible for the inhabitants of pastoral and agricultural districts to take the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, waterworks, &c., upon their own shoulders. Townspeople, even where they number less than 1,000, soon find it advisable to become incorporated under the municipal system, but it is otherwise with purely rural communities. All the capitals, of course, are under the government of a city council; so are the towns and townships, under a town or borough council. It is only in the compact and (for Australia) thickly populated colony of Victoria that circumstances have favored the introduction of a complete system of Local Government. With the exception of the uninhabited mountainous regions, every square mile of territory in Victoria is either in a borough or in a shire. Within the definition "borough," of course, are included "cities and towns." Melbourne, with its population of 250,000, contains sixteen individual and separate municipalities, all within a radius of ten miles of the central post office. The city proper is governed by a mayor, seven aldermen and twenty-one councillors. The aldermen are elected by the whole council, and retain office for five years. The councillors are elected by the ratepayers, three for each ward. The Corporation was founded under an old Act, and has privileges not enjoyed by ordinary municipalities. For example, the mayor is chief magistrate, and takes the chair on the city bench. All the other city and town and borough councils (except one, Geelong) exist under a recent Act, 1874. The town and borough councils consist of a mayor and councillors only; the shire councils consist of presidents and councillors. These bodies are empowered to levy rates. They receive the publican licenses as part of their revenue. They may borrow money on debentures, within defined limits.

Each town or borough has power, by a poll of the whole of the ratepayers, to decide whether the number of licensed public houses within its bounds shall be increased or not. If the vote, taken annually, is in the negative, no new licenses can be granted by the magistrates. In each police district, two honorary justices, elected by a majority of the justices of the district constitute, with the police magistrate appointed by Government, the licensing bench. Local bodies, as the shires and councils are called, are endowed by the Central Government in Victoria to the extent of £310,000 a year. Special grants, to provide for exceptional works, are also placed on the Estimates, but the tendency is to restrict State aid and gradually diminish the endowment. Ratepayers vote in proportion to the amounts they are rated at— one vote (up to five) for every £5 they pay in rates. No tolls are allowed in any part of Victoria. They were abolished, rather suddenly, in 1878, and a substitute has not yet been found for them.

MUNICIPAL Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Victoria in 1879.

	Cities, Towns and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.			
	£	£	£
From Government.....	69,100	359,707	428,807
Rates	208,289	190,013	398,302
Licenses.....	66,627	31,814	98,441
Registration of dogs and goats.....	5,326	5,195	10,521
Market dues	31,792	304	32,096
Other sources.....	66,578	18,743	85,321
Total.....	447,712	605,776	1,053,488
EXPENDITURE.			
Public Works.....	270,545	382,733	653,278
Salaries, &c.....	42,717	63,202	105,919
Other expenditure	184,443	68,643	253,086
Total.....	497,705	514,578	1,012,283

MUNICIPAL DEBTS, 1879.

31 cities, towns and boroughs.....	£577,153
34 shires.....	142,187

The port of Melbourne, Hocson's Bay, and the River Yarra, are under the jurisdiction of the Harbor Trust, the only institution of its kind in Australia. The resources of this body consist of wharfage rates collected upon all goods landed in Melbourne from ship-board. Its members (14 in number) are elected by the City Council; (two) by four of the Metropolitan boroughs (one each), the merchants of the city (three), and the shipowners (three), and two are nominated by Government. A scheme for the improvement of the port, to enable vessels of 25 feet draught to discharge cargo at the city wharves on the Yarra, has been prepared for the Trust by Sir John Code, C.E., London. The cost is estimated at £1,200,000, and the work will begin so soon as the Trust obtains the necessary power to borrow the money on the security of its revenue of £90,000 a year.

The following table shows the total amount of the expenditure of the colony of Victoria under the General Government, Municipal Government, and the Harbor Trust. The endowment given by Government to local bodies is not included (in instance) in the municipal receipts, because it appears among the State expenditure:—

GENERAL and Local Revenue and Expenditure, 1875 to 1879.

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£
General Government.....	4,236,423	4,325,156	4,723,876	4,504,413	4,621,520
Municipal Government.....	683,002	684,691	674,436	639,428	624,681
Melbourne Harbor Trust.....			44,435	86,746	78,517
Total.....	4,919,425	5,009,847	5,442,747	5,230,587	5,324,718
EXPENDITURE.					
General Government.....	4,318,121	4,572,843	4,358,096	4,634,349	4,833,379
Municipal Government.....	572,243	649,655	632,094	713,503	583,476
Melbourne Harbor Trust.....			16,940	92,136	93,849
Total.....	4,890,364	5,222,498	5,007,130	5,439,988	5,510,704

The less complete and more tentative systems of local government existing in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, &c., do not call for special description.

EDUCATION.

The system of primary education that obtains in Australia is mainly secular. At the time of the foundation of the colonies, State aid was given to religion, and Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy participated in the annual grants from the public revenue. Convenient sites were reserved in every newly surveyed town for churches and schools. Since the introduction of responsible government, State aid has been totally abolished. The sects have been allowed to retain their lands, but all money votes have been stopped. With the abolition of State aid there has been a steady tendency towards the complete centralization of the public schools. Queensland was

the first colony to adopt a free, secular and compulsory system. In 1880 an important change was effected in New South Wales. The management of schools by a council was done away with, and a department of education created by Government. Under the new system education is secular and compulsory. The fee for each child is 3d. a week, but no family has to pay more than 1s., and children are carried to and from school by rail, free of charge. One hour is set apart for religious instruction by the local clergy, if they choose to avail themselves of the opportunity. In South Australia, the system is practically secular, but the Bible is read. All children between seven and thirteen must attend school for at least thirty-five days in the quarter. At the primary schools the weekly fee is 4d. for children under eight, and 6d. for others. Gratuitous instruction is given when the parents cannot afford to pay the fee. In country districts, where Government schools have been built, provisional schools are supported by the State. The Tasmanian Elementary schools are under a board. The system is secular, and attendance compulsory between seven and fourteen years. The children of poor parents are exempt from payment, and in Hobart, the central city, there are free or ragged schools, wholly or partially maintained by the State. A summary of attendances for all the colonies is appended in a partially complete form.

PRIMARY Schools, 1879.

Colony.	Schools.	Teachers.	Average Attendance.	State Expenditure.	Average cost per head. (Exclusive of fees.)
				£	£ s. d.
Victoria (Free).....	1,713	4,130	119,259	531,642	3 15 2½
New South Wales.....	1,268	2,014	62,704	351,766	3 12 8½
South Australia.....	340	788	18,523	123,315	3 8 10½
Queensland (Free).....	319	927	21,418	96,339	.....
Tasmania.....	171	310	6,203	15,951	2 17 8
New Zealand.....	817	1,883	58,737	368,457	3 3 2
Western Australia.....	.....	.....	4,315	.....	.....

Victoria—Number of distinct scholars in all schools or under private tuition, 250,351. New South Wales—At all schools, 155,290. Under the new system, which came into force in April, 1880, the rate was £3 8s. 10½d. as above; cost of instruction per average attendance, £5 12s. 10d. In Queensland the rate of expenditure per average attendance was £5 8s. 23,951 were in attendance at all schools.

THE VICTORIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The most complete system of education is that which obtains in Victoria. It came into force in 1872, when the old Board system was abolished, and a Department of Education, under a responsible Minister, created. It is free, strictly secular, and compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen. All teachers undergo examination before they can obtain an appointment. About £1,000,000 has been spent by the State on school houses. The handsome brick buildings erected in the cities and towns, would be a credit to any country in the world. In 1879, there were 1,664 schools open. The school-teacher is to be found in the most thinly populated districts.

The expenditure by Government, in 1879, amounted to £527,943, of which £305,512 was spent on salaries, £89,851 payment to teachers, in addition to fixed salary, based on the result of inspectors examinations, and £6,105 bonuses; in all, the payments to 4,130 teachers came to £401,468. On buildings, £70,256 was spent. The cost of instruction of each child was £3 16s. 10½d., day schools, and £1 13s. 9½d., night schools, or £3 15s. 2½d., for the two combined. This represents the total cost of education. In New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania, the receipts are partly composed of school fees, which have to be added to the State grants to show the total cost.

The following table shows the number of schools in operation, and the number of scholars enrolled and in average attendance, during the year:—

	Number of Schools.	Total Number of Children Enrolled during the Year.			Number of Children in Average Attendance throughout the Year.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
DAY SCHOOLS.							
Total in operation.....	1,556	109,011	106,586	215,597	59,398	56,290	115,688
Less—"Struck off and attendance transferred to other schools.".....	25	962	909	1,871	560	524	1,084
Balance.....	1,533	108,049	105,677	213,726	58,838	55,766	114,604
NIGHT SCHOOLS.							
Total in operation.....	182	11,317	2,903	14,220	3,674	1,045	4,719
Less—"Struck off and attendance transferred to other schools.".....	2	129	42	171	46	18	64
Balance.....	180	11,188	2,861	14,049	3,628	1,027	4,655
General return for the year	1,713	119,237	108,538	227,775	62,466	56,793	119,259

In four of the Colonies the percentage of average attendance to number on rolls was as follows, in 1879:—

Colonies.	Number Enrolled during the Year.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average Attendance to Number Enrolled.
New South Wales.....	134,624	62,704	46.57
South Australia.....	39,127	18,523	47.34
Queensland.....	41,380	21,418	51.75
Victoria.....	227,775	119,259	52.35

The returns furnished showing the ages of the children enrolled in day schools during 1879 comprised a total of 213,064 children; of these there were:—

Under 6 years of age.....	29,184
Between 6 and 15 years.....	173,210
Above 15 years.....	10,670
Total.....	213,064

Similar returns obtained from the night schools embraced a total of 12,074 scholars, of whom there were:—

Between 6 and 15 years of age.....	5,790
Above 15 years.....	6,284
Total.....	12,074

If the numbers in each case be reduced so as to correspond with the number of distinct individual children that attended, we have:—

	Under 6 years.	Between 6 and 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Total.
Day schools.....	25,199	149,520	9,215	183,934
Night schools.....		4,629	5,025	9,654
Total.....	25,199	154,149	14,240	193,588

The ages of children at school in Victoria, in 1879, were as follows:—

Ages.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years.....	25,199	5,168	30,367
6 years to 15 years.....	154,149	26,653	180,802
15 years and upwards.....	14,240	3,003	17,243
Total.....	193,588	34,824	228,412

No aid is given by Government to private primary schools or grammar schools. Portions of the Church of England body and the majority of the Roman Catholics, who both object to the exclusion of religious instruction from the schools' curriculum, maintain schools at their own expense, and a constant political agitation is kept up by the Roman Catholics for the reversal of the secular system. This denomination numbers one-fourth of the population, and has the co-operation of the Church of England clergy in its efforts to introduce religion in the public schools. The request of the Catholics is for a separate grant to their own schools, on account of all the children being educated up to the standard of the Department of Education. Popular regard for the secular system is strong, and except in three or four electoral districts, where the Catholic body is numerous, no candidate has any chance of success who does not promise to maintain the Education Act in its integrity. The system is admitted to be expensive, and a commission of enquiry, with a view to economy, is likely to be appointed. Religious instruction after school hours may be given by any denomination, but as the children don't care to stay after school is over, this regulation is practically inoperative. Efforts have been made by the Church of England ministers to get the children to attend on Saturdays (which is a school holiday in Australia), but they won't, or their parents don't care to send them. There were 119,770 children in attendance at 1,598 Sunday Schools in Victoria in 1879.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

Schools intermediate between the primary school and the university exist in all the colonies; in Queensland, grammar schools are subsidized by the State, and in New South Wales provision is made, under the new Act, for similar aid. Public schools of high standard are maintained, without State assistance, by the Church of England,

Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Catholics of Victoria, in one or more of the large cities. To enable clever scholars at the primary schools to go to the grammar schools, exhibitions are given by Government in several colonies.

The colonies provided with universities are Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, and South Australia. The amount of the grant from Government to the Melbourne University, in 1879, was £9,000; its income from fees was £7,571, and from other sources, £63; total, £16,634, expenditure, £17,005. The number of students in attendance on lectures was 273. Affiliated colleges have been erected by the Church of England body and the Presbyterians. Degrees given by the colonial universities rank (under letters patent) with the degrees of English universities. The character of the examination is strict.

National museums and public libraries may be regarded as part of the system of education. Institutions of this kind are well appreciated in Australia. The Melbourne Public Library is open to all classes of persons over fourteen years of age without payment, on week days, between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. The buildings up to the end of 1878, had cost £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys amounting, with the sum just named, to £280,316. The estimated value of the private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, &c., is £12,408, and the total number of books in the library 101,035. The institution was visited in 1878 by 256,400 persons. In most of the towns in the colony there are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, some of which receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. One hundred and sixty-seven of these institutions furnished returns for 1878. Their statements show that the total receipts in that year amounted to £25,590, of which £6,925 was contributed by Government, and £18,665 by private individuals; that the number of volumes amounted to 221,614; and that the number of visits during the year amounted to 2,600,000.

Sydney also has a free library. There are museums and national picture galleries in Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, also museums in New Zealand and Queensland.

With regard to the institutions of a scientific character, the following notes are from one of the Exhibition numbers of *The Argus* :—

"In Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide there are well equipped observatories maintained by the Governments of the respective colonies, which are devoted to astronomical, meteorological and allied physical investigations, while smaller institutions of the same class exist in New Zealand (in connection with the institute) and in Queensland. The observatories at both Melbourne and Sydney are furnished with first-class astronomical instruments, including transit circles and powerful telescopes—that at Melbourne possessing one of the giant telescopes of the world, known as the 'Great Melbourne Reflector,' which has an aperture of four feet. The next largest telescope in Australia is the refractor at Sydney, with an aperture of twelve inches. Both Melbourne and Adelaide observatories possess refractors of eight inches aperture.

"Meteorological observations are carried out more or less extensively in all the colonies, including Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania; and in New Zealand a very efficient net work of observing stations has been established. In order to increase the knowledge of Australian meteorology and to supply promptly to those interested information of the weather along our coast-lines and neighboring seas, as well as over the interior, a system of weather telegram exchanges between Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide has been in operation for some two or three years, the results of which are published in each city every day, but in different modes—by weather chart in Sydney, weather bulletin in Melbourne, and by a combination of the two in Adelaide. Lately Western Australia has shared in this work, and now observations extending from King George's Sound eastwards to Cape Howe, and thence northwards to Cape Moreton, are published every day.

"Botanical science is well represented in Australia, and all the colonies maintain departments for the prosecution of this science. These are for the most part presided over by botanists of reputation, among whom may be mentioned Baron von

Mueller, Dr. Schomburgk and Mr. Moor. In connection with such departments there are extensive and beautiful botanical gardens in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane and Hobart Town, which are maintained by the State.

"Geology has always been regarded in Australia as a science of the highest importance, and its teaching is almost the *raison d'être* of some of our institutions. For many years a geological survey of a detailed character was carried on in Victoria under the direction of Mr. Selwyn, the present Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, but it was discontinued in 1862; and although a connected examination of the territory is no longer carried out, careful surveys of isolated portions of the colony are made by geologists in the Department of Mining. In other parts of Australia, excepting New Zealand, there appears to be no methodical geological investigation, and examinations are only made as special occasions arise; this science, however, is well represented by students among private individuals and land surveyors, who are yearly contributing very largely to our geological knowledge of Australia, in the various mining reports and in the transactions of our several scientific societies. There are good museums of geology and mineralogy in most of the chief cities of Australia, that at the technological museum of the Melbourne Public Library being the most complete."

RAILWAYS.

The total number of miles of line open in all the colonies at the end of the year 1879, was 4,338 $\frac{1}{2}$, and there were then 1,221 miles under construction. The mileage increases largely every year. In 1880, some 1,200 miles of new lines of railway were authorized by New South Wales and Victoria alone. All the railways in all the colonies, except the main line (133 miles) in Tasmania, and a suburban line in South Australia, belong to Government, and they have been built chiefly out of loans. It will be noticed that the total public debt of six colonies amounted, at the end of 1879, to nearly £80,000,000 (eighty millions). Of this sum nearly every pound has been spent on public works—railways, docks, public offices, waterworks, &c., and the bulk of the money has been laid out on railways. When the first lines were constructed in New South Wales and Victoria labor was excessively dear, and the rate of interest at which loans were floated 6 per cent. The money was expended with less care than is exercised now, and the character of the permanent way, bridges and stations much more costly than would be sanctioned in 1880. Loans are now floated at par, for 4 per cent. Lines constructed under the system that now obtains yield a fair revenue, but the early railways are still a drag. Year by year, however, the discrepancy between the interest on the cost of construction and the net receipts diminishes. For ten years the Parliament of Victoria granted £200,000 a year out of the Land Fund, for railways, so that the total capital expended by that colony includes £2,000,000 on which no interest is paid. At the end of 1879, 1,125 miles were open for traffic in Victoria, inclusive of 174 miles of double lines. The total cost was £15,350,859, or an average of £13,645 per mile. This high average is caused by the disproportionate cost of the first lines, made when the gold fields were in a condition of great activity, and when labor was scarce and exorbitantly dear. The maximum sum allowed for the light lines now constructed in Victoria is £5,000 a mile, and some of the recent light lines have not cost more than £2,500. The highest elevation reached by any line in Victoria is 1,300 feet. In the three colonies of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, the great dividing range has been the chief difficulty encountered. This range is crossed at three points in Victoria, three in New South Wales and two in Queensland. A railway map of the lines would show but one cross-country line, of small extent, and but one intercolonial line, viz., the Sydney and Melbourne Railway, 573 miles long. The first object, in all the colonies, has been to provide for the easy transport of passengers and produce between the interior and the principal seaports. Melbourne is the terminus of all the lines in Victoria Sydney; and Newcastle the terminus of all the lines in New South Wales; Brisbane Rockhampton, and Townsville of all the lines in Queensland; Adelaide of all

the lines in South Australia. To surmount the range in New South Wales and Queensland was a work of great difficulty. The Blue Mountains are ascended in the former colony by a zigzag on a gradient of 1 in 33. These mountains rise out of the plains like cliffs out of the sea. It took the early colonists a long time to find a road over the apparently insurmountable barrier, and, therefore, it may be supposed that a railway was a still more difficult work to construct. Subjoined is a short official account of the zigzag scheme:—

“The railway over the Blue Mountains was begun in 1863 and finished in 1869. The line, after it leaves the valley of the Nepean, runs over the ranges which divide the waters of the Lett and Colo from the sources of the Grose. For nearly 60 miles it pursues its tortuous way along the top of the ridges, and on either side the traveller may look over a wide expanse of country, where deep ravines and precipitous rocks are to be seen stretching miles away from the railroad track, and the scenery is at times indescribably wild and beautiful. There is scarcely a length of 10 chains in the whole course of nearly 60 miles of straight or level line, and it presents nothing but deep cuttings, enormous embankments, steep gradients and sharp curves. The largest work is the Zigzag at Lithgow Valley, but there is another at Lapstone Hill, shortly after crossing the Nepean, which, although smaller than the first named, is nevertheless of considerable magnitude.

“Commencing at Emu Plains Station, about 36 miles from Sydney, where the rail level is only at an elevation of 87 feet, the line curves boldly away on its first ascent of the Blue Mountains, the ruling gradient for a distance of two miles and up to the first reversing station being 1 in 30. On this steep incline there is an immense earthwork embankment 60 chains in length, 40 feet deep, and containing over 200,000 cubic yards of earthwork. Some 40 chains further on the Knapsack Gully Viaduct is met with. This elegant work is of masonry, and consists of seven spans, five of 50 feet and two of 20 feet. The highest piers are 120 feet, the total length of the viaduct being 388 feet. From the first reversing station, which is at 413 feet elevation, there is an ascent of 1 in 33, for about 40 chains, to the second reversing station, at a height of 474 feet, and from this point the line continues its direct journey on a gradient of 1 in 33 up to 38 miles.

“There are many heavy cuttings and deep embankments across the gorges on this portion of the line, and about 51 miles further on the Great Zigzag is met with. It is constructed at the head of Lithgow Valley, in a rocky gorge of the wildest character. It commences about 89 miles from Sydney, at an elevation of 3,660 feet. From this point there is a steep descent for nearly two miles, to the end of the first reversing station, at a height of 3,362 feet, being a fall of 238 feet in 142 chains. From this point the next descent is a mile in length, to the end of the second reversing station, at a height of 3,261 feet, or a fall of 101 feet. The third descent extends a further length of a mile and a-half, to a height of 3,073 feet; the total fall from the starting point being 527 feet. On the first descent there are several cuttings and embankments exceeding 60 feet in depth, and containing from 75,000 to 100,000 cubic yards each. There is also a masonry viaduct consisting of five arches of 30 feet each, and two of 15 feet, or a total length of 233 feet—the highest piers being 35 feet. On the second descent there are cuttings and embankments of above 70 feet in depth, ranging from twenty to thirty thousand cubic yards each. About midway down the descent, cut through the spur of the rock, is a tunnel 75 yards in length; and there are also two masonry viaducts, one of six spans of 30 feet, and two of 18 feet, with a total length of 276 feet—the highest piers being over 60 feet; and one viaduct of eight 30-foot spans, having a total length of 296 feet—the highest piers being 45 feet.

“Inspection gives but an imperfect idea of the difficulties that had to be encountered, and the vast amount of work that had to be performed, before the line was fit for traffic; but some idea may be formed from the fact that where it now runs there was formerly scarcely footing for the mountain goat, the surveyors' assistants had occasionally to be suspended by ropes in the performance of their perilous duties, and the contractor had to get the waggons and plant engaged in the construction of the

line carried on the backs of navvies. In the execution of the work two gigantic masses of rock—the one estimated to contain 40,000 and the other 45,000 tons—had to be blasted by the aid of electricity. There are eighteen curves on this part of the line, of the following radii and lengths:—

4 of 8 chains radii	.....	total length	55 chains.
6 of 10 do	.....	do	85 do
6 of 12 do	.....	do	40 do
1 of 16 do	.....	do	3½ do
1 of 20 do	.....	do	3 do

“This portion of the line cost for construction from £20,000 to £25,000 per mile. The timid traveller is apt to shrink from travelling over a place that appears so dangerous; but the dangers are more imaginary than real, for although no fewer than 60,000 trains have passed over the line since it was opened, not a single accident has been chronicled upon it.

“The line after leaving the Zigzag runs into the picturesque Lithgow Valley, which is enclosed by precipitous and well-wooded mountains. The place is fast becoming one of the most thriving mining and industrial districts in the Colony. In the Valley many industries are carried on. There are four collieries in active operation, with iron works where railway rails are re-rolled and tramway rails manufactured; pottery and terra-cotta works, a tweed factory and other industries. The whole district is in a thriving condition, and bears the appellation of the ‘Sheffield’ of Australia.”

As a rule the steepest gradient that obtains on Australian main lines is one in fifty, but, as shown above, where exceptional difficulties have had to be overcome, the grade may be steepened to one in thirty. In Victoria on two branch lines the gradient is one in forty-three, and at one place, on the Wangaratta and Beechworth line, a descent of 1,000 feet is made in ten miles. On the plains there are flat roads where the earth works have been let by contract for £1,500 a mile. With occasional exceptions the equipment is on the English model. The locomotives are built on English patterns, so are the carriages. The American engine and American car are to be found only on special lines, like the one between Melbourne and Sydney. On the New South Wales side, portion of the journey is performed at night, and sleeping cars of an American type are available. There are large private works both in Victoria and New South Wales at which engines and carriages are built by contract. The Government supply the plans and pattern, and import the wheels and axles. Wrought iron wheels with steel tires prevail everywhere; and no examples of cast iron wheels with chilled tires are to be met with. Most of the iron bridges also are built on the English models, with plate or lattice girders. South Australia is the only colony which has tried the American truss bridge, and the experiment has been carried out quite recently. For the vertical supports of wooden pile bridges the native timber called red gum is eminently suitable. It is close-grained, hard-wood, indestructible in fresh or salt water. Red gum is commonly employed for sleepers, but where the Government wish to make extra cheap lines, lighter descriptions of timber are allowed. The gauge that obtains in New South Wales is 4 feet 8½ inches, in Victoria 5 feet 3 inches, in South Australia 5 feet 4 inches, on old lines, and 3 feet 6 inches, on new lines. It is generally regretted that a uniform gauge was not adopted by New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, whose systems will meet in the course of a few years. The gap between Sydney and Melbourne is but three miles wide. These lines together constitute the overland route from Melbourne to Sydney, of 537 miles. The systems end at the River Murray, which is the common boundary, and travellers are carried across in omnibuses from the one station to the other. In the course of a short time, the lines will be connected, as the Parliaments of New South Wales and Victoria have voted money for the purpose.

Schemes of a colossal character, to open up inland Australia and connect the southern and northern coasts, have been spoken of, but no definite action taken. Trans-continental lines across long stretches of thinly-settled territory, when under-

taken, will have to be undertaken by public companies, to be reimbursed for their outlay and guaranteed against loss by the grant of alternate blocks of land along the route. A north and south line was proposed in South Australia eight years ago. The Colonial Governments have always shown reluctance to sanction schemes which involved the grant of large blocks of public lands to public companies. The latest project is to construct a line from Roma, 300 miles west of Brisbane in Queensland, to the Gulf of Carpentaria, a distance of 1,000 miles from the present inland terminus of the Queensland railways. A flying survey, at Government expense, was in progress in April, 1881. Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia are colonies whose interiors can only be opened up by the construction of railways, as water carriage (except in Riverina) is out of the question. A cross-country line from Queensland to South Australia, is talked of; and there are many who regard the suggested trans-continental railway, from south to north, as a practicable work, the future highway to Batavia, India and Singapore.

AUSTRALASIAN RAILWAYS, 1879.

Colony.	Miles Open.	Total Cost.	Gross Revenue.	Gross Expenditure.	Since Authorized.
		£	£	£	Miles.
Victoria.....	*1,125	15,426,374	1,383,650	742,617.	474
New South Wales.....	736	11,432,987	952,366	604,720	850
South Australia.....	559	3,939,304	323,405	239,568	250
Queensland.....	503	5,044,293	235,103	157,750	250
Tasmania.....	†172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Australia.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	1,171	8,428,625	764,387	612,757	284

*1,125 miles—951 single and 174 double lines.

†Partly Government, partly private; returns incomplete.

On the Victorian system, which may be regarded as the most economically worked lines in the colonies, the proportion of expenses to receipts was 53·67 in 1879. The first-class passenger rates per mile were 2d. on country lines and 1½d. on suburban lines; second class, 1½d. and 1½d.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

In as much as settlement is densest in the coastal regions, it is there that the telegraph lines are most numerous. Single lines, however, have been carried to great distances across comparatively blank areas. For example, one trans-continental line, 2,200 miles long, extends right across middle Australia from south (Adelaide) to north (Port Darwin.) This forms part of the international system which unites Australia to India and Europe. Port Darwin in the north, is connected by cable with Java, Singapore, India and London (*via* the Red Sea). All Australia stations may be said to be in communication with London. From the Gulf of Carpentaria (a separate line from the Port Darwin one) there is a continuous wire, *via* Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide to Perth, Western Australia. The north and south line, erected by South Australia at its own expense, was the fore-runner of all the other great extensions. The work cost £453,711 for 1,700 miles out of 2,200 of which 500 were already built. The line was carried across territory unoccupied by any people except the natives, but since then the sheep and cattle herder has covered the surface with his flocks and herds, part of the line had to be "poled" twice over, because the white ant, in tropical Australia, destroyed the wooden poles, and rendered the sub-

stitution of iron poles necessary. The cable between Port Darwin, North Australia and Batavia and India, was laid for the eastern Telegraph Extension Company, under a guarantee given by the united colonies. For Government and press messages the rates between Australia and London are 6s. 8d. a word, for ordinary messages 10s. 4d. In the colonies, the local rates are, 1s. for ten words, and the intercolonial rates vary with the distance between colony and colony. Australia is connected with Tasmania by cable from Melbourne to Launceston, and with New Zealand by cable from Sydney to Wellington, about 1,600 miles long, laid in 1875: Subjoined are a few details of the extent of Australian telegraphs, amount of business done, &c. :—

TELEGRAPHS.

Colony.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Ex- penditure.	Cash Revenue.
			£	£
Victoria	3,155	5,736	.....	56,705
New South Wales	7,517	12,426	.....	80,490
South Australia	4,393	5,934	.....	62,030
Queensland	5,781	7,891	68,045	33,649
Tasmania	731	949	6,148	4,225
Western Australia	1,568	1,580	.....	.....
New Zealand	3,638	9,333	68,651	58,120
Total	26,783	43,849	142,844	295,219

The overland line from Adelaide (South Australia) to Perth (Western Australia) is 1,771 miles long, and the line from Adelaide to Port Darwin, North Australia, 1,973 miles long. The latter cost £453,711. It forms part of the Indo-Australian system. From Melbourne to London the distance by wire is 13,695 miles. In 1879, the receipts from intercolonial messages amounted to £157,740.

POSTAL BUSINESS.

Throughout the colonies, one uniform postal rate of 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. obtains. Between the colonies and London the rates vary from 6d. to 8d. the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. New South Wales and New Zealand maintain one mail route *via* San Francisco (the rate to England, United States and Canada is 6d.) Victoria supports by herself, a fortnightly mail between Melbourne and London. The mails are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Co., whose steamers call at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and King Georges Sound. The Peninsular and Oriental route, *via* Ceylon, the Red Sea and Italy, is the shortest route in point of time for the southern colonies. A large portion of the New South Wales correspondence, and nearly the whole of the Victoria, Tasmania, South New Zealand, and South Australian mails, go by this route. South Australia, however, has entered into an arrangement of her own with the Orient line of steamers, which call at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, and then proceed *via* the Red Sea and Mediterranean to Southampton. Letters have been carried by this direct route in thirty-seven days. On the outward voyage, from London to Australia, the Orient lines go *via* the Cape of Good Hope, and thus avoid the hot weather in the Red Sea, and the Indian monsoons, which are very disagreeable from May to August and September. Queensland maintains a fourth line for the benefit of her northern ports chiefly, *via* Torres Straits and Singapore and India. Three independent services would suffice for all the colonies, and the fourth (the Orient line) has only arisen in consequence of a disagreement between Victoria and South Australia. If the Orient and Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers alternated, the colonies

would have a weekly service. but they keep much the same dates. The routes and the colonies that benefit by them are shown in the subjoined table :—

San Francisco, every four weeks.	| New South Wales and New Zealand.
Peninsular and Oriental Company, and Orient Line, <i>via</i> Red Sea and Cape of Good Hope, every fortnight.	| Victoria, Tasmania, South. Australia, Western. Australia, South New Zealand, New South Wales.
Torres Straits, every four weeks.	| Queensland.

The Post Office and Telegraph Departments are combined in all the colonies. There is no postage on newspapers in Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand. In Victoria the inland newspaper postage is a-halfpenny, and the foreign and colonial rate 1d. Subjoined are details of the business done :—

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN 1879.

Colony.	Letters.	Newspapers	Packets.	Expenditure.	Cash Revenue.
Victoria.....	23,215,648	10,075,407	3,091,364	.....	£197,675
New South Wales	19,407,300	11,467,100	595,500	£263,787	171,366
South Australia.....	10,088,414	5,141,956	incl in letters	.....	73 174
Queensland	4,416,161	3,942,210	285,818	111,642	43,060
Tasmania.....	2,466,109	2,040,902	126,346	26,675	17,800
New Zealand.....	10,797,739	4,408,365	684,139	146,045	141,448

NOTE.—In 1879 the gross expenditure of the Victoria Post and Telegraph Department was £351,854, and the cash revenue £254,380. If the value of the official business done by Government was added, these departments in all colonies could show an apparent profit.

SHIPPING.

Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Victoria	2,084	963,087	2,083	977,135
New South Wales	2,391	1,268,377	2,396	1,272,347
South Australia.....	1,092	467,729	1,039	465,162
Queensland	1,261	637,695	1,251	618,699
Tasmania.....	705	189,087	723	192,808
New Zealand.....	926	456,490	886	428,493

BANKS.

Colony.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	Note Circulation.	Deposits in Savings Banks.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria.....	25,339,843	17,818,225	16,426,165	1,090,760	1,520,296
New South Wales.....	24,376,620	19,212,107	17,871,839	1,149,251	1,410,904
South Australia.....	7,207,814	3,550,923	3,010,364	445,332	583,209
Queensland.....	5,658,748	4,025,111	3,627,138	325,885	672,254
Tasmania.....	2,158,200	2,121,129	1,983,593	125,830	298,201
New Zealand.....	16,054,295	9,057,463	8,503,498	950,425	812,399

NOTE.—Notes are only circulated by banks in Australia; there is no issue by the State. In Victoria, the banks pay a tax of 2 per cent. on their note circulation. This tax yielded a revenue of £24,956 in 1879.

GOLD AND MINERALS.

The rapid development of Australia, which 30 years ago was a comparatively unknown land, scantily populated, must be attributed to the gold discoveries, which date back to 1851. Victoria, as the region which has produced the richest mines, and exported more gold than all the other colonies put together, is now the most populous, not only relatively to her size, but absolutely of the whole group.* The annual yield of gold has declined greatly, except in Queensland; but gold is still an important export.

The miner everywhere has been the forerunner of settlement. At the present day, should a rich quartz reef or alluvial deposit be struck in the very head of the continent, miners would flock to it until every yard of good ground was appropriated. Distance from the sea port, bad roads, the hostility of the aborigines, scarcity of food, none of these drawbacks deter the miner. If gold is plentiful he can afford to pay exorbitant prices for provisions, and it never concerns him how the storekeeper gets his goods carted from the sea port to the gold-field, or what difficulty must be overcome. The moment a discovery is reported a "rush" as it is called, sets in. At the time of my visit, a new gold-field was found in Riverina, some 400 miles from Melbourne, and 400 or 500 from Sydney. A rush at once set in, in spite of the scarcity of water, provisions, &c.

The exploration, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the practical settlement of Northern Queensland, has been due to the miner. Ten years ago, the bulk of the population of the colony was concentrated in the south east corner of this large colony. There are now settlements all over it; and wherever an inland town of any consequence is marked on the map, in the northern interior, there is either a gold-field in active existence, or has been one very recently. Elsewhere I have referred to the backward state of the largest of all the colonies—Western Australia. There have been no gold discoveries in that region. Greatly as the annual production has fallen off in Eastern Australia, miners do not believe that the auriferous resources of the colonies are anything like exhausted. There are areas which they say have not been carefully searched; much auriferous land in Victoria is held by freeholders. Since the outbreak of the gold discoveries, the Government of Victoria has done what it could to prevent the alienation of land supposed to be auriferous, but in spite of every precaution, allotments traversed by quartz reefs of alluvial lands have passed into private hands. At the time of sale, it was not supposed that land of the class to which these allotments belonged, contained gold. The Legislature of Victoria for

* Within the next ten years it is thought New South Wales will assuredly exceed Victoria in population (as she already does in wealth), and within the same period what is now Queensland, but which is likely to form two colonies, will not be far behind either of them.

a number of years past has been engaged upon an attempt to pass a Bill to enable the miner to enter upon private lands in search of gold. The Privy Council has decided an appeal from the Supreme Court of Victoria, that the gold belongs to the Crown, not to the freeholder. How to get at this gold, and at the same time respect the rights of the owner of the land is a problem which the Legislature has not yet been able to solve. Not only is there supposed to be much undiscovered gold in the little explored mountainous regions of Victoria, and on private lands, but it is also believed that reefs exist on the old fields, at levels below those which have hitherto been worked.

A shaft over 2,500 feet deep has been sunk at Stawell in Victoria, and the work still goes on. No important finds have been met with at great depths, but the Company which owns the Magdala mines is still hopeful. The gold-fields laws are pretty much alike in all the colonies. A miner's right for which a small fee is paid entitles the holder in Victoria to peg out a block in any proclaimed area. Companies work under leaseholds. They obtain possession of considerable areas of ground at a nominal rental. Several companies or leaseholders may amalgamate to save expense and carry on operations in common. The only important condition which the holder of a miner's right or lease is required to fulfil is that he shall work the mine constantly. Leaseholders must employ a specified number of men on pain of forfeiture of the lease. If the ground is poor or the prospects of the mine uncertain a leaseholder can afford to run some risk, and only nominally comply with the "labor covenant." B. may secure a claim or leasehold on the same line of reef as A, but not care to incur much expense until A strikes gold. In such a case B is said to "shepherd" A. The operations of the shepherd are everywhere discouraged. The man who will not work the ground himself is not allowed to keep out others.

For nine years, from 1852 to 1860 inclusive, the annual product of the mines of Victoria exceeded 2,156,660 oz. and sometimes rose to 2,762,000 and 2,985,991 or nearly 3,000,000, equivalent to £12,000,000. Since 1860, the annual decline has been steady until the minimum of 758,947oz. was reached in 1879. It is again on the increase. The value of the plant and machinery on the Victorian gold fields was £1,839,782.

The following are some of the principal nuggets that have been discovered in Victoria: The largest nugget found in the colony was unearthed in the Dunolly district in February, 1869, not far from the surface, and weighed over 2,280oz. 10dwt., after it had been melted its value being £9,534. The gold was found to be 98.66 per cent. pure gold, with only $\frac{1}{75}$ th of alloy. The next largest was the "Welcome" found at Bakery-hill, Ballarat, on the 15th June, 1858, which weighed 2,217oz. 16pwt. gross weight, and the gold was sold in London for £9,325. The "Blanche Barkly" was the name given to another nugget found at Kingower in 1858, which was sold in London for £6,905 12s 9d. The Canadian nugget, unearthed at Ballarat in 1853, weighed after melting 1,319oz. 1dwt. 12gr. The purest native gold in the world appears to have been taken from a portion of the Gravel Pits at Ballarat, which contained scarcely a trace of any other metal.

The importance attached by the colonies to their gold mines, was proved by the trophies erected in the Exhibition, to show (in cubic feet) what the total product had been. Victoria erected an immense dodecahedron or 12-sided crystal; New Zealand, a 6-sided crystal; and the other colonies pyramids and obelisks. The gross value of the gold represented by these trophies amounted to £277,296,940.

Gold is not the only metal in Australia, nor even the most plentiful. Copper exists in abundance in South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland. There are iron mines in Tasmania and New South Wales. Tin is an important export from Tasmania, Queensland and New South Wales; silver is also shipped from the latter colony to England, and lead is found in Western and Eastern Australia. There is little or no use for copper, tin, or silver, in the colonies, and the activity of the mines depends exclusively on the state of the London market.

Coal, which must be regarded as the most prominent of all the mineral products of Australia, is plentiful in the eastern colonies (and in Tasmania and New Zealand),

but wholly absent in profitable seams, or so far as is known, from Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. The computed areas of the New South Wales coal region is 28,840 square miles, and in Queensland the carboniferous works have been tracked over a surface of 24,000 square miles. The New South Wales mines by reason of their favorable situation, close to the coast, or on some line of railway, are highly productive. They yielded, in 1877, 1,583,381 tons, of the value of £950,378. The number of pitmen was 5,034. Compared with these results, the Queensland returns are very small, and show that the northern mines are only in the infant state of development. The same may be said of the New Zealand mines, which yielded 66,000 tons in 1879. The New South Wales coal is, for the most part, bituminous, but several deposits of cannel coal are worked. I append particulars of the coal sections shown in the New South Wales court, at the Exhibition. The blocks were from the actual seams they represented:—

Seam.	Maximum thickness.		Output in 1879.	Hands employed.
	Ft.	in.	Tons.	
Newcastle Wallsend	9	4	162,000	635
New Lambton	9	9	89,920	252
Waratah	10	0	90,924	278
Coalcliff	5	6		
Newcastle	10	6	70,826	271
Vale of Clwydd	10	7		
Greta Coal	26	0		
Illawara	7	6	62,520	182
Osborne Wallsend	7	6	48,444	160

The collieries are 30 in number, so the above table includes less than a third of them. The coal areas extend from 36° to 29° south latitude in New South Wales. The principal mines are in the Newcastle district, 80 miles north of Sydney, on the coast. The Illawara mines are south of Sydney, and the Bowenfells mines are on the Blue Mountains Railway line. The price is about 10s. a ton, at Newcastle, * but less delivered at the railway on the Blue Mountain line. About 700,000 tons of coal were exported, in 1879, to the other colonies, China and India. Owing to the coal trade, Newcastle shows larger shipping returns than Sydney. Small shipments are made of Queensland coal, and the present output of 60,000 tons represents what is required for local purposes. Kerosene oil shale is raised from the New South Wales mines.

Subjoined are some particulars as to the production of the Australasian mines:—

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Colony.	Yield in 1879.	Total yield since 1851.
	£	£
Victoria	3,035,788	195,270,384
New South Wales	399,187	33,042,362
Queensland	1,049,972	13,910,716
Tasmania	230,895	Not given.
New Zealand	1,134,641	35,073,478

* During the past ten months the price, owing to competition, has been 7s., free on board, at Newcastle, and 11s. at Sydney—contracts for purchase at Newcastle, until the end of the year, at 7s., delivered on board, are in existence.

Queensland, New Zealand and Victoria, are all likely to show increased production during the present year.

COAL, Copper, &c.—Product in 1879.

Colony.	Coal. — Tons.	Silver. — Ounces.	Tin. — Value.	Copper. — Value.
			£	£
New South Wales*.....	1,583,381	83,164	169,470	128,245
South Australia.....				†351,338
Queensland.....	55,012		120,351	44,791
Tasmania.....			300,000	

* Total product of New South Wales, coal, 20,697,702 tons, value £11,036,722; tin, £3,144,237; silver, £49,433.

† Total product of South Australia's copper mines, £16,500,000.

Total value of New Zealand product of silver, £90,457.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALIA.

Sheep.

The production of wool has been for many years, and must continue, for all time, the most important industry of the Australian colonies. So far as our knowledge of the country extends at present, it may be fairly said that the greater portion of the island-continent is admirably suited for pastoral purposes, and, above all, for the rearing of sheep. Australia extends over twenty degrees of latitude, reaching from the middle of the temperate zone far into the tropics, and consequently contains within its boundaries a great variety of climate and soil. It is divided into several great natural divisions of which the following is a brief description.

The whole of the northern coast and a portion of the north-eastern and north-western coasts are purely tropic in climate and productions. Along the east coast, and for some distance along the south coast (extending from the south-eastern corner of the island), there is a range of hills rising in a few instances to a height of nearly 6,000 feet. The country between this range of hills and the eastern coast (south of the tropics) may be broadly stated as not first-class sheep country, though there are several places within its boundaries where sheep-farming is carried on very successfully, but the district as a whole is not to be compared with the other great divisions of the country as a healthy pasture-land for sheep. Throughout the whole of this country cattle thrive well. Immediately south of the belt of tropical country situated on the north coast, and extending from the range hills on the east far into the interior of the island, is a broad belt of magnificently fertile land. Its western boundary has not yet been determined, and by some explorers it is believed to stretch across the island and join the new country (which is of a similar character) lately discovered on the western coast. This natural division of the country is from 300 to 400 miles across from north to south. The soil is of remarkable fertility, and is described by all those who have traversed it as being equal to the very finest of the agricultural districts of Victoria. It is singularly even in quality; in many instances the traveller crosses 200 miles of country without being able to detect any appreciable difference in the character of the soil. One station (or stock farm) is the fellow of another so far as soil is concerned. The only difference is in that important point, the supply of water, which is, unfortunately, often very scarce. In summer the heat is very great, but the atmosphere is pure and dry, and in winter the weather is sharp and bracing. Ice is often found at nights during the winter time, which soon dis-

appears after sunrise. The days are always bright and sunny, and, as a rule, but little rain falls in the winter season. This country is admitted on all hands to be the very finest cattle rearing and fattening pasture-land in Australia. It has frequently occurred that a draft of fat cattle has been travelled from this district to the Melbourne market, a distance of over 900 miles, and then realised the highest price in competition with cattle from the finest portions of Victoria, which had not travelled much more than one-tenth of the distance. It must be borne in mind that these cattle, like all the stock in Australia, never receive any food but the natural pasture of the country, either at home or on the road. Within the last few years merino sheep have been introduced into this district, and, so far as three years' experience goes, they do well, and there is every prospect that this splendid district will, in a few years time, become one vast sheep walk.

Immediately south of the belt of country just described and west of the coast range is situated the famous salt bush country, so called from the small bushes (*atriplex mummularia*, called by the colonists salt bush), of a strong saline taste, which are peculiar to this region. This is the largest of the natural divisions of Australia that we know of as yet. It extends from the northern portion of Victoria across New South Wales into Queensland, a distance of fully 700 miles. It varies from 300 to 400 miles in breadth from east to west. This region may be described as one vast plain; in many localities there is not a rise higher than thirty feet above the dreary monotony of the dead level for over 200 miles. This is particularly the case in that portion of the salt bush country situated in New South Wales. There is a large area to the west of the salt bush country running nearly across South Australia which is of a similar character, but differs in this respect, that it is broken into rocky ridges, while in the greater portion of the salt bush country there is scarcely a stone to be seen on the surface. The soil, too, is of a less kindly nature on the South Australian side. From the intense heat of the summer (the thermometer often averages 100 degrees in the shade for weeks) and the remarkable dryness of the climate, it was thought by the early settlers that this portion of Australia was unfitted for wool-growing. The sheep, indeed, thrive admirably on the salt bush and rich herbage natural to the locality, and increased fully one-third larger than the sheep reared in the cooler portions of Victoria. Their wool, however, was short in staple, coarse in fibre and fuzzy, impregnated with earthy particles, which absorbed the yolk and rendered the wool tender. It was wanting in that brightness and lustre which has made the Australian wool famous all over the world. Under these many disadvantages many settlers gave up sheep farming and turned their attention to cattle raising, which answered exceedingly well. A few resolute men, however, held on to their sheep in spite of all the difficulties they met with, and their pluck and perseverance was rewarded by at last acclimatizing the Merino sheep in Central Australia. At first the wool realized only 10d. per pound washed in cold water, and the fleeces were very light. All this has been altered, and now the fleeces from the best flocks in the salt bush country are equal in weight to those of Victoria; the staple is long, the wool more robust in character than that of Victoria, and the price per pound is such as to make sheep farming in this district the most profitable investment in the Australian colonies. Capitalists in all the colonies, and even in Europe, have invested in the business and with good success. The soil is of a light loamy character, red in color, and every plant that grows is good food for stock. In that portion of the country described, which has been longest settled (situated immediately north of Victoria and known by the name of Riverina), the salt bush, owing to heavily stocking the land, has, in a great measure, disappeared, and it is replaced by a fine pasture of native grasses, which, though not of such a fattening character as the salt bush, yet sustains a larger number of sheep.

In Queensland the high country south of the tropics which forms part of the range of hills, extending from the north-east corner of the island along the coast to the south-east corner, is termed "Downs," of which the Darling Downs is the most favored portion. The soil is fertile and sheep are successfully reared, though the country is not so healthy for sheep as the salt bush country, in which there is abso-

lutely no disease among stock. Between the salt bush plains and the hills is a stretch of flat forest country. The trees have surface roots, and in its natural state it is to all appearance absolutely worthless. When the trees are killed by a cutting in the bark round the stems near the ground the pasture improves marvellously, and with an annual rainfall of only twelve or fourteen inches and sometimes considerably less, a sheep and a half can be kept per acre. This country is often so flat that a man might live on it for several years without knowing the inclination of the land, as the rainfall does not often cause the creeks to run. When a flood occurs in this locality the sheep have in some situations to stand on the low hillocks, often up to their middles in water, for a couple of days. After the water has subsided the growth of the vegetation is marvellous, and in some instances resembles a crop of oats more than sheep pasture.

The country situated between the coast range and the southern coast is a very important natural division of the country. It comprises the finest pastoral and agricultural districts of Victoria. The country is mainly volcanic with large rolling plains and lightly timbered park-like lands, with low ranges of schistose rock at intervals. The climate is good, the only drawback being the sudden variations of temperature. It is remarkably healthy for stock of all kinds and the Merino sheep in the best stud flocks are the admiration of all visitors. All this district is now private property, and an immense sum of money has been spent in improving it. It was the wool from this locality that first directed the attention of European manufacturers to Australian wool, and for brightness, fineness of fibre, and beauty, it has not yet been surpassed by any portion of Australia. The only wool that can compete with it, is that from the famous pure Merino flocks of Tasmania. It is from Victoria that the most enterprising sheep farmers have sprung, and the rams from her stud flocks have been very largely used to improve the sheep of all the northern flocks. At the annual ram fair held in Melbourne, flock masters from all parts of Australia are to be found competing for the magnificent animals that are offered for sale. The sum of £300 is not unfrequently given for an exceptionally fine ram.

Another natural division is that situated in the southern portion of South Australia. It is of great extent and is well suited for sheep farming. It is traversed by rocky ranges of hills of moderate heights, and there are several extensive tablelands covered with excellent natural pasture. In parts of the eastern boundary it is covered with a dense scrub of eucalyptus called "mallee" which grows to a height of almost 30 feet. (This scrub also covers a large area of north-western Victoria.) The sheep grown in the more favored portions of this country, rival in size those of central Australia, while, owing to the skill and good management of the leading flock masters, they are unequalled for weight of fleece. The best sheep from the stud flocks in this country have within the last few years come into great favor with sheep farmers throughout Central Australia and Queensland. Some Merino fleeces from one of the leading South Australian flocks, owned by Mr. C. W. Pitts of the Levels, were exhibited in the Melbourne International Exhibition averaged 20 lbs. 1½ oz. unwashed, and were valued by experts at 10d. per lb., giving an average yield per sheep of 16s. 5½d. The country to the north of the hilly district was for many years looked on as but little better than a desert, and in the far north there is still considerable area not yet taken up. The rainfall throughout the central portion of South Australia is very small, the average for years often falling below twelve inches, and the same may be said of the northern portion of the salt bush country. Of the central portion of South Australia but little is known, and that little is not in its favor. So far as it is known it is an arid country but little better than desert.

The interior of Western Australia, the largest and the most sparsely populated of the Australian group, is almost an unknown country. Sheep-farming is not profitable on the south and south-western portions owing to the inferior character of the soil and to the presence of a poisonous plant. In the northern portion of the colony a large tract of magnificently fertile country has lately been discovered, and at last the attention of stock farmers is being directed to this portion of Australia as a suitable outlet for their enterprise. The area of Western Australia comprises 1,000,000

square miles, of which very little is known as to the capabilities of the greater portion for rearing sheep and the other domestic animals.

Tasmania is an island about the size of Ireland, situated about 150 miles to the south of the great Australian island. Two-thirds of the country consists of rocky mountain ranges covered with dense forests. The remainder of the island is admirable sheep country, and in some places there are fine agricultural districts. The climate is dry and the atmosphere remarkably light and pure. It is much cooler than Victoria, and all the English fruits grow in perfection. It is the most beautiful of all the Australian colonies, and is becoming a favorite summer resort for all those who can afford to leave the mainland during the great heat of summer. The wool produced in Tasmania is of very high quality and remarkably beautiful.

The annual rain-fall in the island of Australia scarcely gives a stranger an idea of the climate. The air is thin and dry, and during the long months of summer the country is often swept by hot dessicating winds which dry all vegetation to tinder. These winds occasionally happen early in summer and fairly wither the European fruits on the trees. From a cold, bracing atmosphere (for cold in this thin air is felt very severely) there is often a change to a fierce hot blast from the north with the thermometer reaching to 108° in the shade and to any height in the sun. After a day or two, or perhaps a longer period of this heat, the change is as sudden back to the cold. These extreme changes of temperature are the greatest drawback to the Australian colonies. It must be remarked, however, that the changes are greater in Victoria than in the rest of Australia. With all these drawbacks it is a healthy country for man and the domestic animals. Man suffers from few diseases except those brought on by his own indiscretion.

The introduction of the domestic sheep into Australia naturally took place in New South Wales, the oldest of the Australian colonies. The fleet of ships which anchored in Botany Bay in 1787, when the first settlement was made, brought from the Cape of Good Hope a number of the hairy South African sheep, and we learn from an enumeration of the stock in the infant colony, which was made at Port Jackson (now Sydney) in 1788, that there were then 29 head of these sheep in the settlement. A few years after some Indian sheep were brought to Port Jackson from Madras, and for several years the sheep of the colony consisted of a mixed breed of the two races. No attempt was made to grow wool, it being the fixed belief of the colonists that the climate was not adapted to wool growing. English wool-bearing sheep were imported, but the colonists did not care for them; and preferred keeping the mixed breed of the South African and Indian sheep, which were very hardy and bred twice a year. Captain MacArthur happened to use an Irish woolly ram with some of the hairy sheep of mixed descent, and was surprised to find how much improved in fleece the progeny were as compared with their dams, and from this circumstance he was induced to turn his attention to growing wool. His efforts, for many years, met with constant opposition, and it was not until he had demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt the suitability of the Australian climate for growing wool for export, that the tide turned and wool-growing was undertaken in earnest by the colonists.

The most important event in the history of the wool industry of Australia occurred in 1797. Captain MacArthur having ascertained that woolly sheep thrive well in New South Wales, was anxious to obtain some good specimens of wool-bearing sheep, and he requested Capts. Kent and Waterhouse, who were despatched to the Cape of Good Hope for supplies, to secure any wool-bearing sheep they could purchase in that colony. At the time Capts. Kent and Waterhouse were at the Cape, it happened that a small flock of pure Merino, which had been the property of a Colonel Gordon, then lately deceased, were for sale. Bearing in mind Captain MacArthur's request, they bought the lot. The little flock was greatly reduced by disease and bad management, and on their distribution at Port Jackson only three rams and five ewes fell to Captain MacArthur's share, and with these few sheep was founded the celebrated Camden flock, the most famous of all the Merino stud flocks of Australia. The sheep owned by Colonel Gordon at the Cape of Good Hope were the descendants

of a flock of pure Merinos presented by the King of Spain to the Dutch Government. They were sent to the Cape while it was in the possession of the Dutch, and Colonel Gordon, who was in the Dutch service, became proprietor of a portion of the flock, which he bred very carefully. The Camden flock we have still in Victoria, and during the 82 years of its existence in the Australian Colonies it has received no infusion of outside blood except a few pure Merinos which Captain MacArthur bought at the first sale of sheep from George III's stud flock in 1804. The flock has always been bred from within itself, and though it has never been very carefully tended, and has been frequently subjected to severe trials from want of food and water in dry seasons, still the sheep exhibit no symptoms of degeneracy or weakness of constitution. It is now the property of the Hon. William Campbell, who obtained his sheep from Sir William MacArthur, the son of the original founder of the flock. On the success of Captain MacArthur's experiment to breed pure Merinos in Australia being thoroughly demonstrated, Merino sheep became the fashion among the colonists. Many very fine shipments were made to the Island of Tasmania (then called Van Dieman's Land) by private individuals, and in 1825 was founded a powerful Association which was known as The Van Dieman's Land Co. The object of the Company was the patriotic one of relieving England from depending on foreign countries for fine wool. In a few years the Company expended the sum of £30,000 in the purchase of high-class sheep for the purpose of stocking their vast estate on the north-west coast of Tasmania. It is to the shipments made by this Company that the beautiful quality of the Tasmanian sheep is mainly due. As Victoria was principally stocked with sheep from Tasmania, the Company must also be credited with having contributed greatly to the excellence of the sheep in Victoria. The Tasmanian sheep still keep up their character for high quality, and of late years some of the most celebrated stud flock owners in Victoria have found it to their interest to obtain stud animals from the Tasmanian flocks.* The highest price ever given for a single sheep in Australia was paid by Mr. William Cumming, of Mount Fyins, and Mr. Thomas F. Cumming, of Stoney Point (both in Victoria), in 1874, for a ram called "Sir Thomas," who was bred by Mr. James Gibson, Belle Vue, Tasmania. The price paid for this splendid specimen of a Merino ram was £714. "Sir Thomas" was six years old when he was sold, and it was calculated that Mr. Gibson had then received over £5,000 from the sale of his male progeny alone. In the hands of the Messrs. Cumming "Sir Thomas" has proved as great a success as he did with his former owner. His stock have repeatedly carried off the highest prices in competition with the best sheep in Victoria. This fine animal died only a few weeks ago.

As before stated, the Merino sheep is found to be the animal best suited to the climate of Australia and Tasmania. In some of the moister portions of the country however, near the southern coast of Victoria, the climate and soil do not suit the Merino, and here the English breeds of sheep are found to thrive admirably, the Lincoln being the sheep most preferred. Some fifteen years ago these sheep came into such favor that many farmers commenced to cross their Merino flocks with Lincoln rams, but the mistake was discovered in time and a return was made to the Merino breed, though in the meantime many fine flocks were so injured that it took years of careful management to bring them back to their former standard. The Merino is now so firmly fixed in popular estimation throughout Australia, both for wool and mutton, that it is extremely unlikely it will ever be displaced by any other breed of sheep.

The mode of sheep farming adopted for many years after the settlement of the Australian colonies, as a wool producing country, was to shepherd the sheep in flocks ranging from 800 up to 3,000 head, according to the character of the country, and

*NOTE.—I was much interested, during a visit made to my good friend William Pitt Faithfull (on his fine freehold estate of thirty thousand acres on the Goulburn Plains), to watch the washing, shearing and general management of a pastoral estate. No flock in New South Wales is better cared for or better managed. Mr. Faithfull has a stud flock, and uses the Tasmanian rams, paying as high as £200 for lamb rams. The care with which he culls his flocks and skirts his fleeces is amply repaid by the extra price obtained.

enclose them at night in a yard formed of hurdles. As the land became alienated from the Crown it was enclosed in paddocks, and the saving in wages was found to be so great that the pastoral tenants of the Crown adopted the plan, and now it is universally practised. Throughout the salt bush country and in the back settlements of Queensland, as in Victoria and the older settled portions of New South Wales, the country is all fenced, principally with wire fencing. The sheep walks in many districts, such as the northern portion of the salt bush country, the western part of Queensland and the central portion of South Australia, are of immense size, the area commonly extending to 100 square miles. These runs are frequently (where sheep are kept) surrounded by a wire fence, and they are sometimes divided into two or more portions. Enclosures that will carry from 10,000 to 15,000 sheep are common, and one shepherd, mounted on horseback, has frequently the care of from 20,000 to 25,000 sheep.

In the older settled portions of New South Wales and in Victoria the land has been purchased, and the properties are of very much smaller extent. The paddocks are much smaller, and on well improved properties they are reduced to a size that will carry 1,000 sheep, or even a less number. The great drawback to the minute subdivision of the country is the difficulty of providing water for stock. The droughts that occasionally set in with great severity, for three or four years, reduce the sheep greatly, and on such occasions it is not at all uncommon for large flocks of sheep to be offered for sale at 2s. and sometimes even as low as 1s. per head, on condition that the purchaser will remove them at once, a condition that is in most cases impossible, as the sheep have not strength enough to travel. In such seasons the loss of stock throughout Australia is enormous. Until lately the lesson taught by these recurring periods of drought was neglected. A few good years made the settlers forget their losses and trust to luck for the future. Now the attention of stock owners has been thoroughly roused to the necessity of providing water for their stock. The usual plan has been, where practicable, to make dams on the creeks, but as watercourses are scarce, they do not run in dry seasons, this plan cannot be relied on, even where the country is sufficiently broken to make it practicable. On the flat country tanks are formed by excavating where there is any slight natural depression of the surface, and small drains are cut in all directions to lead the rainfall to them. Occasionally wells are sunk, and, though they are not at present in much favor, they have answered better than any other plan. The sinking of artesian wells is now exciting much attention, and tube wells have been sunk in many places with success. It is believed that the drainage from the vast area of nearly the whole of Central Australia flows slowly underground to the sea in a southerly direction. The rivers are few and very small, the surface soil is open and readily absorbs the greater portion of the rainfall, which is, according to the latest theory, closed in the drifts which are situated at various depths below the surface. That these drifts exist throughout Central Australia and Victoria there is no doubt, but as yet the Colonial Governments have taken no steps to ascertain their extent and direction.

In the moister and cooler portions of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania, English long-woolled sheep are bred. The Lincoln sheep thrives exceedingly well in Victoria, and the fame of Victorian stock flocks of Lincoln sheep has attracted buyers of rams from all the surrounding colonies. A few South Downs are kept but they are very rare. In very exposed and wet situations Romney Marsh sheep are bred and, in one part of Victoria, Cotswold sheep are kept in preference all other breeds. In Tasmania, Leicester sheep of great beauty are reared. The weight of the fleece yielded by the long-wool sheep in Australia is almost if not quite up to the standard of England. The heaviest fleece cut by a long-wool ram, bred by Messrs. Rutledge Bros., of Victoria, has been 30 pounds of greasy wool of exactly twelve months growth. The sheep was two and a-half years old at the time. Prime Merino wethers from that portion of the salt bush country in New South Wales, known as Riverina, have averaged 68 pounds per carcass in a flock of 5,000, slaughtered in Melbourne. Owing to the want of food and length of the journey, wethers from the country further north do not weigh as much when they reach the

Melbourne market, though they are heavier weights when they leave the sheep walk. Victorian wethers average about 54 pounds, and at the present time, with six months wool, they realize 12s. per head in the market. Heavier weights bring 14s. per head, cross-bred wethers weighing about 70 pounds are worth 15s. per head. These prices are taken after the summer has broken up. Before autumn rains set in they were sold considerably cheaper. The area of the grazing properties varies according to situation. In Victoria, where the best of the land is private property, and in the older settled portion of New South Wales, the estates are of moderate size, few of them carrying more than 30,000 sheep. In the more remote districts of South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland, the leaseholds are of great size. One flock owner in the northern portion of the salt bush country, occupies 1,750,000 acres in one block, having a frontage of eighty miles to the Darling River. On this sheep run there are 2,000 miles of fencing, and next year the owner expects to shear nearly half-a-million of sheep. In the districts named, 300 square miles is looked upon as a fair-sized sheep run. The yield of wool per head of sheep in Australia varies greatly according to soil and climate, and the breed and management of the sheep. In the southern portion of the salt bush country in New South Wales, the best portion of South Australia and Victoria, really well bred sheep, properly managed, will yield a gross return of 7s. worth of wool. The following are a few illustrations:—In 1867, Mr. W. Cumming, of Mount Fyans, Victoria, averaged 8s. worth of wool per head, including lambs; Mr. C. B. Fisher realized 8s. 7½d. per head (lambs included), from 170,000 sheep on his Bundaleer and Hill River estates, South Australia; Messrs. Austin and Mellar's flock of breeding ewes, in all 11,718, averaged 7 pounds 12½ ounces of greasy wool in 1878.* These are all high class merino flocks. The ordinary sheep of the country will yield about five pounds of greasy wool, but this diminution in the return is owing to want of skill in breeding, and to over-stocking the sheep walks.

There are very few diseases among sheep in Australia. The great salt bush plain is absolutely free from disease of all kinds. The northern and western districts of Victoria are also remarkably healthy for sheep, and the same may be said of the south-western portion of Queensland and the southern half of South Australia. The high country on the range of hills running close to the eastern coast, and between the hills and the sea, is not regarded as a first-class sheep country. Fluke is common, and in the northern portion there are several local diseases, of which but little is known at present. Along the southern coast of Australia there is what is known as the coast disease, which is believed to result from eating some native plant, but there is nothing certain known about it. In wet situations with rich soil the Merino sheep are very liable to foot rot, and in these situations stock farmers find it to their advantage to keep English breeds of sheep. The disease of scab, which has nothing to do with climate or pasture, at one time over-ran the colonies, but this has long since been eradicated from the mainland, and at last from Tasmania. With the exception of a few localities, the whole area of Australia is remarkably healthy for sheep.

CATTLE.

In all the richest pastures of Australia Shorthorn cattle are most preferred. There are several stud herds of Shorthorns in Victoria, which are admitted to be the best in the colonies, notably the Robertsons and Finlays of Colac. Stud bulls are held largely for stocking the northern country. In the leading stud herds of Victoria the animals are as fashionably bred as in the best herds in England. The cattle owners have spared no expense in purchasing the finest blood in England. For one of the best specimens of a Victoria bred Shorthorn heifer the sum of £2,000 has been paid, and for one of the most fashionable bulls the sum of £4,000 has been refused. The price of pure Shorthorns has, how-

* Mr. W. P. Faithfull's choice flock on his Springfield estate near Goulbourn, N.S.W., netted him, in 1879, 7s. 6½d. by account sales received from his London agents.

ever, fallen greatly of late. Excellent stud herds of Shorthorns are held in New South Wales and South Australia, though not of such high quality and breeding as those of Victoria.

In New South Wales there are some very high class stud herds of Devons and Herefords. The black polled cattle of Scotland have been imported from time to time, but have not taken the fancy of the Australian cattle breeders. As a whole, throughout Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia, the standard of quality in the general run of cattle is a very high one, and this standard, owing to the presence of fine herds in the colonies, is steadily improving. In Tasmania, the breeding of good cattle is greatly neglected. In taking up and stocking a new country, cattle are invariably the stock selected, owing to their being able to travel greater distances to water, requiring less expense and labor in the management, and not being liable to suffer from the attacks of the dingoes or wild dogs. In new country, such as that in the west of Queensland, the north-west of New South Wales, and the north of South Australia, the runs or stock farms rented from the Crown are often of immense extent. One well known Victorian stock owner has taken up in Queensland two of these leasehold runs, on which he keeps as many as 35,000 head of cattle; and another Victorian has, in the same colony, the enormous herd of 80,000 head of cattle. These are the largest stock owners in Australia. The proprietors of these stock farms are now engaged in replacing their cattle with sheep. The outlet for this immense stock-raising country has hitherto mainly consisted in boiling the animals down for their tallow. A brighter prospect is now opening up for the country, and it is believed that the surplus stock can be easily sold in the markets of Europe by shipping the carcasses in a frozen state. The cattle in this grand pasture land are often all in prime condition. Bullocks, fed on natural pasture, weighing over 1,200 lbs., are kept on simply because there are no purchasers.

In the South Australian court of the Melbourne International Exhibition are the photographic portraits of two bullocks bred by Mr. J. H. Angus, of Collingrove, South Australia. Their respective weights are given, namely, No. 1, live weight 2,706 lbs., carcass 1,754 lbs.; No. 2, live weight 2,926 lbs., carcass 1,862 lbs. These bullocks were fed entirely on the natural grasses of the country. The cattle in Queensland become very fat, and they hold their condition admirably in travelling long distances to market on very scanty food. In a fair season for travelling a draft of 500 bullocks have yielded an average of 900 lbs. per carcass, and this after travelling a distance of over 700 miles with nothing to eat but what they could pick up on the road.* Victorian cattle run about 700 lbs. for bullocks, and are generally slaughtered at four years old. The price at present is from 14s. to 16s. per 100 lbs. of beef. Owing to the autumn rains having been general and plentiful, the price is higher than it has been for some months. The hopes of stock owners throughout Australia are fixed on the prospect of the export of frozen meat to Europe becoming a large trade. If the process is a success it will improve the value of pastoral properties throughout Australia, but the benefit will be greater in Queensland than anywhere else. The capabilities of Queensland as a pastoral country are immense, and if a sufficient outlet for surplus stock can be found to establish a fair minimum price, the result will be the accession of immense wealth to the colony. The experiments already made in shipping fresh meat in a frozen state to England have been extremely satisfactory, and there is evidently nothing to prevent the trade of exporting fresh meat to Europe becoming a very large and important one.†

The area in which cattle can be reared without fear of any indigenous disease is even larger than that for sheep. They suffer from the coast disease, but very slightly. In some portions of the north of New South Wales, they are afflicted at intervals with "black-leg," which attacks the best conditioned animals in the herd and is of a fatal character. Pleuro-pneumonia like scab in sheep is an introduced disease. Before it

* The roads are by law three chains in width and only pastured by herds or flocks that are being transferred from place to place.

† The cattle of Australia and New Zealand are of a very much better class than the average of American, and there is no better beef than the grass fed meat of this country, especially New Zealand.

was well understood it spread nearly all over the colonies. Nearly all the diseases which are natural to Australia are confined to the eastern side of the island, Central Australia, from within the tropics to the south of New South Wales, is singularly healthy for cattle. No disease, except those introduced, has ever attacked cattle in South Australia.

HORSES.

All breeds of horses thrive well in Australia. The thoroughbred horse, reared in the colonies, exhibits no degeneracy when compared with the finest specimens of those bred in Europe. On the race course it is found that our Derbys' and Ledgers' are run in as quick time as in England, but an allowance must be made for the climate, which is much more suited for making fast time than the heavier atmosphere of England. Like the cattle and sheep, horses are reared on the native pastures till of an age to be put to work. Stud animals, of course, are fed on artificial food from their weaning. The riding horses are very hardy and are capable of performing feats of great endurance. Draught horses thrive well, though they do not show so much hair on the legs, or carry so much condition as the British breeds. Great numbers of hack and carriage horses are annually shipped to India, for the use of the Government, as cavalry remounts and gun horses. This trade has existed for many years, but it is only lately that horse owners are beginning to pay proper attention to breeding horses specially suited for the Indian market. The Indian buyers have hitherto draughted off all our best young horses, and the result has been that it is a difficult thing to get a really good weight-carrying hack, or pair of well-matched, handsome, carriage horses, except at a very high price. Horses are subject to very few diseases in Australia, the majority of them going through life without ever suffering from anything except over-work and shortness of food in dry seasons. Along the southern coast, they are in places troubled with the coast disease, and certain localities in Victoria have the name of giving the horses, turned out to graze therein, the affection known as string-halt.

For the last three or four years the wild rabbits, which were imported many years ago as a means of affording sport, have increased so greatly that a large portion of the finest pastoral land in the western district of Victoria and all the agricultural areas adjoining the great mallee scrub, in the north-western district, have been seriously reduced in value. In the north-western district some sheep farms, that a few years ago would carry 30,000 sheep each, have been abandoned. The agricultural farms in this district are greatly injured and in some localities are rendered perfectly useless. The rabbits breed in the vast mallee scrub in countless myriads, and when, as summer advances, they are driven out of their stronghold for want of food, they come down on the crops in such numbers, that even though men, women and children, are watching night and day, it is found impossible to save the grain on their farms which lie close to the mallee. The grazing capabilities of many of the finest estates in Victoria have been seriously impaired by the rabbit plague. Immense numbers are killed, but with the great stretch of Crown lands along the north-west boundary of the colony, for a breeding ground, the efforts of the farmers to mitigate the evil are fruitless. The Government have been appealed to, but the time of the Legislature is so much taken up with party squabbling, that this important matter has been entirely neglected. Of late, systematic attempts have been made to destroy the rabbits on the fine pastoral plains of the western district, and it has been found that they can be greatly reduced by means of poisoned food. It is necessary, however, that all land owners should lay poison at the same time, the best period of the year being, when the grass is dried up in summer. Another drawback the stock farmer has to contend against, is the danger of bush fires. Early in summer, the grass is dried up by the heat of the sun, and the whole country is at the mercy of any ill-disposed or drunken traveller. In a good season for grass, the danger is very great. With a hot wind blowing, it is, on such occasions, almost impossible to contend against the flames, and the damage done to fences, out-houses, gardens and live stock, is often

very great. Disastrous fires are often caused by workmen setting fire to the grass in order to burn the paddocks of some persons against whom they have a grudge, but the majority of the bush fires are caused by careless smokers throwing down a match after lighting their pipes.

The following Return will show at a glance the numbers of the different kinds of live stock kept in the different colonies. Owing to the wool grown in one colony being often shipped from another, it is difficult to ascertain the quantity produced in each colony. In 1879, the quantity of wool produced in the Australian colonies (exclusive of Western Australia) and New Zealand amounted to 313,274,336 lbs. which was valued at £15,901,789. Of this New Zealand produced 62,220,810 lbs. of wool, valued at £3,126,439. Tasmania exported 7,385,002 lbs. of wool valued at £407,227.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALIA—SEASON 1879-'80.

Colony.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Figs.	Total.	Stock of all descriptions to the square mile.
Victoria	216,710	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733	10,142,576	115.00
New South Wales.....	360,038	2,914,210	29,043,392	256,026	32,573,666	104.74
Queensland.....	163,063	2,800,633	6,065,034	64,666	9,093,436	13.38
South Australia.....	123,042	200,817	6,140,307	90,548	6,627,213	7.00
Western Australia.....	52,411	60,617	1,109,860	20,387	1,283,285	1.22
Tasmania.....	24,593	129,317	1,836,970	38,610	2,028,490	77.38
New Zealand	137,768	578,430	13,069,338	207,337	13,992,873	132.83
Grand Total	1,064,655	7,878,782	65,915,765	822,337	75,681,539	24.38

NOTE.—Owing to the greatly increased demand for sheep it is estimated that there will be an increase of not less than seven millions this year in New South Wales alone, and that the number in Queensland will double in two seasons, as large flocks are being constantly driven over the borders to take the place of cattle.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture has made rapid strides in Australia during the last dozen years, but notwithstanding that the Governments of the various colonies profess to foster the practice of agriculture, the industry is not a flourishing one. This is in a great measure owing to the exhaustive mode of farming pursued by those engaged in this industry. The practice has almost invariably been to grow grain continuously without returning any restoratives to the land in the shape of manure, till at last the soil is so exhausted that the return does not pay for the seed and labor. When this point has been reached, the custom is to take up another holding which is treated in exactly the same manner. In a large area of South Australia, and in many parts of Victoria, the lowest point has been reached, and as there is not much agricultural ground left for selection, and that in an almost wasteless country, and far removed from the coast, the tillers of the soil are beginning to adopt a more careful system of farming. The nomadic habits of the farming population naturally led to a wasteful and slovenly style of cultivation. All their hopes depended on the crop of grain, scarcely anything else being cultivated, and in the majority of cases such a thing as permanent improvements were not even thought of. As a rule they commenced farming without capital or skill, and depended on their yearly crop of grain to pay Government for the land, and keep themselves in food and clothing. In Victoria, only 320 acres can be taken up by one person, an area that is insufficient to allow the occupier to keep sheep. In the other colonies larger areas are permitted, and the

result has been the formation of a large number of thriving settlers, who combine farming with keeping a moderate flock of one or two thousand sheep. Sheep breeding on a small scale has in many instances proved so profitable, that cultivating the soil has been almost entirely abandoned by these small proprietors. Farming on a large scale, such as is often seen in California, is not common in Australia. One or two capitalists have undertaken it, and with a successful result, but the venture is not a favorite one with investors. The labor difficulty, the uncertainty of the seasons, and danger of a want of sufficient moisture to ensure a moderate average crop, are the great hindrances to agriculture in Australia. The largest purely farming establishments have been undertaken in South Australia and New Zealand. In the former country they have been given up, but in New Zealand they are still kept up and have proved a financial success.

GRAIN.

With a moderate rainfall, wheat, barley, and oats grow well in all the Australian colonies. The most important of these is the wheat crop. In many parts of New South Wales and Victoria this crop is attacked with a fungoid disease called rust, which makes its appearance just as the ear is filling. Often the crop of a whole district is thus attacked and the season's work entirely lost, as the straw is useless for fodder and the grain is withered. A moist spring favors the growth of this disease greatly. On the eastern coast of Australia, the low rich lands near the sea suffer greatly from rust, but the table lands in the line of the coast range where the greater portion of the wheat crop is now grown, are entirely free from it. In the South Australia wheat lands, the crops are scarcely ever attacked with rust. In all the inland districts of Australia the wheat is of very fine quality. Unfortunately, owing to the slovenly style of farming pursued by many cultivators, the grain is often very foul, and at an exhibition of Victoria grain, held in Melbourne in 1881, the greater number of samples sent in were not at all creditable to the colony, from the large quantity of wild oats and drake present. With good management in preparing and treating the soil, Australia is capable of producing an immense quantity of wheat annually. The population, however, is small, the cost of labor and transit to the coast is high, and the return is so small that wheat growing for exportation does not give a fair return to the farmer for his time and outlay.

The question as to what crops shall be grown in place of wheat is at present occupying the attention of the agricultural societies throughout the country. The price of prime wheat in Melbourne is from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel. Oats, like wheat, grow well in Australia, but the quality of the grain is not generally so good as that of the wheat. In illustration of this, it is enough to say that a large proportion of the grain used in Melbourne for making oatmeal is imported from New Zealand. The price in Melbourne is 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per bushel for feed oats. Barley is somewhat uncertain as a crop, and is confined to a few localities. Malting barley commands a good price, but it is not much fancied as the drought affects it more than the other crops, and it is liable to be eaten up by the myriads of grubs that often make their appearance in spring. The grubs are extremely fond of barley, and once they attack a field of this grain, never leave it while there is a single head left. Peas are remarkably well suited to most of the Australian climates. They are coming greatly into favor with Victorian farmers, and are beginning to be extensively grown for pig-feeding. Beans are very little grown, as the heat of the climate is unsuited to them.

Maize is *par excellence* the crop of New South Wales. On the rich soil of the eastern coast, where wheat could not be grown for rust, maize thrives splendidly. Immense quantities of this grain are grown in the valleys of the rivers that empty themselves on the east coast. The grain is largely manufactured into maizena, and exported to the other colonies and to foreign ports. Maize is beginning to be extensively grown in Queensland.

Potatoes are grown in many localities in New South Wales, and in a few favored localities in South Australia and Queensland, but the yield is not nearly equal to the

demand in those colonies. The finest district in all Australia for growing potatoes is the south-western portion of Victoria close to the sea coast. The potatoes from this locality are very fine, and the yield often reaches as high as fourteen and even sixteen tons to the acre. In favorable years the land, when properly treated, will give an average yield of eight tons per acre. The potatoes from this district are shipped to all parts of the adjoining colonies. The average price is from 40s. to 60s. per ton in Melbourne. Mangel-wurzel and beet grow well, and are coming into use for stock feeding when the grass fails. In suitable soil and with a fair season very heavy crops are obtained. Root crops can only be relied on in the region adjoining the coast range.

In a country like Australia, where manual labor is so expensive, the employment of machinery in cultivating the soil is a natural result. Steam ploughs have been imported, but they have not yet come into general use. In South Australia the stripper has been in use for some years for harvesting the wheat crop, and it is beginning to be much fancied by wheat growers in the other colonies. This machine consists of a large box on wheels, which is drawn or rather pushed by a couple of horses. The heads of the grain are stripped from the stalk and caught in the box, which is cleared out at intervals. The straw is either mowed afterwards or burned, as suits the convenience of the farmer. The reaper and binder has come into great fashion and is likely to be largely used now that the value of straw as fodder is beginning to be understood. Steam threshing-machines are to be found in every locality where farming is carried on. They are taken round by the proprietors, who contract with the growers to thresh the grain at so much per bushel.

DAIRY FARMING.

There are many large areas in Australia, which are remarkably well suited for producing immense quantities of milk, during the winter and spring months. In summer the heat is too great and the pasture too much burnt up for dairying to be carried on profitably. There are, however, some favored districts on the eastern coast in the colony of New South Wales, and the Gippsland districts in Victoria, in which any quantity of dairy produce can be raised all the year round. Australian butter is naturally of excellent quality, but unfortunately it is almost invariably indifferently made. On the occasion of shipping the first lot of fresh butter to England by means of the freezing process, it was found very difficult to obtain the quantity required for shipment, of sufficiently good character to place on the London market, and when sold in London this butter only realized 1s. per lb. in the depth of a very severe winter. Cheese making could be carried on in very large districts on the coasts of New South Wales, and Victoria with success, if there was a ready outlet for the produce, and if suitable labor could be obtained. The cheese made is of all qualities, some of the finest cheese of the Old Country being fairly rivalled. The best kinds only realize from 4d. to 6d. per lb., wholesale in the Melbourne market. Pig feeding, which is usually associated with dairy farming, is greatly neglected, and there are many farms to be found throughout the country on which not more than a pig or two would be found. The climate of Victoria suits the pig well, and with ordinary care no domestic animal will pay so well. The bacon made, however, is indifferent, owing to the bad feeding and want of care in curing. The Berkshire is the favorite breed, and a few fine stud breeds are kept up, but the animal is not a favorite one with farmers except in the potato growing districts.

SUGAR.

From the first settlement of Northern Australia, the suitability of the climate and soil for growing the sugar cane has always been remarked by all visitors to the country who were acquainted with the subject, the climate of Queensland within the tropics being considered the most suitable for the proper development of the plant. The thermometer maintains a high daily average, but the heat is tempered by the

trade winds off the ocean. As far back as 1862, an experimental patch of 20 acres of sugar cane was planted in the neighborhood of Brisbane, by the late lamented Captain Robert Towns, one of the pioneer colonists, whose energy and liberality did so much to draw early attention to Northern Australia. This experiment gave such a promise of success that the attention of cultivators was directed to growing sugar-cane as a crop. Several localities were tried, many of which were not persevered with, but the one near Mackay answered so well, that the place is to-day the main centre of sugar cultivation. Sugar mills were erected in 1866, and in 1867 the annual production amounted to 338 tons of sugar, and 13,509 gallons of rum. As the climate is too hot to permit Europeans to work among the canes, South-East Islanders were brought to the colony, but, in such numbers, that legislative enactments were passed to prevent the abuses which sprung up in consequence. Sugar growing in Queensland has improved greatly notwithstanding losses from bad seasons and a disease which attacked the canes. The variety grown for some years was the Bourbon, a large soft cane yielding a great quantity of juice. The rough mode of cultivation employed by the colonists, and the variation of the climate in the southern portion of the sugar growing country, caused a kind of rust to attack the canes, which defied any attempt to cure. The introduction of other varieties of cane, and a better system of cultivation has greatly reduced the evil. The yield of sugar in 1879 was estimated at about 18,000 tons. The export of sugar that year was valued at £275,769 and £10,453 worth of rum was also exported. Sugar-cane is grown in the north of New South Wales in favored localities, but the climate is too uncertain, and spring frosts are too frequent for the industry to attain large dimensions. The northern coast is said to be exceedingly well suited to growing the sugar cane.

MINOR CROPS.

Tobacco is grown all over Australia. The plant is vigorous and hardy, but the manufacturers say it is deficient in nicotine. In this respect, however, it is improving under a better system of agriculture. Large quantities are grown in New South Wales and Victoria. In the latter colony the principal growers are Chinamen, who have established themselves in several localities along the north-eastern line of railway. It is largely grown in the Clarence and Hunter districts of New South Wales.

The olive, like tobacco, will grow anywhere, but it is principally cultivated in South Australia. The olive oil shown in the South Australian Court of the Melbourne International Exhibition attracted a great deal of notice on the part of European visitors. For color and flavor it is equal to the best European oil. A few olive yards have been established in Victoria and New South Wales, but the cultivation of the olive has nowhere secured so much attention or succeeded so much as in South Australia.* In every Court of the Australian colonies in the Melbourne International Exhibition, cocoons of the silk worm, reeled silk, and woven silk were exhibited, but the production of silk has not yet been undertaken on a large scale in any colony. The most important attempt to produce silk is that of a company in Victoria which originated with Mrs. Bladen Neil. The result, however, has not been satisfactory, and though it has been demonstrated that silk of excellent quality can be produced in the colonies, it is not likely to form any considerable portion of our exports for many years to come.

Attempts have been made to encourage the growth of hemp in Australia, but without success. The plant grows well, and the quality of the hemp is good, but it is not a favorite crop with farmers, and though the finest seed has been imported from time to time by the different Governments, the cultivation of hemp has almost

* A gentleman, well known in America and by many Canadians, Samuel Davenport, Esq., J.P., who represented South Australia as chief, or ex-Commissioner at Philadelphia, Sydney and Melbourne, has been largely instrumental in encouraging the growth of the olive and the grape in South Australia. He visited the South of France, Sicily and Italy for the purpose of-informing himself as to the improved culture of the olive, and improved treatment of the vines.

ceased. Oranges and lemons are grown in great profusion throughout New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland and Western Australia. They grow also in Victoria, but are not so fine as in the colonies previously enumerated. Almonds, raisins, currants, arrowroot (in considerable quantities) and figs were exhibited in many Australian courts, the finest being from South Australia and New South Wales. Both tea and coffee plants thrive well in some localities in Queensland. As yet the attempts to grow these products are only in the earliest experimental stage.

HORTICULTURE.

Nearly all the European fruits are grown in Australia, though over a great portion of the country the crop is an uncertain one owing to the hot winds setting in sometimes early in the season, by which the fruit is stunted in its growth and injured in its flavor. Apricots and peaches grow in great abundance, the fruit being very large. Melons, oranges, lemons, citron and figs are also common. Oranges are produced in perfection along the eastern coast. In Tasmania and New Zealand the English fruits, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, &c., are remarkably fine, while the flavor is far superior to that grown in any of the colonies of the continent. A large trade is done in exporting jam to the mainland. In addition to the European fruits, loquats, figs and passion fruit are common along the southern portion of Australia, while further north bananas, pine apples, custard apples and mangoes are grown extensively. The wide extent of territory in Australia and variety of climate is evinced by the contents of a fruit shop in Melbourne, where it is not at all uncommon to see all the fruits of a temperate climate, mingled with those of the tropics, and all selling at reasonable prices.

Table grapes are very fine all over the country. Nuts of all kinds thrive well, almonds, filberts, barcelona, &c., grow in perfection, especially in South Australia. Flowers of all kinds grow so well that the possibility of flower farming with a successful pecuniary result is now fully believed by those who have made experiments. Hops are grown in a few places in South Australia, and the crop has been successfully grown in several districts in Victoria, the best being from Gippsland, where the mountains protect the crop from the hot blast of the north winds. The finest specimens of hops are grown in the southern part of the island of Tasmania.

The following tabulated statement gives the areas under each kind of crop, with the yields of each, in all the Australian colonies and New Zealand:—

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRALIA, 1879.

Name of Colony.	Total Cultivation.		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		* Other Cereals.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Vines.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Galls.	
Victoria	1,688,275	9,398,858	167,615	4,023,271	43,182	1,065,430	2,447	61,887	22,698	593,361	41,600	167,943	201,451	292,407	4,284	574,143			
New South Wales.	635,641	3,613,266	23,883	516,937	6,130	131,641	135,034	4,761,856	1,128	18,728	19,271	62,228	112,414	162,763	4,226	733,576			
Queensland	106,864	3,607	29,259	175	4,330	1,789	44,160	48,365	1,511,006	259 †		4,761	14,404	11,645	22,854	743	104,674		
South Australia...	2,271,058	1,458,096	14,260,964	4,117	61,818	15,107	206,166			3,963	58,547	7,320	27,832	265,463	296,437	4,117	459,468		
Western Australia	65,492	25,762	384,813	1,734	32,946	7,238	130,284	35	490	890	11,888	362	1,269	19,085	23,856	718	†		
Tasmania	366,407	45,215	1,049,778	37,216	1,064,966	6,491	181,178			6,313	141,063	9,743	30,956	35,538	54,008				
New Zealand	1,237,501	270,198	7,610,012	330,208	12,062,607	57,484	1,761,432					21,260	119,523	71,911	108,833				

* Including beans and peas.

† The information has not been furnished in these instances.

WINE.

That Australia is destined at some future time to become the vineyard of the world, is a theory frequently advanced and firmly believed in by those who have taken much interest in this industry. With the exception of a narrow strip of land along the southern coast of Victoria, and the higher portions of the great mountain ranges, the grape vine flourishes admirably throughout the whole of Australia. The suitability of the climate and soil for growing the vine was so apparent that, very soon after the first settlement was made in New South Wales, vineyards were planted. The early colonists were almost entirely of British birth and knew very little of vine culture or wine making, and consequently the result of their endeavours to make wine was for many years rather unsatisfactory. In spite of the ignorance, however, the product of a few happily situated vineyards was so superior that vignerons were imported from Europe, and a more skillful cultivation of the vine was followed with the most satisfactory results. It took a long time before the natives of Europe could ascertain the effect of the different localities and exposures on the product of the vine, and indeed in this respect the industry is still almost in its infancy. However, enough has been learned to ensure a fair return on the necessary outlay of capital and labor in forming a vineyard, and the mistakes made by the early colonists in attempting to grow one kind of grape on a soil suited to 'grow an entirely different variety is now avoided. The character of the product of each district is now fairly well known.

For many years after wine was made in Australia the truly British prejudice, that all wines required the addition of alcohol to make them fit for drinking, caused the vinegrowers to utterly spoil the produce of their vineyards, by adding to the young wines a large quantity of inferior spirit. The injury done to the Australian wines by this spirituous fortification had the effect of giving the wine a bad name. It was pronounced heady and not exhilarating, and was shunned by those who admired the light wines of Europe. Even after it was demonstrated that the wines of Australia, so far from being deficient in strength, were actually much richer in alcohol than the wines of Europe, the practice of adding spirit to the young wines was kept up, and in some districts it is still practised by careless and unskillful vignerons, to preserve their wine from the effects of bad treatment in the keeping. The abandonment of the practice of fortifying the wine has had the effect of bringing it into favor with the colonists as a beverage. The MacArthur family of Sydney, were amongst the first to attempt the cultivation of the wine as they were amongst the first in every other work calculated to advance the material prosperity of the country. So well did some of the old vineyards succeed in New South Wales, that at the Paris Exhibition in 1855, some wine made from MacArthur's Camden vineyard and from Mr. James King's vineyard at Irrawang, received the highest premiums in the power of the Commissioners to bestow. Samples of these wines were, by request, placed on the Emperor's table to be tasted by experts along with the finest wines in Europe. Mr. King's wine was also placed in competition with the finest German wines, in the presence of the Duke of Nassau in 1857, when it was pronounced to be equal to the best wines brought against it. The same year some wine from this vineyard realized in London 7s. 3d. (seven shillings and three pence) per gallon in bond. The success of the finest wines grown in New South Wales encouraged the Colonists in Victoria and South Australia to plant vineyards. Skilled labor was imported from Europe, but unfortunately many of the vinegrowers were obtained from Switzerland, the climate of which is entirely different from that of Australia.

A large number of Germans have from time to time taken up their residence in South Australia, many of whom have turned their attention to vine growing. In all the colonies a large amount of capital has been expended in this industry, and the appliances of conducting the process of wine making are equal to any in the wine countries of Europe. In South Australia the wine is very strong in alcohol, the percentage often reaching as high as 35, while as high as 37 per cent. of alcohol has been known. They are somewhat of a sherry character, but have a distinct and peculiar

flavor of their own. Many of the South Australian wines are considered too strong to serve as a beverage, in their natural state, and require to be mixed with water. On the hills lighter and very fine flavored wines are grown, which are much prized. Along the valley of the River Murray, the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria, some very fine wines are produced. They are rich, full bodied and generous in character, of considerable strength, though not so rich in alcohol as the strong wines of South Australia. The finest of these wines are those resembling in character a rich Burgundy and a natural port. They are prescribed by medical men in preference to imported wines, being the pure unadulterated juice of the grape grown in a kindly soil and climate.

These wines are retailed in Melbourne at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a bottle, according to age and vintage. White wines somewhat resembling pure sherry, from the same district are retailed at the same prices. Australian wines are often described by European names, but it must not be understood from this that the flavor and character of the Old World wines are exactly reproduced in the new world. All Australian wines have something peculiar in their flavor that is quite unlike anything known in Europe. The difference produced by climate, aspect and soil, are as marked in Australia as in Europe, but there is always something in the taste of the wine which an experienced judge will at once detect as entirely different from the wines in Europe. In the majority of districts in Victoria, there is a natural tendency to produce wine of a Burgundy character in red wine, and of a Sauterne character in white wines. The red wines are magnificent in color, and from their rich fruity quality, soundness and strength, it is anticipated they will come into great request in Europe, and for blending with the thinner and lighter wines from there. Many of the wines of New South Wales, grown on the eastern coast, are light in character, with very fine bouquet, clean on the palate and of excellent flavor. The best of these wines are so much esteemed that they seldom leave the colony. On the River Yarra, a short distance north-east of Melbourne, some very fine wines are grown. In this district the red wine approaches the character of claret more than any other wine grown in Victoria. The light wines resemble a light Sauterne. The alcoholic strength of the finest of these wines, varies from 20 to 23 per cent., the lighter kinds being often as low as 18 per cent. of alcohol. The most important vineyard in this district is St. Huberts, the property of Messrs. de Castella & Rowan. It is 250 acres in extent, and gives an average yield of 300 gallons of wine per acre. To the wine from this vineyard was awarded the high honor of the Emperor of Germany's prize, given to the most important Australian industry represented at the Melbourne International Exhibition. Fifteen candidates had been recommended for this prize by as many juries. The decision was left to Professor Ruleaux, the Commissioner for Germany, to decide, and he selected Messrs. de Castella & Rowan, who had been recommended by the wine jury. In giving his decision Professor Ruleaux said: "He was sure it would be recognised as a proof of the disinterestedness of Germany, for the colonial vignerons promised to become formidable competitors of German wine growers." The wine which gained this prize was awarded the second order of merit in competition with the finest wines of Europe. The decision of Professor Ruleaux, in giving this high honor to an Australian wine, has given great satisfaction to vignerons throughout the colonies, and will have a great influence in removing any lingering prejudice against Australian wines. It is only fair to state however, that in making their recommendation the wine jury hesitated for some time between Messrs. de Castella & Rowan and Mr. A. Munro, of Singleton, New South Wales. So equal are the claims of these competitors, that the jury had to resort to an enquiry as to the acreage of the vineyards, quantity of wines produced, and number of hands employed before coming to a decision. Excellent wine grown in the valley of the Murray, and in other parts of Victoria, is sold wholesale in Melbourne at 3s. to 4s. per gallon, according to age and quality. The wine industry is yearly increasing in importance, and during the past six months it has come greatly into favor. Australian wine is beginning to attract much attention in England where £16,000 worth of wine was shipped in 1879, from the Australian colonies. At the Melbourne International Exhibition, France obtained

17 first awards for still wines, and two first awards for sparkling wines. Germany obtained six first awards for still wines, and one first award for sparkling wine. No first awards were given for Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Austrian or Australian wines, Victoria received nine second awards for still wines, and one second award for sparkling wine. New South Wales received six second awards for still wines, and South Australia received two second awards for still wines. The finest light Victorian wines came from the Valley of the Yarra and Sunbury, about 25 miles north of Melbourne. The highest class New South Wales wines came from Singleton, in the Hunter River district, 123 miles north-west of Sydney. The finest South Australian wines were a muscatel and a mixture of carbinet and shiraz grape.

That Australia could produce so many wines to take such a high position when placed in competition with the finest wines in Europe, has given the greatest satisfaction to all Australian wine growers. A few injudicious vignerons are dissatisfied because no first award was given to Australia, but when we note the character of the European wines placed in second order of merit, it must be at once admitted that the position taken by the Australian wines is highly creditable. The foreign jurors were greatly surprised at the high quality of the Australian wines, and in several instances the samples were very slightly below the number of marks required to give a first award. The manufacture of sparkling wine has frequently been attempted in Victoria and New South Wales, and always with a good promise of success, but always on an experimental scale. That a colonial champagne should be placed only second to two of the very finest sparkling wines of France, and equal to so many fine champagnes, has created much surprise. The wine is a blend of light wine grown near Melbourne, and a richer wine from the Murray Valley. The bouquet of the wine is excellent, and the flavor highly commendable. In both bouquet and flavor, however, the wine is essentially Australian. The wine was exhibited by Mr. L. L. Smith, whose vineyard is close to Melbourne, and who has undertaken the manufacture of sparkling wines on a large scale.

The wine growing industry is seriously threatened by the "phyloxera vastatrix," which was imported into Victoria about ten or twelve years ago. It existed for some time without its presence being suspected, and it was not until the ravages committed by this dreaded scourge in the finest wine growing districts in France attracted universal attention that a closer inspection revealed its presence in a few vineyards in Victoria near Geelong. When first discovered it could have been easily stamped out, but political influence was brought to bear, and an attempt was made by the owners of the infected vineyards to make capital out of their position by asking a far greater compensation for their diseased wines than the land was worth. A vacillating and temporising policy on the part of the Government has resulted in the steady spread of the disease. As yet, however, the "phyloxera" is still confined to the neighborhood where it was first discovered, and where the wines produced are not of a high quality. The difficulty of dealing with this disease was shown during a visit of inspection by the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the condition of the Geelong vineyards. In one locality where the vines had been destroyed for four years, and the ground cropped with cereals ever since, live insects were found on the roots of the vines from two to three feet below the surface. The matter has engaged the attention of the Legislature, but beyond appointing a commission of enquiry and destroying a few small vineyards, nothing has been done. In the meantime, an industry that promises to become one of the most important not only in Victoria, but to all Australia, is jeopardised by the negligence of the Victorian Government. The vine growers of the neighboring colonies are watching the result with great anxiety. The following table shows the relative positions in the prize list taken by the different counties exhibiting wine at the Melbourne International Exhibition:—

AWARDS OF THE WINE JURORS—MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Country.	Order of Merit.				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
France.....	19	30	55	80	45
Germany.....	6	34	93	55	7
Austria.....		1	12	31	18
Italy.....		8	17	62	76
Victoria.....		10	54	65	166
New South Wales.....		6	36	20	63
South Australia.....		2	24	33	74
Spain.....		4	5	3	3
Portugal.....		4	9	16	2

TIMBERS.

Amongst the natural products, the timbers of Australia deserve a conspicuous place. The continent has a description of forest vegetation peculiarly its own. All the trees are evergreen. The Eucalypts or so called Gum trees and the Acacias are the most common and characteristic species. From the Eucalypts the colonists obtain all the hardwood they require, for bridges, jetties, railway sleepers, fences and house frames. The valuable qualities of the Gum tree are not half known. The leaves of some species yield essential oil, in extensive use as a safeguard against fever and ague in new settlements in tropical Australia; and a recognised cure for rheumatism. The Eucalyptus globulus or blue gum is known in Europe as the fever tree, and it has been extensively planted in marshy districts in Italy, to absorb the superabundant moisture, remove miasma, and purify the air. For purposes of that kind, the gum tree is not required in the colonies. There are about 200 species of Eucalypts. Some are peculiar to the low lands, others haunt flats. The iron bark is generally found on quartz ranges—the red gum along the banks of rivers and creeks—where it maintains a monopoly. The typical gum tree is from 60 to 100 feet high. It has smooth bark (which is shed annually in strips), a thick stem, crooked branches, and a moderate supply of long narrow greenish-grey leaves. The leaves hang edgewise, and let the sunlight pass through to the ground. Gum trees, on open ground, do not give much shade. Their leaves are thick, and if held up to the sun show a multitude of minute oil cells. From the foliage, flowers and carpels, a strong aromatic healthy odour is given off, particularly in summer. There are numerous departures from the type. Some gum trees have a rough bark, others large round leaves. On the slopes of mountains composed of decayed trap rock, and in deep ravines, where the soil is unusually rich, the Eucalyptus Amygdaline, (or almond leaved gum trees,) attain a height of 400 feet and upwards. There are dense forests of these magnificent trees within 30 miles of Melbourne. For 200 feet and upwards the stems are almost cylindrical, and without a branch. Their height and form are explained by their numbers, the richness of the soil, the humidity of the district climate and the competition between individual trees for the sunlight. As marvels of vegetable growth, these tall gums are worthy of notice, but the timber yielded by Eucalyptus Amygdaline is of poor quality and only serviceable as firewood, or for fences. I shall enumerate the chief sorts of gums that have a special value. First in importance is the jarrah or (Eucalyptus marginala) of Western Australia, to which it is peculiar. The area covered by the jarrah is estimated at 14,000 square miles. "The wood," says Baron von Mueller, the Australian botanist, "has attained a world-wide celebrity; when especially selected from hilly localities, cut while the sap is least active, and subsequently carefully dried, it proves impervious to the borings of the chelura, teredo, and termites. It is, therefore, in extensive

demand for jetties, piles, railway-sleepers, fence-posts, and all kinds of underground structures, and it is equally important as one of the most durable for the planking and frames of ships." Large shipments have been sent to India for railway sleepers. In the eastern colonies jarrah is the timber most frequently used as piles to support jetties and wharves built in harbors and tidal rivers. An almost equally valuable, and much more easily obtained tree is the red gum (*Eucalyptus rostrata*), which prevails throughout Australia from west to east. Like the jarrah it resists the attack of the teredo navalis, and lasts a long time in fresh or salt water. It is a dense, hard, curly, short grained wood, and almost free from any tendency to shrinkage. Its defects are (1) its short grain, which makes it untrustworthy for horizontal bearings, except in short lengths; and (2) it cannot be easily procured in long lengths of moderately small diameter. Red gum cannot be surpassed where resistance to downward pressure is required. It forms excellent durable planks for bridges, and for railway sleepers no better timber can be named. The iron bark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*) grows mostly in the quartz ranges of New South Wales and Queensland. In the latter colony it is abundant. Diameter 20 to 40 inches, height 70 to 100 feet. The timber has the highest reputation for strength and durability, and is used for large beams for building stores for heavy goods, railway sleepers and other purposes where great strength is required. Market value 7s. to 8s. per hundred feet in Brisbane, Queensland. The *Eucalyptus botryoides* of Queensland has a diameter of from 30 to 50 inches, height 70 to 100 feet, and it is the tree used in that colony for the felloes of wheels, and it is one of the finest ship-building timbers. *Eucalyptus globulus*, the blue gum of Southern Australia, so called on account of the bluish green color of its foliage, in the early stages of its growth, yields the Eucalyptus oil, which is distilled from the leaves. One chemist in Melbourne, who has devoted his attention exclusively to the manufacture of Essential Oils, and essences from the Eucalyptus, makes £1,000 a year at the business, which is his only occupation. This distillery is in the ranges, and the oils, &c., are brought to town in kegs.

Subjoined is a table taken from the introduction to the *Western Australian Catalogue*.

SHOWING Comparative Tests of Indian Teak and English Oak compared with Western Australian Tuart, Jarrah and Karri Timber.

Name of Wood.	Weight per Cube Foot.	Specific Gravity.	Transverse Strength per Sq. Inch.	Average Tensile Experiments.			Vertical or Crushing Strains on Cubes of 2 Inches.	No. of Years assigned by English Lloyd's for Ship-building purposes.
				Dimensions of each Piece.	Weight the Piece broke with.	Direct Cohesion on 1 Sq. Inch.		
	Lbs.		Value of S.	Inches.	Lbs. per Sq. Inch.	Lbs. per Sq. Inch.	In Tons per Sq. In.	
Indian teak	49.47	807	2203	2 × 2 × 30	13,207	3,301	2838	14 years.
English oak.....	31.72	886	2117	2 × 2 × 30	30,287	7,571	3411	9 do
*Tuart.....	73.06	1169	2701	2 × 2 × 30	40,487	10,284	4195	.....
† Jarrah.....	63.12	1010	1800	2 × 2 × 30	11,760	2,940	3198	12 years.
‡ Karri.....	61.31	981	2264	2 × 2 × 30	28,280	7,070	5140	12 do

* *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (moderately abundant.)
 † *Eucalyptus marginata* (abundant.)
 ‡ *Eucalyptus diversicolor*.

Every district has its predominant species of gum trees, which supplies firewood, posts and rails for fences, beams and joists for houses, &c. In tropical Australia, where the white ant exists, wooden houses cannot be built of anything but hardwood.

This pest is not found in temperate Australia, consequently pine can be used there for boards instead of gum.

The Acacias are almost if not quite as numerous in species as the Eucalypts. They flourish in all parts of the continent, but like the Eucalypt are wholly absent from New Zealand. The bark of three or four species is used in tanneries. Wattle bark (as it is called in commerce) is an important article of export from all the colonies. Native barks are exclusively used in tanneries. Some species of acacia are serviceable to the cabinet maker. Amongst soft woods the chief native timbers are the Kauri (*Dommaria excelsa*), of New Zealand; the Kauri (*Dammara robusta*), of Wide Bay, Queensland; the Huon pine (*Dacrydium Franklini*), of Tasmania; the cedar (*Cedrela toma*), of Queensland; and one or two other species, market value 20s. per hundred superficial feet. Arancaria, like the Dammara, is a coniferous tribe. Oregon pine and Baltic pines are largely imported. The Australian forest yields an abundance of ornamental woods, serviceable to the cabinet makers. Smoking pipes, whip handles and the butts of billiard cues, are made out of the scented wood of the Myale (*Acacia pendula*), staves of wine casks out of the Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*). In short the native timbers are amongst the most important of Australasian products, and they occupy a place of exalted prominence in the Exhibition. Many articles of furniture—the frames and legs of billiard tables, cabinets, chests of drawers, inlaid tables, &c., are composed of Australian and New Zealand woods of the former. The Cedrela or native cedar is the most valuable.

MANUFACTURES.

The statistics on this subject are compiled on different plans in the different colonies, and to obtain a complete account of the number of the manufactories in all the colonies would involve tedious inquiry. I shall, for the most part, confine my attention to the manufactures of Victoria as illustrated at the Exhibition. New South Wales and South Australia showed few of their manufactures in Melbourne. They did not think it worth while to exhibit in a country, whose protective tariff shuts them out of the Melbourne market. Most of my data are taken from *Victorian Year Book* (official) and the *Argus*.

The chief seats of manufacture are Melbourne, Geelong and Ballarat in Victoria, Sydney in New South Wales, and Adelaide in South Australia, and Dunedin in New Zealand, where woollen fabrics are very creditably made, also agricultural implements and foundry castings suited to colonial requirements. A protective policy designed specially to encourage manufactures, came into force in Victoria in 1865. The maximum *ad valorem* duties at first amounted to 10 per cent., but were raised in 1871 to 20 per cent., and in 1877 to 25 per cent. Neither New South Wales nor South Australia—indeed none of the colonies except Victoria—have tried protection, nor has any tendency been shown by them to depart from the principles of Free Trade. No colossal factories have yet sprung into existence, even in Victoria. The price of labor, and the dearth of machinery which has to be imported, are the prime difficulties. Coal, another source of expense, is £1 a ton in Melbourne. Industries natural to the country—industries by which its raw products are manufactured into finished goods for the use of the people—factories to supply necessaries which cannot well be imported, and industries by which raw produce is prepared for export, appear to thrive to a greater or less extent in each of the colonies. Factories where wool is dressed, flour mills, sugar mills, shops and yards for the manufacture of agricultural implements, like ploughs, harrows, winnowers, shippers, tobacco-cutters, iron foundries, carriage factories, breweries, tanneries and fellmongeries, boot factories, oil works to refine the raw product obtained from kerosene shale, brick fields and drain pipe works, goldsmiths and silversmiths work shops, bookbinding and stationery work shops, all or most of these businesses are enumerated under the head of manufactures in colonial statistics. Wool is an important product, therefore it is but natural we should expect to find wool mills. Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand, are exhibitors of tweeds and shawls. There are nine mills in Victoria, and their turn out in 1879 amounted to 1,070,000 yards of tweeds and

flannels, 378 shawls and 3,094 blankets. Soundness of quality rather than elegance of pattern is the noticeable merit of Melbourne, Geelong and Ballarat tweeds.

The principal requirement of the Victorian woollen mills is customers. Through the restrictive operation of the 25 per cent. duty on the importations of woollens they have a better market than the New South Wales or Queensland mills; but it is soon satisfied, and protection in Victoria is no help to the Melbourne mill-owner in the Australian market outside of Victoria. In South Australia and New South Wales the importer of English tweeds meets the Victorian maker on equal terms. So long as the colonies remain independent of one another and each has its own tariff, protection will never be carried beyond 15 and 25 per cent. in Victoria. Under a 25 per cent. tariff, the product of the local mills soon satisfies the local requirement.

In a carefully written notice of the Victorian woollens which appeared in *The Argus* (a newspaper opposed to Protection) the attainments of the woollen manufacturers are thus described:—

“Tweeds of a fairly good quality, blankets, and flannels are the chief items in which a decided success has been attained, the only ones which we can fairly compare with the similar productions of Great Britain, France and Germany. A beginning has been made in a few other kinds of woollen fabrics, but great advances must take place before we shall be in a position to supply our own demand for them. Shawls of a plain kind, serges, meltons, and the commoner sorts of coatings we may hope to manufacture successfully, and at no distant period. But tweeds like the finest and most expensive Scotch and West of England make, fine coatings, whether woollen or worsted, and above all faced cloths, such as superfine broadcloths, doeskins, venetians, &c., are at present beyond our reach, and may possibly always remain so. The expense of producing these goods is proportionately greater than that of the cheaper class of articles, while a much higher degree of skill is required to bring them to perfection. Neither has any attempt been made to manufacture the heavier class of overcoatings, such as winceys, petershams, friezes, and beavers, though there seems less reason why these should not ultimately be made here. On the whole, it may be said that as far as the various requisites for the production of woollen cloths are concerned, we have the best raw material that can be obtained in any part of the world.” * * * * “As regards dyeing, some of the exhibits prove that clearness, brightness and fastness of colour can be completely attained, at any rate in the whites, greys, drabs, browns, and other sober tints that are alone suitable to our summer climate. Whether the more vivid and brilliant hues can be equally well produced is a point hardly yet settled, though as far as the few specimens before us go, it seems that this is very likely to be so. In design and artistic novelty of pattern, as this is a quality depending mainly upon human ingenuity, we can hardly expect to rival the great countries of Europe any more than we can in literature and art, as there must necessarily be only a small number of persons amongst us who habitually exercise themselves in the arts of design. Still the best of the tweeds shown here prove that a considerable amount of taste and invention has been already applied to this important requisite for the best class of woollen fabrics. Finally, in the processes of spinning and weaving, although, as already said, no attempt has been made to produce the finest class of goods; enough has been done to show that where only a moderate quality of cloth is required we are able to obtain a fineness of thread, closeness of texture, and durability of material which are really excellent, and which enable our woollen factories to exhibit the highly creditable collection of fabrics which are here for the first time brought before the world.” * * * * “The wages paid in weaving vary from 15s. per week to £2 5s. per week. In this department mostly females are employed, and the minimum is earned by girls, who are commencing the business. Piecework is the rule in this department. In spinning, males are employed, and weekly wages are paid the boys, commencing at 7s. 6d. per week, and earnings rise up to the foreman’s wages of £2 10s. to £3 10s. per week.”

The clothing factories of Melbourne are 76 in number, and they employ 3,748 hands, mostly women. Materials are imported in the piece, and made up in the fac-

tory—cotton shirts, flannels, boys and men's suits, &c. Cotton is imported free, and the duty on the manufactured article is 25 per cent.; on imported tweeds, in the piece the duty is 15 per cent., and on made up goods it is 25 per cent. The clothes maker and the woollen mill come into collision. The finished goods of the tweed maker is the raw material to the clothes maker. The interests of both have to be respected, and hence the duty on tweeds stands no higher than 15 per cent. Machinists in the factories (girls) earn from 10s. to 12s. 6d. a week; shirt-makers paid by the piece, 3s. a dozen for common shirts, and 7s. for silk feather stitched articles—equal to 12s., or 15s. a week. Tailoresses can earn 20s. to 35s. a week, and pressers, £2 to £2 15s. Hat factories employ 300 hands. The superabundance of rabbits (which have become a pest in some of the agricultural districts) provides the hat maker with raw material for felt at a cheap rate. In one factory 1,000,000 rabbit-skins are used per annum. The fixed *ad valorem* duties on imported hats are high, and in some cases amounts to 50 per cent. Under the head of "Furs" some information will be given with respect to the rabbits. These animals were introduced, like the hare, in the hope that they would provide sport. It now costs some large graziers £1,000 a year to keep them down. Along the borders of the mallee scrub, in Victoria, the nuisance cannot be dealt with by private effort, and the assistance of the Legislature has been invoked. The mallee scrub consists of a dense mass of dwarf Eucalypts (*Eucalyptus dumosa*). They grow in clumps, over wide tracts of country, to the exclusion of other vegetation. The soil is usually a rich strong loam, but there is no water on the surface. The mallee affords fine shelter for the rabbits, which feed on the adjacent agricultural and pastoral lands—destroy the crops of the farmer and starve the grazier's flocks. Some farmers have been induced to slaughter and skin rabbits as a business, hence the abundant supply of felt for the hat maker.

The tanners and leather makers are a numerous and widely diffused class of manufacturers. The hides of the stock slaughtered for the butcher must either be tanned into leather, or salted and shipped to England. In 1879, 2,500,000 hides and skins were operated upon in Victoria tanneries and fellmongeries, and the value of the leather, pelts, &c., produced was £1,240,000. There are 118 tanneries in Victoria, and the number of hands employed in 1879 was 1,531. The sorts made are kips for soles, harness leather, belt leather, basils, colored roans, furniture roans from sheep skins, morocco from goat skins, "calf-kid," and kangaroo leather. The kinds exported are sole and basils. No sole leathers are imported. Ordinary laborers are paid 6s. a day, beamsmen and carriers, £2 2s. to £3 a week.

"Boot factories," says the *Argus*, "are now established in and around Melbourne on a large scale. The establishments number 92, and the hands employed are returned as 3,212. Imports have dwindled down to about £200,000 per annum, in which circumstances we have positive evidence that the bulk of the boots and shoes used in the colony are made therein. The exceptions are the articles with the best finish, which still, as a rule, have to be imported from Europe. As to the more common kinds of boots and shoes, the importation may be said to have absolutely ceased. A cheap colonial leather is used, and no imported article could be obtained on the same terms. Taking the wholesale price, men's lace-ups are quoted at from 7s. to 8s. per pair. Elastic side walking boots are sold at 7s. to 8s., if made of colonial calf, and if made of French calf, 9s. to 10s. 6d. each; and women's elastic-side calf-kid will vary from 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. The earnings of the work-people vary greatly, especially as piecework is the rule, only a few finishers being paid weekly wages. The prices quoted are:—For making children's pegged boots, 6d. per pair; boys', 10d.; women's, 1s., and men's, 1s. 3d.; the same rates are paid for finishing. One large wages-list which we inspected, showed that a number of the men were averaging £2 5s. 6d. per week. However, the practice is not to work more than five days, and consequently many of the hands average much less. Youths are apprenticed for four years, and get at the outset 6s. per week, with a yearly advance of 2s. 6d. per week. The hours of labor are from 8 or 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m."

The bootmakers and saddle and harness makers were largely represented at the Exhibition. Some manufacturers tan their own leather. The leather made from the

skin of the kangaroo resembles kid in softness. The interests of the tanner and currier on the one hand, and the bootmaker on the other, keep down the import duties on leather. Strong efforts have been made by the carriers to get a heavy duty imposed on French calf, in order to encourage the manufacture of Victorian calf, but the bootmakers have only to point out that French calf is the raw material of their trade to prevent an increase beyond $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Soap and candle works, for the utilization of tallow—the product of boiled down sheep and cattle—hold an important position. The trophies of candles and blocks of stearine shown at the Exhibition by the Melbourne factories were most conspicuous objects. Three factories employ 461 hands in Melbourne.

Now that the railway departments of the several colonies find it more convenient to get their carriages, cars, waggons, trucks and locomotives made at headquarters than imported from England or America, the iron founders and carriage builders have been encouraged to enlarge their plant. As remarked, under the head of railways, there is a close adherence to imported models in the forms of the carriages and locomotives. Wood is burned on the inland lines as a substitute for coal, and one of the desiderata of the Victorian department is an effective spark arrester. The summer heat of the plains renders the grass and herbage as dry as tinder, and sparks from the locomotive chimney occasionally start a large fire. Where fences and crops are destroyed heavy claims are lodged against the railway department for compensation. Bush fires, I have been told, occur with great frequency in Australia, especially in the purely pastoral districts. In seasons of drought, or, and even after, spells of moderately dry weather, the grass becomes brown. A fire, carelessly left alight at the roadside by the way-farer, has but to spread to the nearest patch of grass to set square miles of territory in a blaze, and destroys vegetation in the forest as well as on the open plain. Fires cannot gain any headway in the settled districts, but in the lonely bush they may extend for several miles before they are noticed. In dry seasons, shortly before rain is expected, it is a common practice to burn off the withered grass to clear the way for the tender herbage that is certain to spring after the first showers. The bush fire does mischief when it burns fences, when it gets into a forest, or when it surrounds an unguarded flock of sheep. In the agricultural districts a farmer occasionally loses a stack of hay.

Sugar manufactories and refineries pay well in large centres of population. The value of the sugar refined in Melbourne in 1879 was £144,721, and in Sydney, £184,951. Largely increased production will be shown this year, as increased capital and works have been added. New South Wales and Queensland produce their own sugar; the bulk of what is consumed in Victoria is imported in the unrefined state from Mauritius and Java. Queensland grows enough sugar to supply the wants of her own population of 220,000 people, and enables her to export £270,000 worth per annum to New South Wales and Victoria. In a very few years the export will more than double.

The shipbuilders' trade is an important one, both in Sydney and in Melbourne. It is limited, however, to small craft and river and harbor steamers. Four schooners, to serve as Pacific cruisers, were built for the British Admiralty at Sydney. Large fleets of intercolonial steamers are employed in the coast trade. They range in size from 200 to 1,000 and 1,500 tons register. As an experiment, a company that owns one of the largest fleets of intercolonial steamers—(vessels of 1,000 tons and upwards)—built one steamer at its own yards. This was an exceptional case, however, and almost every steamer that plies on the coast of Australia, or between Australia and New Zealand, has been built at Glasgow, Sunderland or Liverpool.

The iron works are the most important of the Victorian manufactories, as shown by the annexed table:—

	Factories. Hands Employed.	
Agricultural Implement makers.....	44	939
Engine and machine workers.....	46	1,595
Iron Founders.....	91	1,752
Iron and tin works.....	70	834

And the capital invested in buildings, lands and machinery, is estimated at over £1,000,000.

In the iron trades, fitters receive from 9s. to 12s. per day; turners, from 10s. per do.; boilermakers and platers, from 11s. to 13s. per do.; riveters, from 9s. to 11s. per do.; blacksmiths, from 10s. to 13s. per do.; hammermen, from 7s. to 8s. per do.; and moulders, from 10s. to 12s. Brassfinishers and coppersmiths earn from 9s. to 12s. per day. Tinsmiths earn from £2 to £3 per week; ironworkers, £2 10s. to £3 per do.; galvanizers, £3 per week. Most of the work in this trade is done by the piece.

Nearly all the wood-work of furniture (on which article there is a duty of 25 per cent.) used in Victoria, is made in the colony—chairs, book-cases, wardrobes, dining and drawing room suits, and the colonial woods are preferred to the imported. Cedar, from Queensland, blackwood (an acacia) and Huon pine (grown in Tasmania), a light colored timber, diversified with small knots, are largely used by the trade. Imported mahogany and oak are used as veneers, and mahogany for inlays. English and French patterns are copied. About 1,000 hands are employed. Iron bedsteads, and iron work generally, carpets, curtains, &c., are imported.

The number of hands employed in the carriage trade of Victoria, is 1,600, and by saddle and harness makers, 300. Few carriages are imported, and the duty on American buggies, is prohibitive. Nearly the whole of the raw material is imported—cloths, axles, shafts, spokes and the metal parts. English ash and American hickory are imported in the rough. No wood which can be compared to either hickory or ash grows in Australia. Solitary trees have been introduced into public gardens and forest nurseries in and around Melbourne, and appear to thrive. The oak and elm (introduced) grow robustly. The ash tree and maple, are thin leaved trees, and their light foliage does not seem to be well adapted to resist the strong evaporative effects of sun heat in hot weather. The American buggy—*i. e.*, a copy of it—is the most popular form of vehicle in town and country. Its lightness, strength and capacity (as compared with gigs and dog-carts, which are rarely seen) are the qualities which have brought it into favor. Public traffic, in most cities and towns, is carried on in waggonettes, hansom-cabs and omnibusses. Hackney carriages are little patronized. Cab fares, in Melbourne, are moderate, 1s. for a mile, or 3s. an hour, within the city. Good workmen earn from £2 10s. a week to £4 10s., in Melbourne coach factories.

The total number of manufactories in Victoria, on March 31st, 1880, was 2,239; hands employed, 33,247; capital invested, £7,000,000.

I append a comparative statement of the number of hands employed in all trades and manufactories alone:—

1879.

Colony.	Population.	All Occupations.	Manufactories.
Victoria	899,333	369,000	33,247
New South Wales	734,282	292,000	24,564
South Australia.....	259,287	103,600	6,313
New Zealand.....	463,729	.....	11,610*

*In 1878.

Of the manufactures of Victoria, the Government Statist says:

“Statistics of manufactures and works in operation are collected by means of the staff employed by the municipal bodies to collect statistics of agriculture. The

collectors are instructed to obtain returns only from establishments of an extensive character, except when the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting character seems to call for special comment. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the manufactories of the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. There were, in 1879, 149 flour mills in the colony, which, during the year, operated upon 5,665,791 bushels of wheat, and produced 125,000 tons of flour; 102 breweries, in which 15,371,000 gallons of beer were brewed; 198 brick yards, some being also potteries, which made nearly 60,000,000 bricks, and pottery valued at over £25,000; 118 tanneries and fellmongeries, which operated upon 2,500,000 hides and skins, and produced leather, basils, wool, pelts, &c., valued at £1,240,000; 9 woollen mills, which used 1,750,000 lbs. of wool, and produced over 1,000,000 yards of tweed cloth and flannel, 22,000 yards of felt, 3,000 blankets and 378 shawls; 61 establishments working in books or stationery; 9 in musical instruments; 11 in prints and pictures; 23 in carving and figures; 6 in designs, medals and dies; 7 in philosophical instruments; 6 in surgical instruments; 14 in arms and ammunition; 102 in machines, tools and implements; 188 in carriages and harness; 25 in ships and boats; 25 in houses, buildings, &c.; 66 in furniture; 38 in chemicals; 167 in dress; 16 in fibrous materials; 38 in animal food; 36 in vegetable food; 160 in drinks and stimulants; 104 in animal matters; 389 in vegetable matters; 17 in coal; 46 in stone, clay, earthenware and glass; 2 in water; 34 in gold, silver and precious stones; and 177 in metals other than gold and silver. The total number of these establishments is 2,343, of which 908 use steam-engines, the total horse-power of which is 13,064. They employ 33,278 hands, and the approximate total value of lands, buildings, machinery and plant, is £6,800,000."

The above list of trades is fairly illustrative of the character of the manufactories of Australia generally: they are not quite so numerous in New South Wales, as in Victoria; much less numerous in South Australia or New Zealand, but similar in kind, in all.

WAGES.

The rates of wages prevailing in Melbourne are published once a fortnight by *The Argus* newspaper in its summary for England. The following is the list of rates for the month of May, 1881:—

Domestic Servants.—For Town—General servants, £20 to £35 per annum; housemaids, £30 to £35 per annum; female cooks, from £35 to £60 per annum; male cooks, from 30s. to 80s. per week; nursemaids, £25 to £30 per annum; laundresses, £30 per annum. For Hotels—Cooks, male and female, £50 to £80 per annum; housemaids, £30 to £35 do. For Stations—First-class married couples for home stations, £70 to £90 per annum; second-class do., with children, £40 to £50 per do.; cooks, £45 to £55 per do.; housemaids, £35 to £40 per do. For Farms—Men cooks, £50 per annum; married couples, £60 to £70 per do.; women servants, £30 to £35 per do.; farming men, 20s. per week; milkmen, 20s. per do; ploughmen, about 20s. per do.

Waiters for hotels, 25s. to 35s. per week; grocers' assistants, 15s. to 30s. do.; general store do, 20s. to 40s. do.; nursery governesses, £30 to £40 per annum; finishing do., £60 to £80 do.

Station Hands.—Stockmen receive from £60 to £75 per annum; shepherds, 15s. to 20s. per week; ordinary working men, 15s. to 20s. per do.; drovers, 25s. to 40s. per do.; gardeners, 15s. to 25s. per do.

Building Trades.—Stonemasons, 10s. per day; plasterers, bricklayers, slaters, 10s. per do.; carpenters, 10s. per do.; laborers, 7s. per do.; pick and shovel men, 6s. 6d. per do. The day's work is eight hours.

Bootmakers.—The following are the nominal rates:—For making children's pig boots the rate is 6d. per pair; boys' 10d.; women's, 1s.; and men's, 1s. 3d.; the same rates are paid for finishing. In some of the best order shops the rates paid are:—

Wellingtons, 10s.; elastics, 7s. 6d.; closing, 8s. Higher rates are paid in first and second class "bespoke shops."

Bakers.—First-class workmen (foremen) average £3 per week; second hands, £2 to £2 2s. In inferior shops the rates are slightly lower.

Butchers.—Shopmen receive from 35s. to 40s. per week; boys, 15s. to 20s. per week; slaughtermen receive from 40s. to 50s. per week; small-goods men (pork butchers) receive 30s. to 40s. per week, all with rations.

Brassfinishers and Copper-smiths.—In the engine fitting shops there is a fair supply of workmen; the wages are from 9s. to 12s. per day. The same rates are paid in the fine brassfinishing shops.

Cabinetmakers.—The earnings of the men employed in this trade are very variable. In some of the best shops in Melbourne the wages paid are as high as £3 10s. per week, while in inferior establishments the men receive from £2 10s. to £3 per week. In the country the wages paid are still less.

Clothing Factories.—Where the work is done on the premises the wages earned are as follows:—Tailoresses, £1 to £1 15s. per week; pressers, £2 to £2 15s., and upwards. From 12s. to £1 is earned at shirt making in factory hours, but the greater portion is taken home. Clothing machinists earn from 15s. to 30s. per week in factory hours.

Coopers.—Most of the work in this trade is done by the piece; the wages fixed by the trade are 10s. per day of 10 hours. Tallow casks are made at 5s. to 5s. 6d. for thirds, and 4s. 6d. for fourths.

Coachbuilders.—Smiths receive from £2 10s. to £3 5s. per week. Body-makers—Most of this work is done by the piece. The average earning of good hands are from £2 10s. to as high as £3 per week. Wheelers—Most of this work is done by the piece; the wages made are from £2 10s. to £3 per week. Painters receive from 8s. to 10s. per day. Trimmers get from £2 10s. to £3 10s. per week. Vycemen, earn for £1 5s. to £1 10s. per week. The rate of labor in this trade is 10 hours per day.

Drapers.—In all the best establishments well qualified drapers' assistants earn from £2 10s. to £4 per week. Carpet salesmen obtain about the same rates. Upholsterers, £2 10s. to £3 and £4 per week. Mantle makers, 15s. to 20s. per week. Milliners from 35s. to £3 10s. per week. Needlewomen and dressmakers from 15s. to 20s. per week.

Farriers.—First-class firemen get £2 15s. per week; door-men receive from £1 10s. to £2 per week. Farriers for the country receive from 20s. to 30s. per week, with their board and lodging.

Grooms in livery stables get from 30s. to 40s. per week; coachmen receive from 35s. to 50s. per do.

Gardeners.—The men in this trade are not well paid. In situations near town the rates are from 30s. to 40s. per week without rations. The rates with rations are 15s. to 20s. Very good men get 25s. per week.

Hatters.—Body-makers get 18s. to 20s. per dozen for regulars, and 12s. to 14s. per dozen for low crowns. Finishers get 22s. to 24s. per dozen for silk hats; 20s. per dozen for pullover; and 12s. to 14s. per dozen for low crown.

Iron Trades.—Pitters receive from 9s. to 12s. per day; turners from 10s. per do.; boiler-makers and platers, from 11s. to 13s. per do.; rivetters from 9s. to 11s. per do.; blacksmiths, from 10s. to 13s. per do.; hammermen, from 7s. to 8s. per do.; and moulders from 10s. to 12s.

Jewellers.—In the manufacturing jeweller's establishments the workmen receive from £2 15s. to £3 15s. For the finer work the wages range higher. Good tradesmen can get full employment.

Navvies.—The rate paid the men employed on the Government railways is 6s. 6d. per day.

Miners.—The average rates for miners are £2 per week for surface miners, and £2 5s. for underground work. In some outlying districts higher rates are obtained, but only by a few men.

Painters and Glaziers.—Fair tradesmen receive 9s. per day.

Plumbers and gasfitters receive £4 per week of eight hours per day.

Printers, &c.—The rate paid in this trade is 1s. per 1,000. In manufacturing stationers' establishments lithographers are paid £2 10s. to £3 15s. per week; binders, £2 to £3 per week; paper rulers, £3 to £3 10s. per week. The demand for labor in these trades is limited, and is at present fully supplied; good head men get higher rates in the binding and lithographing departments.

Stevedores' Men, &c.—Lumpers' wages are 12s. per day at present. Engineers in tug-boats and donkey-engine drivers receive £18 per month.

Ship Carpenters.—The rate paid in this trade is 13s. per day of eight hours, Work is irregular.

Sailors on board ocean-going ships and steamers receive £4 10s. per month. In coasting vessels the rate is £5 per month. Men receive £6 per month in coasting steamers. Trimmers get £7, and firemen £9, in coasting steamers.

Saddlers.—The earnings are about £2 15s. per week. The commoner sorts of work are not paid for so well, and wages vary from 25s. to 35s. per week. The work in this trade is nine hours per day.

Tanners and Curriers.—Beamsmen receive 4s. to 50s. per week; shedsmen, 42s. to 45s. per do.; tanners, 38s. to 45s. per do. Time, 10 hours per day. Curriers, at piece work, can earn from 50s. to 70s. per week.

Tailors.—In all order shops the rate paid is 10d. per hour. In second class shops the earnings are from £2 10s. to £3 per week. In factories the rates vary, the men being often paid £5 the piece. Where wages are paid, the rate is 40s. per week in factory hours.

Tinsmiths earn from £2 to £3 per week; ironworkers, £2 10s. to £3 per do.; galvanisers, £3 per do. Most of the work in this trade is done by the piece.

Watchmakers earn from £3 10s. to £5 per week. The supply of labor in this trade is more than equal to the demand.

AUSTRALIAN FURS.

There seems to be every probability of the Australian colonies becoming in a very few years extensive fur producers, for not only are all the marsupials, or at least the most plentiful of them covered with furs of a recognized excellence, but the acclimatized rodents—hares and rabbits—have multiplied so prodigiously, and are extending their habitats with a rapidity that is already quite alarming. The presence of these furry quadrupeds has, at the present time, made a mark in the commerce of the Australian colonies, and the collection and export of rabbit skins is already a well established industry. Most of the skins are sent to the London market, but considerable orders are annually executed in the interests of continental houses. In 1879, a gentleman connected with one of the New York fur cutting establishments took up his abode in Melbourne for the purpose of buying these skins. Sample shipments are also occasionally sent to other manufacturing centres in the United States. In 1878, there were 1,387 bales of rabbit skins sold by auction in London. In February and April of the following year, 1,112 bales were sold in the same market, and the trade has made great strides since then. In August of 1880, no less than 735 bales were submitted to public competition in London—the largest number ever offered at one sale, but in February of the present year, 1,035 were brought to the hammer and satisfactorily disposed of. The export of these skins must necessarily increase as the destruction of rabbits becomes more imperatively systematic. It is the common grey variety that is so wide spread throughout the colonies, and they, together with the hare, were first introduced for the purposes of sport. In the Marlborough district of New Zealand, the silver-grey rabbit was turned loose in the first instance. They produced a fur that was much prized by furriers, but the purity of the breed was greatly degenerated. A few of the same breed are isolated on an island belonging to the Hobart (Tasmania) Acclimatization Society, but elsewhere the common variety has exclusive possession of the soil. The fur next the skin is used by felt hat makers,

and to a very limited extent only, for fabrics similar to those shown at some of the more recent European exhibitions. The beauty of these goods renders it probable that if rabbit fur becomes more abundant than the felt hat makers require, it will be used for the manufacture of woven goods of very superior quality. There are at present but three felt hat makers of any importance in the colony of Australia and these carry on operations at Melbourne. They cut the fur from the rabbit skins by machinery and a few others cut by hand in a small way. Even the large consumers import a considerable quantity of cony fur from Europe.

From these facts it will be gathered that by far the greatest quantity of rabbit skins saved in Australia are exported. The fur obtained from these rabbits is considered fine in quality. The best skins are procured in New Zealand and Tasmania, where the climate is colder and the feed more abundant than on the main land. The quality of the skins saved in Victoria varies greatly, those from the western districts and on the sea coast being much more weighty in fur than those coming from the northern portions of that colony. South Australian rabbits are large in size but poor in fur. There are two meat preserving companies in Victoria, that tin rabbits somewhat extensively, and they ship all their skins to London. The season for fur lasts from May to September. Outside those months the furs are poor, and in the warmer seasons of the year suffer greatly from weevil in the pelts and moth in the fur. The local consumption of rabbit skins by furriers is trifling, and is chiefly confined to the fawn and black skins, which are sewn into borders for edging parlor mats and hearthrugs. In the Belgian Court of the Melbourne International Exhibition was a display of dyed rabbit skins, shown by Messrs. Chas. Zuree & Co. These skins were obtained from New Zealand, and were shown to imitate sealskin—and a very good imitation it was—and one that would be very valuable for furriers' work. As cheap there are no fur dyers in Australia at all equal to those in older countries the local use of these skins for imitating other furs will be very small. There is no probability of fur cutting for hatters' purposes being undertaken in Australia for labor is too dear and is quite unskilled in that industry. Another preventive would be the cost of shipping the fur to European markets, for while skins can be tightly packed in wool bales and subjected to considerable pressure, the same treatment if applied to cut and blown fur would destroy its felting properties.

Amongst the few producing animals indigenous to the Australian colonies, the opossum is by far the most important. It is found throughout all the mainland, and in Tasmania, but not in New Zealand, which has no native quadruped or marsupial of any kind. By far the most valuable of the opossum species are to be found in Tasmania, the black opossum yielding the most beautiful fur in the colonies. There is a somewhat extensive local demand for the skins, which are used chiefly for making carriage and travelling rugs. The animals are hunted so persistently that the supply of skins is yearly decreasing. Both the grey and black Tasmania opossum are large in size, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., not including the tail which is large and bushy. The fur is long, thick and strong, and the pelt somewhat heavy and tough. On the mainland of Australia the opossums are all grey in color, varying from the Chinchilla grey to reddish grey. The finest skins comes from the mountainous districts, and these are nearly as large as the Tasmania, but not so strong in the fur. Trapping opossums is followed extensively, and although the local consumption by furriers is extensive, the export is large. There were over 400,000 of these skins sold under the hammer in London alone during 1880, and no inconsiderable number were exported to order. A large number find their way to northern Europe, where they are used as linings for fur coats, and as a cheap substitute for the more costly furs. They take dye readily, and are stout in the pelt. The furriers' exhibits in the Melbourne International Exhibition showed that a pretty extensive business is carried on in this trade. Carriage rugs, coats and jackets, parlor mats and hearth rugs, ladies sets, and many fancy articles are made from opossum skins. One exhibitor showed samples of shorn and dyed opossum skins, which made a very close imitation of seal. The dressing and dyeing were however London work. The ringtail opossum is a much smaller variety, with a softer fur, and the supply of these is very limited. The opossum lives

in hollow trees for the most part, and is a nocturnal feeder. Its manner of life is very detrimental to the fur, in a commercial sense, for a large percentage of the skin are rubbed bare of fur on the rump. The Australian opossum is much superior to the American, and fetches considerably higher prices in the London market. Another very numerous marsupial is the kangaroo, of which there are three distinct varieties—as far as commercial classification is concerned—the large kangaroo, commonly called the forester, the bush kangaroo, a smaller kind, and the wallaby, which is about as large as the latter. The skins from these animals are mostly used for leather, only the small does and the young kangaroo being covered with a fur sufficiently fine to be valuable to the furrier. Kangaroo leather, however, is very suitable for boot laces and whip making, for it is supple and capable of bearing a great strain. The puniest pelts come from Tasmania and the islands adjacent, and from the neighborhood of the highest ranges. Tasmanian wallaby leather has great substance and pliability, these qualities rendering them very suitable for boot uppers. There is a kind of wallaby caught on Kangaroo Island in the Gulf of St. Vincent, near Adelaide, which is considered the finest skin for leather making in the whole of Australia. The supply does not, however, exceed the local demand. These varieties of kangaroo are the only native Australian animals that furnish pelts suitable for tanning into leather, and they labor under the disadvantage of being captured by shooting. Experimental shipments have been made to France for the purpose of ascertaining whether they could not be utilized as substitutes for kid skins, but no orders have resulted from these trial shipments. Some very fair samples of patent leather and imitation boot kid, made out of the kangaroo skins, were shown at the Melbourne International Exhibition. The presence of shot holes and scars, inflicted on the animals whilst living in the bush, prevent the exclusive use of these skins, for the finer descriptions of leather work. The koalo, or native bear, as it is commonly called, is an American sloth, and is very numerous in thickly wooded parts of Victoria, and in some districts in New South Wales. It is rather larger than the opossum, has a short, thick matted fur, of a reddish grey color, with white patches under the belly. The pelt is very thick, having a hard shell on the rump, which is very difficult to shave with a currier's knife, and is almost impervious to tan. The skins make a very heavy, strong, warm travelling rug suitable for cold climates.

The local furriers use bear skins chiefly for door mats, for which they are very suitable, as they will stand any amount of kicking about and the fur does not loosen from the pelt. Seal skins are common along the southern coasts of Australia, but are much more numerous in New Zealand, and the islands south of that country. Sealing expeditions regularly set out during the season from New Zealand. The skins and oil obtained find their market in London, for seal skin dressing and dyeing are not practiced in the Australian colonies yet. The seals caught on the Australian coast are mostly hair seals, and even the fur seals obtained are inferior in quality. Another amphibious animal, producing a valuable fur and one wholly peculiar to Australia, is the platypus or *ornithorynchus paradoxus*. It has a very close soft fur that is considered by furriers equal to the best seal. The body of the platypus is about as large as that of a duck. The animal is so very scarce and shy that from a commercial stand point, it is not worth more than a passing notice. Native cats are of two kinds, black with white spots, and grey with white spots. They are about the size and shape of a ferret, and have a short soft fur. Australian furriers use all that are offered, and make them up into light rugs and ornamental borders for parlor mats. The squirrels, bandicoots, kangaroo rats and other small animals, common to Australia, are not sufficiently numerous or valuable to call for notice.

APPENDIX A.

LAND SYSTEMS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

LAND SYSTEM OF VICTORIA.

(By A. J. SKENE, Esq., Surveyor-General of that Colony.)

LAND ACTS IN OPERATION.

The temporary occupation for pastoral purposes and the alienation of the waste lands of the colony of Victoria are provided for in the Land Act CCCLX., assented to 29th December, 1869, which was subsequently amended by the Acts DCXXXIV. and DCLLIII., assented to 6th December, 1878, and 5th February, 1880, respectively. The principal Act and the amending Acts expire on the 31st December, 1880.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

The waste lands of the colony are held under pastoral license renewable annually.

The carrying capability of these lands was, in terms of the principal Act, determined by the Board of Land and Works, in 1870, and this capability has not been varied by any subsequent legislative action. The rent paid by a pastoral licensee was at the rate of eighteen pence for every sheep, and four shillings for every head of cattle which the land covered by his license was determined to be capable of carrying.

In January, 1875, the rate of rent payable was increased to one shilling for a sheep, and five shillings for one head of cattle, at which rate the waste lands of the colony are now occupied under pastoral license.

The issue of a pastoral license for the occupation of a run does not prevent it or any part thereof from being sold at auction, leased or licensed for agricultural purposes, proclaimed a common, or occupied by virtue of any miner's right or business license, or any license for other than pastoral purposes.

As the pastoral rents are not paid in advance, the amount of rent to be paid at any half-yearly term is adjusted, should any portion of the land occupied by the pastoral licensee have been sold, selected, or otherwise appropriated during the preceding six months. If the pastoral licensee be dissatisfied with the proposed diminution of rent to be paid by him, he may appeal to the Minister of Lands.

All lands not occupied by virtue of any lease, license or other authority at the passing of the Land Act, and all runs that may be forfeited during the continuance of the Act, may be put up to auction in blocks of such extent as will carry not more than 4,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle at a rental to be fixed by the Board of Land and Works, and the person who shall bid the highest sum by way of premium for such block receives a license to occupy the same for pastoral purposes, subject, however, to the same limitations as to sale, selection, &c., as above.

The interest in a run held under a license to occupy for pastoral purposes is a chattel interest for all purposes, and, on payment of a fee, may be transferred. The licensed occupier of a run for pastoral purposes may cultivate so much of the run as may be necessary to provide grain, hay, vegetables, &c. for his own use and that of the stock he may be depasturing on the run, but not for the purposes of sale or barter.

The occupier may, on payment of a fee, subdivide his run so that the amount of rent for the subdivisions shall not be less than the rent paid for the run when undivided.

The occupier of a run not occupied for pastoral purposes until after the passing of the Act may purchase 320 acres of the land, on which he may have erected buildings, yards, or other improvements, at the price of 20s. per acre, without competition.

The unauthorized occupation of the public estate, or depasturing thereon any stock, is punishable by fine not exceeding £50.

Within a quarter of a mile on either side of any road or track commonly used as a thoroughfare, and passing over the public estate, travelling stock may be depastured for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours. Cattle being driven every day a distance of not less than ten miles, and sheep not less than six miles in the direction intended to drive such stock, subject to a penalty for delay, unless prevented by some sufficient cause.

The sites of wool-sheds, sheep-washes, reservoirs, tanks, dams, wells made on any land occupied under pastoral license are reserved for the exclusive occupation of the pastoral licensee of such lands, to the extent of one acre for every 20s. value of the same, but with the limitation that not more than 640 acres shall be so reserved within any one license.

ALIENATION BY SELECTION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

All the unalienated lands within Victoria, excluding auriferous country, State forests, and land within the limits of cities, towns, or boroughs, are open for selection in portions not exceeding 320 acres by any one individual (an infant under eighteen years of age and a married woman not judicially separated from her husband being debarred), under the following conditions:—

1. That the selection shall be held under *license* for a period of six years, the licensee paying in advance one shilling per acre per annum license fee in two half-yearly moieties.
2. That the licensee shall during five years reside in his own proper person on the selection.
3. That he shall within six years enclose the selection with a good and substantial fence, and cultivate one acre out of every ten acres thereof.
4. That he shall within six years erect substantial and permanent improvements on the selection to the value of 20s. in respect of every acre of the same.

All contracts and agreements relating to a selection made or entered into before or after the issue of a license, and to take effect wholly or in part before, at, or after the termination of six years from the commencement of the said license, are illegal and absolutely void, both at law and equity.

Having complied with all the conditions, the selector, within twelve months after six years from the commencement of his license, may obtain a *Crown grant* upon payment of 14s. for each acre included under his license; or otherwise he may obtain a *lease* of the selection for a term of fourteen years at a yearly rental of one shilling per acre, payable in half-yearly moieties in advance; and at any time during such term, upon payment of the difference between the amount of rent and license fees actually paid and the entire sum of 20s. for each acre, the lessee or his representatives shall be entitled to a *grant*.

In the case of the death of a *licensee* during the currency of his license, the condition of residence is not obligatory on his executors or administrators.

On giving proper notice to an officer of the Lands Department, a *licensee*, in each and every year during the continuance of his license, may absent himself from his selection during a period or periods not exceeding in the whole three months.

Should an intending selector desire to secure a selection and improve it *without subjecting himself to the condition of residence thereon*, he may obtain a license for six years at a fee of 2s. per acre per annum, on condition that the selection is enclosed within three years, and 20s. per acre expended in substantial and permanent improvements within three years, and an additional sum of 20s. expended on improvements within six years.

The *entire* sum payable in respect of the purchase money for any such selection is at the rate of 40s. *per acre*, and such payment may be extended over a lease with a term of fourteen years, on the expiry of which a grant is obtained.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Any of the unalienated lands of Victoria may be sold in fee simple by auction, subject to such covenants, conditions, exceptions, and reservations as the Governor may direct, at an upset price not less than 20s. per acre, or at such higher upset as the Governor may direct.

Notice of intention to sell is given in the *Government Gazette* not less than thirty days before the date of sale. It is a condition of sale that not less than 25 per cent. deposit of the whole price shall be at once paid, and the balance of purchase money within one month next after the date of the sale; on failure of such payment the deposit is forfeited, and the contract void.

LAND REVENUE APPLIED TO RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Arising out of the proceeds from the sale and alienation of the public estate, the sum of £200,000 is annually paid to the credit of the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account.

LEASES AND LICENSES, THE RENTS PAID UNDER WHICH ARE NOT CREDITED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE FEE SIMPLE.

The Act authorizes the issue of leases in no case to exceed a term of twenty-one years, or of annual licenses for the occupation of sites for the following purposes, the area not to exceed three acres, viz.:—

- Quarries,
- Inns, stores, &c., in thinly populated districts,
- Bathing-houses, bridges, ferries,
- Tanneries, factories, saw mills, paper mills,
- Quays, landing-places,
- Mineral springs,
- Ship and boat building,
- Manufacture of salt.

If the lessee or licensee desire to acquire the fee simple of any such site after his improvements have been effected and his business established, if there be no departmental objection, it has become a practice to put such sites up to sale by auction at an upset price approved by the Governor, with a valuation of the improvements to be paid by the purchaser of the site, if the same is not acquired at auction by the lessee or licensee.

RESIDENCE LICENSES ON GOLDFIELDS.

These licenses entitle the holders to reside on or to cultivate any lands on any goldfield or lands adjacent thereto not exceeding in extent twenty acres. When the licensee has been in possession two years and a-half and has effected improvements, and the Board of Land and Works is satisfied that the site is not actually auriferous, the licensee may acquire the fee simple at a price to be determined by the Board not exceeding the upset price of the nearest land alienated by the Crown before the issue of the license, all payments of license fee being credited to the licensee in calculating the total amount to be paid for the fee simple.

TIMBER RESERVES.

The Governor may make and proclaim reserves for the preservation and growth of timber, and the Board of Land and Works may issue licenses to cut timber upon such reserves or any part thereof, on terms and conditions set forth in such licenses.

COMMONAGE.

Authority is given in the Act for the proclamation of commonage for the use of the residents in cities, towns, boroughs and townships, as well as for the convenience of miners and farmers.

In the case of goldfields commons, the Mining Board has the control and management of the same; in all other cases, the municipal authorities of the district in which the common may be situated; the regulations framed by the managers for the management of the common and the fees to be paid by commoners for the use of the same being subject to the revision of the Board of Land and Works.

The proclamation of land as commonage does not prevent the sale by auction or the leasing or licensing of the whole or any portion thereof.

LAND SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(By W. WILBERFORCE STEPHEN, Esq., Under Secretary for Lands in that Colony)

LAND ACTS IN OPERATION.

The public estate of the colony of New South Wales is controlled under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

Leases for pastoral purposes are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Occupation Act, there being different terms of lease, viz.: "Annual leases," "five years," and "ten years" tenures. The Crown lands situated in what is known as the first class settled, or more inhabited districts, being open to annual lease, and those embraced in the second class settled and unsettled districts are generally leased for five years, and in some instances the term is extended to ten years.

Leases in the first class settled districts, of areas of 640 acres and upwards, are sold by auction at a rental of not less than at the rate of £2 for every 640 acres. Although these leases are only annual, it is not customary to interfere with the tenants should the rents be regularly paid in advance unless the land be required for some other purpose.

The area of runs in the second class settled and unsettled districts varies in size, the maximum area leased in one block being 100 square miles. Runs of this character are obtainable from the Crown in two ways, viz., by tender and by purchase at auction. Land which has not been previously leased may be obtained by tender on application, on a form provided for that purpose. The tenderer must give a clear description of the land (and point it out if called upon to do so) sought to be leased, and after the minimum rental (£10 per annum) at which this class of run, irrespective of its area, is let, together with any sum by way of premium, the object of which is hereafter explained, the tenderer may deem advisable, although it is not necessary to offer any. Tenders for runs are opened once a month on a fixed date by a board appointed for the purpose, and the proceedings are as follows:—Should there be only one tender for any run, the tenderer is entitled to the lease of it. If there be two or more tenders for the same run opened on the same day, the lease is granted to the person offering the highest premium; but, if no one tender be higher than others, a fresh day is named upon which persons who previously made the highest tenders are at liberty to send in fresh tenders, which are dealt with as before stated. A run obtained by tender, for which purpose, however, there is now very little land remaining, must be occupied, and stocked with not less than 200 head of cattle or 1,000 sheep within six months, or, in the event of it being necessary to provide water by artificial means, within eighteen months from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the tender, otherwise the run is liable to be forfeited, and to be leased by sale at auction. In the first instance, these runs are held from year to year at the rental specified, also being subject to a payment of £20 per annum for two years, under the "Increased Rent and Assessment Act of 1858" (22 Victoria, No. 7). Generally, however, before the

expiration of the second year, the value of the run is appraised, and the rent fixed accordingly, and the tenure converted into a lease for five years, the payment for assessment being then no longer required. Although the payment for assessment is always, in the first instance, enforced, it is refunded on receipt of a declaration from the lessee that the run has been *bona fide* occupied and depastured over by not less than one-fourth of the stock which it has been estimated to carry, or, in the event of such declaration being made within the period of twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the tender, the first year's assessment is refunded, and the second year's remitted. At the expiration of the five years for which the run was originally leased, its fair annual value for pastoral purposes is again appraised, and the rent thereof either reduced (though not below the minimum rate) or increased in accordance with the award of the appraiser, appraisers, or umpire, as the case may be, and another term of five years is entered upon.

The appraisement is conducted by an officer representing the Government, a person appointed by the lessee, and an umpire. Should the lessee, however, not desire to appoint an appraiser to act in his behalf, he is at liberty to concur in the appointment of the Government appraiser, who then conducts the valuation alone.

Leases of runs are extended to ten years at the original rental, provided applications for the extension of leases are made during the first quarter of the last year of the five years' lease, and upon it being proved to the satisfaction of the Government that the leases have by artificial means made the runs capable of carrying one-half or more beyond the number of sheep or cattle they in their natural state were capable of depasturing.

Rents of runs are payable on or before the 31st day of December in each year in advance for the ensuing year. Should default be made in payment for three months after that date, a fine of eight per centum upon the amount of rent overdue is imposed, and if not paid within six months a penalty of ten per centum is charged, and after that period, forfeiture may ensue, and the lease of the runs for five years may then be offered for sale at auction, at a rental not being less than £10 per annum.

With regard to the boundaries of runs, the Minister has the power to modify the boundaries of those obtained by tender so as to make the runs compact blocks of a rectangular form, subject, however, to such deviations as the natural features of the country, and the adoption of natural boundaries, may require. In the event of any dispute between the lessees as to boundaries the matter may be determined by arbitration, each side being represented by an arbitrator, and in the event of their being unable to agree, the award rests with an umpire appointed by them.

The whole of the Crown lands embraced in the leases before mentioned, whether annual or otherwise, are, unless reserved from sale for water supply, or some other public purpose, or embracing improvements to the value of £40 or more, or being within a prohibited distance of a township, which is determined in accordance with its population, liable to be alienated in various ways in accordance with the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, and when alienations take place to such an extent as to affect the grazing capabilities of the leasehold, fresh appraisements are, in the cases of runs in the second class settled and unsettled districts, permitted and the rentals are reduced; but no concessions are made on account of alienations within leaseholds in the first class settled districts, the full rents must be paid or the leases surrendered. Should the latter course be adopted by the lessees, leases of the unalienated lands are offered at auction at upset rentals, not being lower than the minimum rental for such class of leases before specified.

Lessees of Crown Lands, who erect or make improvements which are necessary for the beneficial working of their runs, are permitted to purchase the land upon which the improvements are made at a value to be determined by appraisement, not being less than £1 per acre. The extent of the purchases, which must be made in areas of not less than 40 acres or more than 640 acres, are limited to one acre for every pound's worth of improvements.

Land to be alienated in virtue of improvements must be paid for, together with a fee for the deed of grant, or £1 for each portion, within three months from the date of notification of the sale, or a penalty of ten per centum upon the price of the land is incurred; and, if not paid within a further period of three months, the sale becomes void, and the land may be offered for sale by auction.

The holders of leasehold property are also permitted to purchase portions of their leaseholds, in right of improvements intended to be made thereon, in blocks of not less than 40 acres, nor exceeding 340 acres. The extent of purchase is limited to a block of not more than one square mile within each block of five miles square out of each lease, or a proportionate quantity out of any holding of less area. The improvements to be placed upon land so applied for must be specified in the application for it, and must be completed within twelve months from the date of such application, and be of a value equal to £1 per acre of the area applied for. When the land is applied for, a deposit of £1 per acre on the area must be paid, which will be afterwards appropriated in part or full payment of the value of the land, which will be determined by appraisalment, not being less than £1 per acre. In default of the performance of any of the conditions attached to the sale, the applicant forfeits twenty-five per cent. of the deposit.

Although lessees avail themselves of the privilege of purchasing portions of their leaseholds in virtue of improvements and intended improvements, the far greater portions of these runs, which have become freehold property, have been until recently, when the upset price was fixed at 25s. per acre, purchased at auction, in blocks varying from 40 to 640 acres, at the minimum price of £1 per acre. In some instances, land of the class now in question has brought much more than the prices mentioned, but, as a rule, no advance upon that at which the land is offered is obtained.

The mode of payment of the purchase money for land sold at auction is as follows:—A deposit of one-fourth of the amount on the day of sale, and the balance, together with a fee of £1 for each deed of grant, within three months from that date. In default of payment of the balance within the time specified, the deposit is liable to forfeiture, and the land may be again offered for sale at auction.

Pastoral properties are frequently obtained by persons desiring to enter upon grazing pursuits by purchase at auction or by private contract from the Crown lessee, the only action taken by the Government in such cases being to transfer the properties to the new tenant.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Crown lands within towns (not being gold-fields townships), and the suburban lands attached thereto, are sold by auction only, and are offered at a price not being for town lands less than at the rate of £3, and suburban lands £2 per acre. The conditions of sale are similar to those particularized in connection with the auction sales previously referred to.

With regard to Crown lands offered at auction and not purchased, or purchased and the deposit forfeited, there is a provision for such land being purchased upon payment of the value thereof in full; but at present no such alienations are being made, all lands offered and not sold being immediately withdrawn from sale in the manner mentioned, and the forfeitures of deposits for non-payment of the balance of the purchase money upon land sold at auction are rarely enforced; but this latter action may be discontinued, and the land therein open to sale as before stated.

ALIENATION BY CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OR FREE SELECTION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The mode of obtaining land usually adopted by agriculturists and persons desirous of acquiring small areas for grazing purposes is by what is known as "conditional purchase" or "free selection." The law provides that any person, not

being a married woman or under the age of sixteen years, may conditionally purchase any area of not less than 40 acres or more than 640 of Crown lands, not being town or suburban lands, or within land reserved for any special purpose, and notwithstanding that it is under lease.

For the convenience of persons desiring to obtain Crown lands in this manner, officers, designated Crown land agents, are located in certain portions of the colony, which is divided into land districts, and to these officers, who have in their possession for inspection maps showing all land open to selection, applications to conditionally purchase are made, on any Thursday, not being a public holiday, during the year. There is a form of application which is supplied by the Crown land agents, and every information is given to applicants to enable them to secure the land they desire to obtain. Should there be two or more applications for the same land made at the same time, the right to the land is determined by lot. With the application a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area applied for is payable, and, within three months from the date of the land being applied for, the conditional purchaser must occupy it as his or her *bona fide* place of residence, and to continue to do so for the term of three years, and during that period place upon the land improvements to the value of £1 per acre of the area selected. At the expiration of three years from the date of selection, or within three months thereafter, a solemn declaration must be made by the purchaser, or his alienee if the land has been transferred, to the effect that he or she has continually resided thereon since the date of selection, or within three months thereafter, and has effected improvements equal to the value of £1 per acre of the area. The balance of purchase money, viz., 15s. per acre, the price of the land being £1 per acre, is also payable; but should the conditional purchaser be unwilling or unable to pay the balance in one sum, or he or she may do so by paying at the rate of one shilling, or any multiple thereof, per acre yearly in advance, which will be appropriated in part payment of the balance, and five per cent. per annum interest on the amount of the purchase money remaining unpaid.

In the event of a selector not in the first instance applying for the maximum area of 640 acres, he or she may at any future time, by one or more applications, increase the area of his or her holding to the full extent permitted, should there be available Crown lands immediately adjoining his or her original purchase. Such extension of area is known as an additional conditional purchase or purchases, and the same conditions, except that of residence, as are required in connection with the original purchase must be observed, unless, as regards improvements, there be sufficient upon the latter purchase to meet the requirements for the whole area.

In the same manner, any person or persons acquiring a freehold of less than 600 acres within areas open to conditional purchase, may increase the area of such holding to 640 acres, the conditions of residence and improvements being required to be complied with, on some portion of the whole area, if not already conformed with upon the freehold.

Conditional purchasers are permitted, after having held the land for twelve months, to transfer it to any person, not being a minor under the age of sixteen years, so that should they desire to sell after the expiration of that period they may do so, and are at liberty, if they choose, to select elsewhere. The alienee must of course complete any unfulfilled conditions attached to the purchase. In default of the performance of any of the conditions as to residence, improvements, or payment of balance of purchase money, in one or other of the modes before specified, being proved to the satisfaction of the Minister, after an enquiry before a land commissioner, the land and all improvements may become forfeited to the Crown, and may be offered for sale at auction, the value of the improvements being added to the usual reserve price placed upon the land. A conditional purchaser cannot hold at the same time more than one original purchase, with the additional selections, if any, made in virtue of it, in respect to which the condition of residence is unfulfilled.

All surveys of land for the purpose of alienation are made at the expense of the Government by officers duly appointed for the purpose, and, with the exception of conditional purchases, such surveys must be made before alienation.

Should a conditional purchase not be surveyed within twelve months after being made, the purchaser is at liberty, at his or her own expense, to have the survey made by a duly licensed surveyor, and credit will be given for the amount so expended, which must be at the rate paid by the Government for such surveys, in part payment of the balance of the purchase money payable on account of the land.

The privilege of surrendering land conditionally purchased, but not surveyed within twelve months; is also conferred, and a refund of the deposit paid is made.

As regards the improvements required to be made upon conditional purchases, and to the possibility of the non-survey of the land interfering with their being effected, an application for an extension of time for making such improvements for three years from the actual date of survey is always allowed. Lands which have been previously measured by the authority of the Government must, as a rule, be taken as measured; yet in some instances, by consent of the Minister, part of the measured portions are alienated, and in these cases the purchaser has to pay the cost of subdivision.

ALIENATION BY SELECTION FOR MINING PURPOSES.

There is another class of conditional purchase, viz., that for mining purposes other than gold mining. The price of land purchased in this manner is £2 per acre instead of £1, the deposit upon application being 10s. per acre, and a sum equal to £2 per acre must be expended on the land in mining operations. The balance of purchase money, viz., 30s. per acre, must be paid in a similar manner to that before described, or paid for in full, as soon as the sum just previously mentioned has been expended in mining operations, to which effect a declaration must be made. The condition of residence is not required in connection with mining conditional purchases.*

GRAZING RIGHTS.

In virtue of all conditional purchases, or a similar class of land purchased at auction, or in virtue of improvements, the holder thereof may claim a grazing right, or a privilege to occupy for grazing purposes adjoining Crown lands at an annual rental of £2 per section of 640 acres, to the extent of three times the area of his or her conditional purchase or freehold, if there be so much Crown land available, and notwithstanding such lands may be held under lease for pastoral purposes, excepting it be so held as a grazing right. Thus a conditional purchaser can, the day after making a purchase of 640 acres, obtain 1,920 acres as a grazing right, making his or her holding 2,560 acres. The land embraced in these grazing rights is liable to be conditionally purchased, and to be sold at auction, although the latter is not frequently done, except at the desire of the occupier. The protection against the former, however, being that a grazing right cannot be granted within an area already held under similar tenure, and, therefore, a selector within a grazing right cannot obtain a similar holding, and is consequently confined to the area of his or her purchase.

The right to purchase in virtue of improvements made upon the land held as a grazing right is conferred as in the cases of other leases before described.

ALIENATION WITHIN GOLDFIELDS TOWNSHIPS.

Sales of land in areas varying from half an acre to two acres within goldfields townships are permitted in right of improvements, provided the applicants are authorized by miners' rights or business licenses issued under the Mining Act to occupy it, and that it should have been reported not to be auriferous. The price of such lands is determined by valuation, not being less than £3 per acre for town lands, and £2 10s. for suburban lands.

* The previous five paragraphs also refer to these selections.

ALIENATION OR OCCUPATION FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.

There are provisions made for what is termed "miscellaneous special alienations," such as "the reclamation and purchase of land below high-water mark," "closing and purchase of unnecessary road," and "the purchase of land to which no way of access may exist, or which may be of insufficient area for conditional or auction sale, and cases of a similar character," and "for the rescission of the reservation of water frontage."

Small areas of Crown lands are leased with or without the right of purchase for various purposes not otherwise provided for in the Acts quoted. The maximum area leased for each purpose being 200 acres, and the rental is fixed in accordance with the estimated value of the lease, as a rule not being less than £10 per annum. Leases for the purposes mentioned are occasionally sold at auction.

RESERVES, COMMONS, ETC.

Powers are conferred for the withdrawal of any land from the lease of a run for the site of any city, town, or village, or for any roadway for general traffic, passage of stock, access to back runs, for temporary commonage, for the use of any such city, town, or village, or working any mines of gold or other minerals, or for any public purpose whatsoever.

A further provision is made for the temporary reservation from sale of land for all the purposes above mentioned, excepting mining; also for defining the limits of suburban lands to be attached to cities, towns, and villages; also such portions thereof as are to be set apart for public purposes, and to reserve land from sale for water supply and other public purposes.

Powers for the removal of trespassers on Crown lands are also given, and the penalties for trespass defined.

TIMBER RESERVES.

Provisions are made for the preservation of the forests of indigenous timber, and with this view considerable areas have been reserved from sale. Special licenses to cut timber within these reserves are granted, subject to regulations limiting the minimum girth of the trees to be felled on payment of license fee and royalty, varying in accordance with the description of timber, which consists of cedar, pine, and other valuable soft woods, and a very large variety of hardwood timber of great size, strength, and durability.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC ESTATE, 1880.

What may be designated as a short synopsis of the land laws of New South Wales having been given, it may be well to give a general idea of the land transactions. The approximate area of the colony is 199,000,000 acres. It is estimated that to the present date the public estate has been disposed of as follows:—

	Acres.
Alienation by sale at auction.....	15,771,139
do in virtue of improvements.....	721,107
do conditional purpose.....	10,464,497
do in right of intended improvements.....	276,759
Grants for military service (volunteers).....	136,000
Public grants.....	3,871,548
Granted as church and school estate.....	435,387
Total.....	<u>31,676,437</u>

From the above figures, and after making allowance for the area 17,460,882 acres of the colony under water (including navigable rivers), and lands so barren and rocky as to be unfit for grazing or agricultural purposes, there is yet an area of 149,862,681 acres of Crown lands.

Taking an average of five years' sales, it results in showing that town lands brought at public auction during that period £19 per acre, being £11 above the minimum price fixed by law, and that suburban lands realized £3 5s. per acre, or £1 5s. above the minimum price. Country land sold in a similar manner, and during a like period averaged £1 1s. 5d. per acre, being 1s. 5d. above the minimum price. The average price realized during the period specified for land sold in virtue of improvements being £1 0s. 9d., or 9d. over the minimum price.

The estimated area held under pastoral lease, other than annual leases, is 133,233,319 acres, realizing a rental of £158,838 8s. per annum, or at the rate of 15s. 3d. per annum per square mile.

It is estimated that 12,000,000 acres are held under annual lease, at a rental of £2 for every square mile or section of 640 acres.

NOTE.—There is a Bill at present* before the Legislature for the purpose of further amending the Lands Acts of 1861, and amending the Act of 1875. The chief propositions may be briefly stated to be as follows:—The repeal of the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875. The reduction of the value of improvements to be erected on conditional purchases, except those for mining purposes, to 10s. per acre. The extension of the time for completing such improvements to five years, subject to three-fifths thereof (of 6s. worth per acre) being made at the expiration of three years from the date of purchase, and fixing the term of residence at five years. Extending the period allowed for making the improvements (£2 per acre) upon mining conditional purchases, in a similar way to that before stated, to five years. Extending the time for which a conditional purchase must be held before transfer to five years, instead of at present twelve months, except in the case of death, insolvency, &c. Limiting the purchase by lessees in virtue of improvements to four blocks, equalling one twenty-fifth of the area of their respective runs. Fixing the minimum rent of runs at £1 per section of 640 acres in some instances, and 10s. in others, the latter being the rate for runs to be appraised for the first and second leases thereof.

LAND SYSTEM OF QUEENSLAND.

(By J. ALCOCK TULLY, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Lands in that colony.)

LAND ACTS IN OPERATION.

The several Acts of Parliament under which land may be secured are "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1876," "The Settled Districts Pastoral Leases Act of 1876," "The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869," "The Mineral Lands Act of 1872," and "The Goldfields Act of 1874."

"The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1876" deals with the vacant Crown lands of the colony. This measure is a consolidation of previous Acts. Land can be acquired in two ways under its provisions, viz., by conditional purchase or by auction.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

Pastoral runs in the unsettled districts of the colony are leased for 21 years, in blocks of not less than 25 square miles, at a rental of 5s. per square mile for the first seven years, 10s. for the next seven years, and 15s. for the third seven years, the

* April, 1880.

conditions being the stocking of the land with sheep or cattle equal to one-fourth of its carrying capacity, which is defined, by "The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869," to be 100 sheep or 20 head of cattle per square mile.

CONDITIONAL SELECTION.

In the case of conditional selection the land requires to be declared open to the selection, specifying not only the upset price, but also the maximum area which may be selected. Land cannot be sold for less than 5s. per acre, and ten years are allowed to pay the purchase money. A selector may obtain, by conditional purchase, not more than 5,120 acres, and not less than 40 acres, but the Act provides that in any district the Government may limit, by proclamation, the maximum area that one selector can secure, provided that the maximum shall not be less than 640. Selectors of conditional purchases must expend a sum equal to the upset price up to 10s. per acre on the land, but not more than 10s. per acre is required under any circumstances. In addition to expenditure, the selector must reside personally or keep a bailiff on the land during the currency of the ten years' lease. After proof of three years' residence from date of selection and fulfilment of the conditions of expenditure, a certificate may be issued to the selector which enables him to transfer his interest in the selection, if he desires to do so, or pay up the balance of purchase money and obtain a deed of grant.

The annual payments on homestead selections are 6d. per acre for five years. The area that can be selected under the homestead clauses of the Act is 160 acres. The land may be secured in fee simple by the homestead selector after a personal residence of five years, and proof of improvements of the value of 10s. per acre being effected on the land.

In homestead areas the area which can be selected under conditional purchase is limited to 1,280 acres, and under homestead selection to 160 acres. The homestead areas usually comprise land of the best class, and most suitable for settlement. All persons selecting in homestead areas must reside personally; the residence of bailiffs is not sufficient to entitle the selector to a deed of grant.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC ESTATE, 1879.

At the end of 1879 the area conditionally selected as conditional purchases, homesteads, pre-emptive selections, or volunteer selections, was 5,570,160 acres.

The area of the selected lands of which the purchase had not yet been completed was 3,720,000 acres.

The area of the colony, after deducting the land alienated by purchase or selection, is 420,786,291 acres.

The area of land alienated in fee simple to end of 1879 is 3,986,509 acres.

The amount realized for sale of land by auction in 1879 was £23,195 10s. 4d., being at the rate of £1 16s. 9d. per acre.

The average price realized of the lands selected under conditional purchase during the year 1879 was 11s. 3d. per acre, whilst the price realized for homesteads during that year was 2s. 11d. per acre.

The squatting runs in 1879 numbered 6,423.

The area embraced in runs is 175,939,012 acres; the rental is £159,079 12s. 4d., being about 79479 of a farthing per acre, or 10s. 7-16d. per mile, in the unsettled districts; and 3-046 farthings per acre, or £2 0s. 7½d. per mile, in the settled districts.

LAND SYSTEM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Compiled by the author of the *Victorian Year Book* from printed official documents forwarded by H. J. Andrews, Esq., Secretary for Crown Lands in South Australia, who has also revised the manuscript.)

In South Australia the public estate is divided into country lands and town and suburban lands.

For country lands the minimum price is £1 per acre, this price being increased in the case of "reclaimed lands," or lands improved by means of Government expenditure on drains or other public works; and in the case of "improved lands," or lands on which improvements have been made by purchasers on credit, or Crown lessees.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

Lands not already held can be leased for pastoral purposes, without right of purchase, the yearly rent paid being 2d. per head for each sheep, and 1s. per head of cattle depastured. With the proviso that such yearly rent is in no case to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile.

ALIENATION BY SELECTION.

No Crown lands are allowed to be selected until after they have been surveyed and declared open for sale. The deposit paid on lands bought on credit does not form part of the purchase money.

When land is declared open for selection, the sections are offered for sale by auction, in the order fixed by the Surveyor-General, at an upset price of £1 per acre, the competition being, in the first instance, confined to persons who declare their intention of residing upon the land they buy. The highest bidder is entitled to the section bid for and also to select adjoining lands, the whole area not to amount to more than 640 acres of reclaimed lands, or 1,000 acres of country or improved lands. He is then declared the purchaser, and has at once to pay 10 per cent. of the purchase money, with the value of Crown improvements, if any, added; but the value of improvements by former lessees of the Crown is to be paid in full at once. Successive lots are offered in this manner, until all the bidders under personal residence are satisfied, when the unselected lots are offered to persons who do not intend to reside upon the land, who, however, are required to make a declaration to the effect that they intend to cultivate, and that they purchase only for their own use and benefit. Lands which have been offered and remain unselected are open for sale at £1 per acre, with the cost of improvements added. In the case of simultaneous applications, the person declaring his intention to reside on the land has the first choice; and if all the applicants either do or do not intend to reside, the right of choice is decided by lot.

Within twenty-one days of the purchase, the purchaser has to sign an agreement to the effect that after six months he will reside on the land, or, if he has not declared to do so, that he will keep there a substitute, and that he will continue to do this during nine months of every year until the purchase money is paid; that he will make substantial improvements before the end of the second year to the extent of 5s. per acre; before the end of the third year, to the extent of 7s. 6d. per acre; and before the end of the fourth year, to the extent of 10s. per acre; such improvements to consist of all or any of the following:—Erecting buildings, sinking wells, constructing tanks, and fencing, draining, and clearing the land; that he will bring into cultivation during the first year, at least one-tenth of the land; and during such subsequent year until the purchase money is paid that he will have under cultivation at least one-fifth of the land; but if osiers, olives, mulberries, vines, apples, pears, oranges, figs, almonds, potatoes, onions, beetroot, mangel-wurzel, or hops are grown, one acre under any of these counts for six acres under ordinary cultivation.

The amount paid by the purchaser on credit is regarded as the payment of interest upon the purchase money in advance for three years. Within fourteen days of the end of the third year he pays a second amount, equal to 10 per cent. of the purchase money, such payment being considered as payment in advance of interest of the purchase money for the next three years; and within fourteen days of the end of the sixth year he pays one-fourth of the purchase money, and a further sum, equal to 10 per cent. on the balance, which is considered interest in advance thereon for the next three years; and within fourteen days of the end of the ninth year he pays the balance of the purchase money, and if he has complied with the conditions,

he is entitled to a Crown grant. Selectors under personal residence conditions can, however, complete their purchase after carrying out all the conditions of agreement for five years only.

Persons who, having bid for land, refuse or neglect to make the necessary payments, or sign the requisite declaration, render themselves liable to a penalty of £25.

Lands sold on credit are not allowed to be transferred, unless with the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the permission is only given in cases where the purchaser dies or the transferor is unable to occupy the land from illness, physical incapacity, or necessary absence from the colony, or, being a woman, marries. The transferee is in all cases bound by the same conditions as the original purchaser.

Country lands offered at auction for cash and not sold, and which remain afterwards unsold for five years, may be offered on lease for ten years, in blocks of not more than 1,280 acres, at an annual rent of not less than 6d. per acre, with a right of purchase at the expiration of the lease, at £1 per acre. No conditions beyond paying the rent when due are attached to these leases.

Country lands, in certain districts, named in the Land Act, or afterwards to be proclaimed, which have remained unsold for one month after being offered at auction, may be offered for lease for twenty-one years, in blocks of two square miles, at an annual rent of not less than 10s. per square mile, with a right of purchase at any time during the last eleven years of the term, at £1 per acre.

The right to leases of country lands, under these provisions is to be offered for sale by auction. If there are no bidders, the right may be had by any person applying.

The rent of such leases is to be paid yearly in advance, and the lessee must each year clear not less than a fortieth of the land, until one-half of the same is fit for agricultural purposes, so far as the nature of the land permits.

No person is allowed to hold or have any interest in more than 3,200 acres in all leased under these provisions.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Towns and suburban lands are sold by auction for cash, and not upon credit. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money is paid upon the fall of the hammer, and the balance in one month. Any country lands which have been open for selection for two years can be offered at auction for cash.

MINING OCCUPATION.

Lands are let for mining for minerals and metals other than gold, in blocks not greater than 640 acres, for periods not exceeding ninety-nine years, at the annual rent of 1s. per acre, and a further sum of 6d. in the pound sterling on the net profits of the mine. Leases to discoverers of coal, guano, petroleum, or other valuable deposits may be granted by the Governor, on such terms as he may see fit.

LAND SYSTEM IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Compiled by the author of the *Victorian Year-Book*, from official documents forwarded by MALCOLM FRASER, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands in Western Australia, who has also revised the manuscript.)

Western Australia is divided into four districts, for the purpose of land occupation, viz. :—the Central, Northern, Central-Eastern, and South-Eastern Districts.

ALIENATION BY CONDITIONAL PURCHASE FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

In the Central district, which embraces the most settled portion of the colony, ordinary rural lands are sold in sections of not less than 40 acres, at 10s. per

acre. Other rural lands are called "Lands for special occupation," and may be taken up within defined areas, in sections of from 100 to 500 acres, upon conditions of deferred payment and improvements, the ultimate price to be 10s. per acre. The annual rent is to be paid each year in advance, at the rate of 1s. per acre or fractional part thereof. The selector is granted a license which lasts for three years, and afterwards a lease for seven years, and he is not allowed to sublet, assign, or transfer his land during the currency of the license or lease, except by permission of the Government, and on payment of a fee of 10s., and must during the term of his license or lease fence in all his land and have cleared and cropped one-fourth of the whole. At the end of three years, if he has complied with these conditions, and if he has either by himself, his tenant, or agent resided on the allotment for not less than two and a-half years, he is entitled to demand and obtain a Crown grant upon payment of 7s. for each acre, or, if he has failed to comply with the conditions, he may obtain a lease of his allotment for seven years, at a yearly rental of 1s. per acre, and at the expiration of the term, or at any time prior to that period, upon paying the difference between what rent he has already paid and the whole sum of 10s. per acre, he may, if he has made the necessary improvements, be entitled to a grant in fee of the land.

ALIENATION BY UNCONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

In the Northern, Central-Eastern, and South-Eastern districts, rural lands are open for sale in blocks of not less than 400 acres in extent, without conditions of residence and improvement; but no purchase within the limits of a pastoral lease is allowed, unless the lessee has been first challenged and has refused to buy.

In any district, for the encouragement of planting vineyards, orchards, and gardens, the Governor has power to sell land in blocks of not less than 10 acres, at 10s. per acre.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Town and suburban lands are offered by auction at an upset price fixed by the Government. Ten per cent. of the purchase money is paid on the fall of the hammer and the balance within thirty days. Lands put up and not sold may be taken afterwards at the upset price.

Crown grants of any description of land are issued at the uniform price of 30s. each grant.

LAND SYSTEM IN TASMANIA.

(Compiled by the author of the *Victorian Year-Book*, from printed official documents forwarded by H. J. HULL, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands in Tasmania, who has also revised the manuscript.)

In Tasmania the waste lands of the Crown are divided into three classes, viz, town, agricultural and pastoral.

Agricultural lands must either be situated within certain areas proclaimed as agricultural divisions, or must be such as the Commissioner of Crown Lands deems to be suitable for cultivation; or which, after having been surveyed, are described in any official notice as "Agricultural Lands."

ALIENATION BY SELECTION.

Agricultural lands may be selected in lots not exceeding 320 acres in extent, at the price of £1 per acre; the amount, with 33½ per cent. added for credit, being paid by instalments extending over fourteen years upon the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
100 acres at 20s. per acre	100	0	0
Add one-third for credit.....	33	6	8
	<hr/>		
	£133	6	8

	£	s.	d.
Cash at time of purchase.....	3	6	8
do First year.....	5	0	0
do Second year.....	5	0	0
do Third year.....	10	0	0
do Fourth year.....	10	0	0
do Fifth year.....	10	0	0
do Sixth year.....	10	0	0
do Seventh year.....	10	0	0
do Eighth year.....	10	0	0
do Ninth year.....	10	0	0
do Tenth year.....	10	0	0
do Eleventh year.....	10	0	0
do Twelfth year.....	10	0	0
do Thirteenth year.....	10	0	0
do Fourteenth year.....	10	0	0
	————— £133 6 8		

And so in proportion for any greater or smaller area than 100 acres.

The land may be selected before survey, but must be surveyed afterwards at the cost of the selector.

The selector must, under the penalty of forfeiture of his allotment, either in person or by his tenant or servant, within one year of the date of his selection reside thereon, and continue to do so until the full amount of his purchase money is paid.

Until the time the purchase is completed, only one lot is allowed to be held by an individual, except one or more such lots should besides descend to him in inheritance or be acquired by marriage.

As soon as 500 acres have been taken up under these provisions in not less than ten adjoining, or closely contiguous lots, an amount equal to one-half the purchase money, exclusive of the addition for credit, is raised by the Government on debentures chargeable on the Land Fund, and the amount so raised is expended on roads in the vicinity of the selected lands, and one-half of the purchase money of such lands is set apart for the redemption of the debentures.

Minors and married women not being legally able to enter into contract for the purchase of land are not eligible to make selections. There is, however, no objection raised to selections being made by members of the same family provided they are eligible.

The balance of the purchase money of any lands selected, or taken up on credit, may be paid off at any time, a rebate of 5 per cent. being allowed upon the amount.

No portion of land which the price is less than £15 sterling is allowed to be purchased on credit.

No purchaser of land on credit is allowed to transfer his interest in such land unless the balance of the purchase money is paid, or he obtain special permission from the Commissioner to transfer his interest.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Town lands are sold only by auction, the upset price being fixed by the Crown Lands Commissioner, according to their position and supposed value.

Agricultural lands may also be sold by auction in lots of not less than 320 acres each. The upset price is fixed according to the nature and quality of the soil, but must in no case be less than £1 per acre.

Pastoral lands embrace all lands not included in the foregoing classes. They are disposed of by auction, the lowest upset price being a sum equal to twelve years' rental, provided such price is not less than 5s. per acre.

In the case of lands of all classes sold by auction the cost of survey and of the grant deed is added to the upset price.

With the exception of town lands situated within five miles of the City of Hobart Town or Town of Launceston, all Crown lands which have been offered at auction, and not sold, may be taken up at the upset price. Such lands may be paid for in cash or on credit. If the former, one-fifth of the price must be paid at the time of sale and the residue within one month. If on credit, a sum equal to one-third of the purchase money is added for the allowance of credit, and the purchaser pays one-eighth of the whole amount at the time of sale, and the residue in thirteen equal annual instalments.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

Crown lands not required for sale are let for pastoral purposes on licenses for periods not exceeding fourteen years, old runs being subject to a fixed rent, according to the carrying capabilities of the land, of not less than 4d. nor more than 9d. per sheep, and not less than 2s. nor more than 4s. per head of cattle. The annual rental of new and forfeited runs is submitted at auction, the highest bidder being entitled to the run.

LAND SYSTEM OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Compiled by the author of the *Victoria Year-Book*, from printed official documents forwarded by H. J. H. ELLIOTT, Esq., Under Secretary for Lands in New Zealand.)

In New Zealand the manner of acquiring Crown lands is either by auction or application. If by auction, the land must have been previously surveyed and marked off on the ground into definite areas, designated sections. The upset price is either so much per acre or so much per section. If by application or free selection, as it is frequently termed, the land need not have been previously surveyed, but after survey there is an adjustment, either by supplementary payment or refund, according as the surveyed area is found to be in excess or defect of the area stated in the application.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Town and suburban lots are sold by auction. The former are usually surveyed in quarter-acre sections, the minimum upset price of which is £7 10s. per section; the latter in sections of 2 or 3' up to 10 or 15 acres, with a minimum upset price of £3 per acre.

ALIENATION BY APPLICATION OR SELECTION.

Village lands, if surveyed into sections under 1 acre each, are offered on application at not less than £5 per section, except in inland districts not opened up by railways, where the price may be £2 10s. per section. In the event of two or more persons applying on the same day for the same section, such section is submitted at auction, the right of bidding being, however, confined to the persons who have applied. But if village lands are surveyed into sections of greater area than one acre each, but not more than fifty acres, they are designated "small farm allotments," and in the case of more than one applicant for the same section its occupancy is determined by lot. The minimum price of such allotments is in districts opened up 20s., in districts not opened up 10s., per acre; or they may be had on lease, with or without a purchasing clause.

Rural lands comprise all other Crown lands, whether agricultural, pastoral or forest. The price varies in different districts, and ranges from the mere cost of survey, under the homestead system in Auckland and Westland, up to 40s. per acre, as in the system of selection before survey in Canterbury.

The mode of payment for suburban and rural lands is either immediate or deferred. Under the immediate system the purchaser has completed the transaction on full payment of the purchase money, and no further obligation rests on him, nor is there any restriction as to the extent of land he may acquire. In the deferred payment system the payments are spread over a number of years, during which the purchaser must fulfil certain conditions, or, failing to do so, forfeit any payments he may have made. Under this system, if suburban land, an allotment must not exceed 20 acres; if rural agricultural land, 320 acres; if pastoral land, it must not be less than 500 nor more than 5,000 acres. The price per acre of suburban lands is £4 10s., and of rural or pastoral land not less than 20s. Suburban and rural agricultural lands are open to application, and only go to auction if two or more persons apply for the same allotment, in which case the bidding is confined to the applicants; pastoral land is put up to auction at an upset price of not less than 20s. per acre, and is open to all bidders. No person is allowed to take up an allotment of more than one class. The deferred payments are made in equal instalments every six months, over which the period extends; in the case of suburban lands this is five years, in that of rural lands ten years, and in that of pastoral lands fifteen years.

Residence on the land by the purchaser is compulsory in all cases of its being taken up under the system of deferred payments, unless where the land is wholly or mostly covered with forest, in which case the Governor may declare residence optional. In suburban land, residence must be begun within six months of the issue of license, and continue for four years; in rural land, the period is six years; in pastoral lands, it must begin within twelve months, and continue for six years.

The holder, under the deferred payment system of suburban lands, must bring into cultivation not less than a tenth of the allotment the first year, one-fifth the second year, and within four years have three-fourths cultivated, the whole fenced, and have made substantial improvements to the value of £10 per acre. In the case of rural lands, the holder must bring into cultivation not less than one-twentieth the first year, one-tenth the second year, and within six years must have cultivated one-fifth, and effected permanent improvements to the value of £1 per acre; but he may at any time, after the first three years, discharge all his obligations by paying up the balance of the purchase money in one payment, provided he has effected the improvements, and is then entitled to receive a Crown grant. In case of pastoral lands there are no improvements required of the purchaser, the only condition being residence for six years; he may at the end of ten years discharge the balance of the price in one payment, and thereby acquire the right to his Crown grant.

Land within proclaimed goldfields is let under agricultural leases, under conditions of improvement without residence. The yearly rent is 2s. 6d. per acre, and the conditions being fulfilled, and there being no objections, the land may be bought during the currency of the lease at the upset price. After the third year an "exchange lease" may be granted, which will enable the purchase to be completed by the payment of 21s. per acre in fourteen equal half-yearly instalments, or the balance at any time in full; or the freehold may be acquired by the payment of the rent for 17 years.

The homestead system is in force in the Auckland and Westland districts of New Zealand. Under it the settler makes no payment for the land, the only cost to him being the expense of the survey. The conditions are—five years' residence, the erection of a house, and the cultivation of one-third of the selection if open land, and one-fifth if forest land; on the fulfilment of which the Crown grant is issued. In the Auckland district, each person of the age of eighteen years, or upwards, may select from 50 to 75 acres, according to the quality of the land; and a person under eighteen years of age, from 20 to 30 acres. Provided that no family or household may take up more than 200 acres of first-class, or 300 acres of second-class land. In Westland the conditions are the same, except that 50, 20 and 200 acres are the limits, irrespective of the quality of the land.

Original holders of pastoral licenses are entitled to the pre-emption of 320 acres in one block for a homestead.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC ESTATE, FEBRUARY, 1880.

The total area of New Zealand exceeds 64,000,000 acres. Of this, up to February, 1880, 14,000,000 had been sold or disposed of in education and other public reserves; 16,000,000 belonged to the aborigines, or to Europeans who had purchased from them; and 34,000,000 acres still remained for disposal by the Government. Of the latter, 15,000,000 were open grass or fern country, 10,000,000 forest, and 9,000,000 of barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country.

APPENDIX B.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

(The articles are arranged according to the system of classification referred to in paragraph 457. The position of any article may be ascertained by means of the Index following paragraph 459 ante.)

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
1	Cards—Playing.....	Per doz. packs.	0	3	0
	Stationery, Manufactured, including Account Books, Printed Cheques, Bill Heads, and other Printed or Ruled Paper, Blotting Pads, Sketch Blocks, Manifold Writers, Albums, and all kinds of Jewel, Dressing and Writing Cases (excepting Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Pencil-cases and Slates).....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20	per cent.	
2	Musical Instruments (including second-hand), being Pianofortes, Organs, and all parts thereof, and Harmoniums, including Pianoforte Actions made up (except Action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys).....	do	25	per cent.	
4	Pipes—Smoking, Wooden.....	Per gross.	0	12	0
	do Clay, Meerschaum	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25	per cent.	
5	Fireworks.....	do	20	per cent.	
6	Clocks.....	do	do		
	Watches.....	do	do		
8	Dynamite.....	Per lb.....	0	0	4
	Fuze.....	Per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity	0	0	1½
	Gun-cotton, or other material used for exploding purposes not otherwise specified.....	Per lb.....	0	0	5
	Lithofracteur.....	do	0	0	4
	Powder—Blasting.....	do	0	0	1
	do Sporting (except fine Powder imported in packages containing in bulk not less than 25 lbs. weight each).....	do	0	0	3
	Ammunition—Shot.....	do	0	0	1
9†	*Agricultural Implements.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20	per cent.	
	Boilers (Land and Marine).....	do	25	per cent.	
	Machinery not otherwise enumerated (except Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and Cards for such machinery, Sewing and Printing Machines and Presses, Machinery used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting, including Wire-cloth and Felts, and Machines for Telegraphic purposes, and Engines of which Gas is the direct motive power).....	do	do		
10	Axles:—				
	Common Dray, with Linchpins.....	do	do		
	Common Nut and others not enumerated, up to 1½ inch diameter, inclusive.....	Per arm	0	3	0
	Above 1½ inch ditto ditto.....	do	0	4	6
	Mail Patent, up to 1½ inch diameter, inclusive.....	do	0	4	6
	Above 1½ inch.....	do	0	7	0
	Other Patent Axles, with Brass Caps.....	do	0	10	0
	*Carriages (including second-hand) and Carts:— All Carts and Waggon without springs, and Spring Carts and Spring Drays with two wheels.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20	per cent.	

* See also Exemption List.

† See also Order 32.

TARIFFS of the Australasian Colonies—VICTORIA—Continued.

Orders.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
10	Carriages, &c.—Continued. Tilburys, Dog Carts, Gigs, Boston Chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces.....	Each	10 0 0
	Express Waggon and Waggon for carrying Goods, and single or double-seated Waggon, and four-wheeled Buggies without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces.....	do	15 0 0
	Hansom Safety Cabs, single and double-seated Waggon, Waggonettes, and four-wheeled Buggies, with tops.....	do	20 0 0
	Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passengers.....	do	40 0 0
	Barouches, Broughams, Mail Phaetons, Drags, and other Carriages not otherwise enumerated.....	do	50 0 0
	(NOTE.—Any separate parts of Carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such Duty as the Commissioner may determine under Section 7 of <i>Duties of Customs Act, 1879.</i>)		
	Saddle-trees—Riding.....	Per doz.....	1 0 0
	do Harness.....	do	0 10 0
	Saddles and Harness and Whips of any description.....	Ad valorem	25 per cent.
12	Bricks—Fire.....	Per 1,000	1 0 0
	Doors—Wooden.....	Each	0 5 0
	Window Sashes.....	Per pair.....	0 2 0
13	*Furniture, including second-hand Furniture.....	Ad valorem	25 per cent.
	Springs—Sofa, Chair, and other Furniture.....	do	10 per cent.
14	Acid—Acetic.....	Per pint or lb.....	0 0 3
	do Muriatic.....	Per cwt	0 5 0
	do Nitric.....	do	0 5 0
	do Sulphuric.....	do	0 5 0
	Alkali—Soda, Crystals	Per ton.....	2 0 0
	Drugs:—		
	Acid—Carbolic.....	Per gallon.....	0 0 6
	do do pure.....	Per lb.....	0 0 6
	do Oxalic.....	do	0 0 2
	do Picric.....	do	0 0 3
	Aloes.....	Per cwt	0 12 0
	Ammonia, Carbonate of.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	do Liquid.....	do	0 0 2
	Cannabis Indica.....	do	0 0 1
	Chlorodyne.....	do	0 1 4
	Cocculus Indicus.....	Per cwt	0 1 6
	Faba Amara.....	do	0 1 6
	Gelatine.....	Per lb.....	0 0 6
	Glycerine—Pure.....	do	0 0 3
	do Crude.....	do	0 0 1
	Grains of Paradise or Guinea Grains.....	Per cwt	0 2 0
	Morphia.....	Per oz.....	0 1 6
	Nitrate of Silver.....	do	0 0 6
	Nux Vomica.....	Per cwt	0 1 6
	Potassium, Bromide of.....	Per lb.....	0 0 3
	do Iodide of.....	do	0 0 10
	Quassia.....	Per ton	2 0 0
	Strychnine.....	Per oz.....	0 1 0
	Ink—Printing, Colored	Per lb.....	0 0 6
	Matches and Vestas:—		
	Wooden Matches—		
	For every gross of boxes containing in each box 100 Matches or under		0 0 6
	For every gross of boxes containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 Matches.....		0 1 0
	And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 Matches or part thereof.....	Additional	0 0 6

* See also Exemption List.

TARIFFS of the Australasian Colonies—VICTORIA—Continued.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
14	Matches and Vestas—Continued.		£ s. d.
	Wax Vestas—		
	For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box 100 Vestas or under.....		0 1 3
	For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas.....		0 2 6
	And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 Vestas or part thereof.....	Additional.....	0 1 3
	For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box 100 Vestas or under.....		0 1 0
	For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas.....		0 2 0
	And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 Vestas or part thereof.....	Additional.....	0 1 0
	Medicines, Patent or called Patent, not containing Spirits, being medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art, as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body, or being subject to a stamp duty in the country from whence they are exported.....	Ad valorem.....	25 per cent.
	Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively.....	Per lb.....	1 0 0
	Paints ground in oil.....	Per ton.....	2 0 0
	do mixed ready for use.....	do.....	4 0 0
	Powders—Washing, Baking, and Seidlitz.....	Ad valorem.....	20 per cent.
	Spirits, Methylated.....	Per liquid gall.....	0 1 0
15	Carpeting and Druggeting.....	Ad valorem.....	20 per cent.
	Dress Piece Goods, containing Wool.....	do.....	7½ per cent.
	Woolen Blankets or Blanketing, Rugs and Rugging.....	do.....	20 per cent.
	do Piece Goods, being Vestings, Trouserings, Coatings, and Shirtings, containing Wool; Broadcloths, Witneys, Naps, and Flannels.....	do.....	15 per cent.
16	Silks:—		
	All manufactures containing Silk (except Pongees, Hatters' Silk Plush, Umbrella Silk, Silk for Flour Dressing, Silk Fags, Oil Silk, Fringes, Tassels and Gimp for Furniture, Reps, Damasks and other material for covering Furniture).....	Ad valorem.....	20 per cent.
	Silks in the piece known as Pongees.....	do.....	10 per cent.
19	Articles of Apparel, whether wholly or partly made up (except Hosiery):—Aprons, Breeches, Coats, Capes, Cloaks, Costumes, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Sets, Crinolines, Camisoles, Dresses, Furs made up, Frocks, Fronts, Infants' Hoods and Hats, Infants' Swathes and Bibs, Jackets, Knickerbocker Suits or portions of Suits, Leggings, Mantles, Muslin and Net Scarfs, Night Dresses, Pants, Pelisses, Petticoats, Pinatores, Ruffles, Robes, Shirts of all kinds. Skirts, Stays, Shawls, Trousers, Tunics, Vests, Wristbands, Men's, Women's and Children's Underclothing, Ties, Scarfs, Neckerchiefs, and all Articles used for the like purpose.....	do.....	25 per cent.
	Articles of Artificial Human Hair, manufacture 1, viz. :—Head Dresses, Hair Plaits, Hair Plait Stems, Side Pads, Chignons.....	do.....	do
	Bonnets (except Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, and Braid, untrimmed).....	do.....	do
	Boots and Shoes—Present English sizes to be the standard (except Children's, Nos. 0-3), viz. :—		
	Men's No. 6 and upwards.....	Per doz. pairs.....	1 13 0
	Youths' Nos. 2-5.....	do.....	1 1 0
	Boys' Nos. 7-1.....	do.....	0 17 6
	Women's No. 3 and upwards.....	do.....	0 19 6
	Girls' Nos. 11-2.....	do.....	0 16 0
	do Nos. 7-10.....	do.....	0 11 6
	Children's Nos. 4-6 and Slippers.....	do.....	0 6 0
	Women's "Lasting" and "Stuff" Boots.....	do.....	0 13 0
	Goloshes of all kinds.....	do.....	0 4 0

TARIFFS of the Australasian Colonies—VICTORIA—Continued.

Order	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
19	Boots and Shoes— <i>Continued.</i>		£ s. d.
	Slippers—Men's, Women's and Children's, from No. 7 and upwards.	Per doz. pairs.	0 9 0
	Caps.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Felt Hoods, Pullover Hoods, and any article of Felt prepared for the manufacture of Hats.....	Per doz.....	0 5 0
	Frilling and Ruffing.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Gloves.....	do	20 per cent.
	Hats (except those warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof before 4th September, 1879, which hats shall be still liable to the duties then chargeable) as under, that is to say:—		
	Hats (except Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape and Braid, untrimmed), not otherwise enumerated (on and after 4th September, 1879).....	do	25 per cent.
	Boys' and Youths' and Men's Hats, with a Calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with Felt, Plush, Silk, Merino, Velvet, or other material (unless otherwise specified) (on and after 4th September, 1879).....	Per doz.....	1 10 0
	Hats known as Dress Hats (on and after 4th September, 1879).....	do	2 8 0
	Boys' and Youths' Felt Hats, in sizes up to and including 6½ (on and after 4th September, 1879).....	do	0 8 0
	Men's Felt Hats and Women's untrimmed Felt Hats of any size, and Pith Hats (on and after 4th September, 1874).....	do	0 15 0
	Caps.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Hosiery (except of Cotton, Linen and Elastic Silk Stockings for surgical purposes, or otherwise specified).....	do	20 per cent.
	Plaitings of all kinds.....	do	25 per cent.
	Ruchings.....	do	do
	Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades:—		
	Parasols and Sunshades, plain, up to 18½ inches in length of ribs, including Covers made up wholly or in part of Cotton, Woollen, or other material not otherwise specified.....	Each	0 0 6
	Umbrellas over 18½ inches, Fancy Parasols or Sunshades under 18½ inches in length of ribs, including Covers made up wholly or in part of Cotton, Woollen, or other material not otherwise specified.....	do.....	0 1 0
	Umbrellas over 18½ inches in length of ribs, of Silk or Silk Mixtures, and Parasols and Sunshades of all sizes of similar materials, including Covers made up wholly or in part.....	do	0 2 6
20	Bags and Sacks—Corn and Flour.....	Per doz.....	0 1 0
	do Woolpacks.....	do	0 7 0
	do All other (except Gunnies and Sugar Mats).....	do	0 0 5
	Cordage, viz.:—		
	Coir Rope.....	Per cwt.....	0 5 0
	Hempen and other Cordage (except of Galvanized and other Iron and Steel Cordage), including all Housing and Seizing Lines and Spun yarn.....	do	0 11 3
	White Lines and other descriptions of Cordage not otherwise specified (except Coir Yarn).....	do	1 8 0
	Jute Piece Goods:—		
	Not exceeding 3 feet in width.....	Per yard.....	0 0 0½
	Exceeding 3 feet in width.....	do	0 0 0½
	Mats.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Matting of all kinds.....	do	20 per cent.
	Oilcloths and other Floor Cloths.....	do	do
	Tents and Tarpaulins.....	do	do
	Twine (except Sewing or Seaming of Hemp, Cotton or Flax).....	Per lb.....	0 0 1½
21	Bacon and Hams.....	do	0 0 2
	Butter.....	do	0 0 2
	Cheese.....	do	0 0 2
	Fish (<i>see Meats</i>).....		
	Hams and Bacon.....	do	0 0 2
	Honey.....	Per pint or lb.	0 0 2
	Meats and Fish—Preserved, not Salted, Dried, or Preserved in brine... do Potted.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Provisions, including Vegetables—Salted, Dried, or Preserved in brine (except Fish not otherwise enumerated).....	do	0 0 2
		Per cwt.....	0 5 0

TARIFFS of the Australasian Colonies—VICTORIA—Continued.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
22	Almonds.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Arrowroot.....	do	0 0 2
	Biscuits.....	do	0 0 2
	Confectionery, Comfits, Succades, Sweetmeats.....	do	0 0 2
	Flour—Corn or Maize.....	do	0 0 2
	Fruit—Green.....	Per bushel.....	0 0 9
	Fruits and Vegetables—Dried or Preserved.....	Per pint or lb.	0 0 2
	do Boiled.....	do	0 0 2
	Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated.....	Per 100 lbs.....	0 1 0
	do do do when prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured.....	do	0 2 0
	do Barley.....	do	0 2 0
	do do Pearl and Scotch.....	do	0 5 0
	do Maize.....	do	0 0 6
	do Malt.....	Per bushel.....	0 3 0
	do Rice.....	Per 100 lbs.....	0 6 0
	Jams.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Jellies.....	Per lb. or pint	0 0 2
	Maccaroni.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Ma'zena.....	do	0 0 2
	Molasses (except unrefined Molasses).....	do	0 0 3
	* Nuts (except Cocoanuts).....	do	0 0 2
	Oatmeal.....	Per 100 lbs.....	0 2 0
	Onions.....	Per ton.....	1 0 0
	Paddy.....	Per 100 lbs.....	0 2 0
	Potatoes.....	Per ton.....	0 10 0
	Sugar.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	do Candy.....	do	0 0 3
	Vegetables—Dried or Preserved.....	Per pint or lb.	0 0 2
	do Salted, Dried, or Preserved in brine.....	Per cwt.....	0 5 2
	Vermicelli.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0
23	Aërated or Mineral Waters.....	Ad valorem.....	10 per cent.
	Ale, Porter, Spruce and other Beer, Cider and Perry.....	For 6 reputed quart or for 12 reputed pint bottles.	0 0
	do do do in wood or in bottles containing an Imperial quart or pint respectively.....	Per gallon.....	0 0 0
	Coffee.....	Per lb.....	0 0 3
	Chicory.....	do	0 0 2
	Cider and Perry (see Ale).		
	Cocoa and Chocolate.....	do	0 0 3
	Hops.....	do	0 0 6
	Mustard.....	do	0 0 2
	Pickles.....	Per dozen.....	2 2 9
	{ quarts.....	do	0 1 0
	{ pints.....	do	0 1 0
	{ ½-pints and smaller sizes.....	do	0 1 0
	Perfumery.....	Ad valorem.....	10 per cent.
	Salt (except Rock Salt).....	Per ton.....	1 0 0
	Spices, Ground.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Spirits or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.....	Per gallon.....	0 10 0
	Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascer- tained by Sykes' hydrometer (including all Alcohol diluted or un- diluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavoring or other sub- stance, whether of natural or artificial origin).....	do	0 10 0
	Spirits—Perfumed.....	do	1 0 0

* See also Exemption List.

TARIFFS of the Australasian Colonies—VICTORIA—Continued.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
23	Tobacco (except Sheepwash, including Tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some Officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption) :—		
	Manufactured.....	Per lb.....	0 2 0
	Unmanufactured.....	do	0 1 0
	Cigars.....	do	0 5 0
	Snuff.....	do	0 2 0
	Vinegar, not being Acetic Acid or Crude Vinegar, Aromatic or Raspberry.....	Per gallon.....	0 0 6
	do Other.....	do	0 8 0
24	Candles.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Combs.....	Ad valorem.....	10 per cent.
	Glue.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Grease—Antifricition.....	Ad valorem.....	10 per cent.
	Hair, Curled.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Leather :—		
	Calf and Kid.....	Ad valorem.....	7½ per cent.
	Patent and Colored Fancy Leathers.....	do	10 per cent.
	All other Leathers (except Crust or Rough-tanned Hogskins, Calf and Goat and Shumach-tanned Sheep).....	do	20 per cent.
	Out into shapes, including Elastic-side Uppers and Wellington Legs, Clogs, and Patterns.....	do	do
	Leatherware or Articles made up of Leather, or any manufacture of which Leather is the most valuable part, including Whips of any description, and Trunks and Portmanteaus.....	do	25 per cent.
	Stearine.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Soap—Perfumed and Toilet.....	do	0 0 4
	do Other.....	do	0 0 2
25	Blue.....	do	0 0 2
	Corks—Cu.....	do	0 0 4
	Paper—Note, Letter, Writing, Fancy and Blotting, with cut edges.....	do	0 0 2
	do Uncut—Blotting, Surface, Drawing, and other Papers (except Printing and Writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill, Paperhangings, Cardboard, and Mill-board).....	Per cwt.....	0 4 0
	do Bags.....	do	0 10 0
	Paper and Cardboard Boxes (not containing Goods ordinarily imported therein).....	Ad valorem.....	25 per cent.
	Seeds—Canary.....	do	10 per cent.
	Starch.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Timber—Dressed or planed.....	Per 100 sup. ft.	0 1 6
	do Hardwood, undressed (except undressed logs of any length of the size of 9 inches square or larger).....	do	0 1 0
	do Laths.....	Per 100f.....	0 1 0
	do Shingles.....	do	0 0 9
	do Palings.....	Per 100.....	0 0 9
	do Rough Spokes and Felloes (except Hickory) and Sawm Pickets.....	do	0 0 6
	Varnish, including Lithographic.....	Per gallon.....	0 2 0
	Wickerware.....	Ad valorem.....	25 per cent.
	Woodenware, including Bellows, Picture Frames, and Wooden Hames, Turnery (except Billiard Balls in the rough), Staves shaped or dressed, and Casks, and finished Timber not otherwise enumerated (except Artists' Materials, Engravers' Boxwood, Shafts and Poles in the rough, Ash Oars, Gilt Mouldings, and Beadings used in the manufacture of Picture Frames of Wood or other materials, but not Ornamental Composition Mouldings in the white not gilt).....	do	do
26	Oil and Paste—Furniture.....	do	20 per cent.
	Oils—Mineral, refined, of which the point of ignition is above 80° Fahr., Colza and Olive, in bulk.....	Per gallon.....	0 0 6

TARIFF of the Australian Colonies—VICTORIA—Continued.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
26	Oils, including Castor or Cod Liver when refined or for Medicinal purposes, in bottles of a quart or less than a quart.....	quarts..... pints..... ½-pints and smaller sizes.....	Per dozen..... do do do
			0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6
28	Coal and Charcoal, Ground*.....		Ad valorem.....
29	Brownware and Tiles..... Chinaware and Porcelain (except Photographic and Telegraphic Materials)..... Earthenware (except Photographic and Telegraphic Materials)..... Glass or Stone Bottles containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of Spirits (not perfumed), Wine, Ale, Porter, or other Beer, and Bottles containing Aerated or Mineral Waters..... Bottles containing Pickles..... Glassware (except Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses, and Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, and Photographic and Telegraphic Materials):— Glass Bottles for Aerated Waters and Medicines..... Chimneys, Shades, and Globes, and all other Glassware not being cut, engraved, etched, or ground..... Glass Shades and Globes, and other Glassware, cut, engraved, etched, or ground.....		20 per cent. do Per cubic foot.. do ... Per dozen..... do Per cubic foot.. do ... do ... do ...
			0 2 6 0 1 4 0 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 6 0 1 0 0 2 6
	Marble and Stone—Wrought (except Slate Slabs not wholly manufactured, Lithographic Stones, and Stones for milling and grinding purposes).....		Ad valorem.....
31	Gold Leaf..... do Plate of..... Jewellery (except Cameos and Precious Stones unset), viz :— Rings of Gold, finished or unfinished, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein..... All other Jewellery of Gold, unfinished, mounted, or in parts, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein, not otherwise specified..... Chains of Gold, unfinished (except Machine-made Chains for Fringes)..... All other Jewellery, whether manufactured wholly or in part, not otherwise enumerated.....		20 per cent. 10 per cent. Per oz. troy.... Per dwt. troy.. do do Ad valorem..... do
			0 8 0 0 4 6 0 3 0 0 1 0 20 per cent. 10 per cent.
	Silver Leaf..... do Plate of.....		Per oz. troy.... Ad valorem.....
32	Copperware, not otherwise enumerated..... Lead—Sheet and Piping..... Metals, Manufactures of (excepting Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough, and Patent Roller Bushes for Block Making), as under, viz :— Air Gratings, Ash Pans, Axle Blocks, Axle Boxes, Barrow, Wheels, Bedsteads, Bells, Bench Screws, Bill Files, Blacksmiths' Tongs, Blank Nuts, Boathooks; Boilers and Furnaces, Copper; Bolts and Nuts, Iron; Bolt Ends, Iron; Bolt Rings; Bottle Jacks, Lifting; Braces, Wrought-iron; Branch Pipes, Copper and Brass; Brass Cocks, Valves, and Whistles; Brass Mountings and Fittings, Brazed Copper Pipes, Brazed Wrought-iron Pipes, Cake Rollers, Camp Ovens and Three-leg Pots; Cast-iron of all sorts, moulded; Cast-iron Cylinders, Cast-steel Drills; Cisterns, Wrought-iron; Coal Scoops and Scuttles; Condensers for Gasworks, Salt Water, and Steam Engines; Contractors' forgings; Cork Drawers, Wire and Steel; Crowbars; Crucibles, Black Lead; Dampers and Frames, Distilling Apparatus, Door Knockers, Door Porters, Door Scrapers, Drain Grates and Frames, Drain Gratings, Dumb Bells, Eccentrics for Buggies, Engine Castings, Engineers' Forgings, Fenders, Fire Dogs, Fire Guards; Fittings for Pumps, Engines, and Machinery Flower Stands, Forge Backs, Furnaces Doors and Frames; Furnace Pans, Galvanized; Galvanized and Black Spouting and		25 per cent. Per cwt..... Per cwt.....
			0 2 0 0 2 6

TARIFFS of the Australasian Colonies—VICTORIA—Continued.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.
32	Metals, Manufactures of—Continued.		£ s. d.
	Guttering, Galvanized Buckets and Tubs, Garden Beels, Garden Rollers, Garden Seats, Gasaliers and Chandeliers, all kinds of finished work for Gas Fittings, Gas Stoves, Gas Tongs; Girders, Iron; Grates, Gridirons, Grindstone Spindles; Gunmetal Steam Engine Fittings, Moulded; Gutters and Piping; Hammers, Napping, Quartz, and Spalling; Hasps and Staples; Hat and Coat Hooks, Cast-iron; Hat Stands, Hay Rakes; Hinges, T; Holdfasts, Hook and Eye Hinges, Horse-power Gear, Horse Rakes, Horse Shoes, Hydraulic Mains, Iron Brackets, Iron Kettle Ears; Iron-work for Waggons, Carriages, Carts, and Buggies; Japanned and Lacquered Ware; Kettles and Preserving Pans, Copper and Brass; Kitchen Ranges, Ladles, Lamp Posts, Leadeware; Letters and Figures, Wrought-iron or Steel; Levers, Forged; Links, Connecting or Split; Lifts, Warehouse; Manger Rings, Mangles, Marine Engine Cranks and Pillars, Maul Rings, Meat Hooks, Monkey for Pile Driving, Ornamental Gratings, Oven Doors and Frames Painted and Brass Cases for Engines; Pepper, Malt, Bean and Oat Mills; Picks and Mattocks; Pipes, Wrought-iron (except welded); Plyers, Portable Forges, Pulley Blocks, Pump, Quarry Mauls and Picks, Quoits, Railway Chairs, Range Cocks, Rings and Starts; Rivets, Iron; Rods, Connecting; Sack Trucks; Safes and Boxes, Iron; Sash Weights; Shafting, Bright Wrought-iron; Sluice Valves, Iron; Soldering Irons, Springs and Scrolls (Cart, Carriage and Buggy); Stands, Iron; Stationary or Portable Engines or parts of them, Stench Traps; Tinnedware and Ironware, Stamped; Tinware, Troughs, Truck Wheels; Tne Irons, Cast and Water; Union Joints; Washers, Black and Galvanized; Wedges; Wheelbarrows, Wrought-iron; Wheels, Wrought-iron; Winches, Wire Netting, Wirework; Zincware, including Perforated Zinc	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Metal Ware, Plated and Mixed (except Door Handles, Locks, Shaft Tips, Stump and Finger Joints, and Slot Irons used in Carriage Building, Harness Mountings and Plated Hames)	do	20 per cent.
	Nails—Iron (except for Trunks and Grindery)	Per cwt.....	0 3 0
	do Horseshoe.....	do	0 12 0
	Pipes—Cast-iron—Flanged, Spigot, and Faucet, Knees and Elbows.	Per ton.....	2 0 0
33	Live Stock :—		
	Cows, Oxen, Heifers, Bulls, Steers, Calves over six months old (except Working Bullocks in teams)	Each.....	0 5 0
	Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts and Fillies not in saddle or harness.	do	0 5 0
	Sheep, whether Rams, Ewes, Wethers or Lambs	do	0 0 6
	Pigs	do	0 2 0
35	Blacking	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
	Brushware (except Artists' Brushes)	do	25 per cent.
	Oilmen's Stores (except Essential Oils and Essences not containing Alcohol) packed in bottles, jars, canisters or vessels not exceeding one reputed quart in size	do	20 per cent.
	do not otherwise enumerated (except Isinglass, uncut)	do	10 per cent.
	Types—Brass, Typeholders, Ornamental Rolls and Line Fillets, for Bookbinders	do	do

TARIFF of the Australasian Colonies--VICTORIA--Concluded.

Exemptions.

The undermentioned articles shall be exempt from duties of Customs on importation into Victoria by land or sea, namely:—All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of apparel, or of boots and shoes, or of hats, or of saddlery, or of umbrellas, or of parasols, or of sunshades; and all surgical instruments or appliances, provided that such minor articles or surgical instruments or appliances are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the *Government Gazette*; all packages second-hand in which ships' stores have been imported; all packages in which goods are ordinarily imported not otherwise enumerated; ships' fittings; passengers' baggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage; and second-hand furniture accompanying any passenger which has been in such passenger's own use up to fifty pounds in value, and which is not imported for sale; ground animal charcoal; all carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the officers of Customs nearest the place where such carriage or other vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner may by any order from time to time approve; works of art; fresh olives and candle nuts; and, from the thirtieth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, until the thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and eighty, inclusive, agricultural instruments known as reapers and binders.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.
	Timber known as Redgum (on and after 1st September, 1880)	Per 100 sup. ft.	£ s. d. 0 10 0
	Scrap Iron (on and after 15th November, 1877)	Per ton	3 0 0

TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.		
			£	s.	d.
8	Powder—Blasting.....	Per lb.....	0	0	1
	do Sporting.....	do.....	0	0	3
	Shot.....	Per cwt.....	0	5	0
12	Cement.....	Per barrel.....	0	2	0
	Doors.....	Each.....	0	1	0
	Sashes.....	do.....	0	1	0
	Shutters.....	do.....	0	1	0
14	Alkali—Soda Crystals.....	Per ton.....	1	0	0
	Opium (including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium or with any preparation or solution thereof or steeped therein).....	Per lb.....	0	10	0
	Paints.....	Per ton.....	2	0	0
	Sarsaparilla—If containing not more than 25 per centum of proof spirits.....	Per liquid gal.....	0	4	0
	Spirits—Methylated.....	Per gallon.....	0	2	0
	Turpentine.....	do.....	0	1	0
20	Bags and Sacks.....	Per dozen.....	0	1	0
	do Gunny.....	do.....	0	0	6
	do Woolpacks.....	Each.....	0	0	5
	Cordage and Rope.....	Per ton.....	2	0	0
21	Bacon and Hams.....	Per lb.....	0	0	2
	Cheese.....	do.....	0	0	2
	Fish—Dried, Preserved, or Salted.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Hams and Bacon.....	do.....	0	0	2
22	Biscuits.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Comfits.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Confectionery.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Dates.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Flour—Corn.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Fruits—Bottled, quarts.....	Per dozen.....	0	2	0
	do do pints and smaller quantities.....	do.....	0	1	0
	do Dried.....	Per lb.....	0	0	2
	Grain—Malt.....	Per bushel.....	0	0	6
	do Rice.....	Per ton.....	3	0	0
	Jams and Jellies.....	Per lb.....	0	0	1
	Maizena.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Molasses and Treacle.....	Per cwt.....	0	3	4
	Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts).....	Per lb.....	0	0	1
	Preserves.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Sago.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Succades.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Sugar—Raw.....	Per cwt.....	0	5	0
	“ Refined.....	do.....	0	6	6
23	Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer—in wood or jar.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	6
	do do do in bottle.....	do.....	0	0	9
	Chicory.....	Per lb.....	0	0	3
	Cocoa and Chocolate.....	do.....	0	0	3
	Coffee.....	do.....	0	0	3
	Ginger.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Hops.....	do.....	0	0	3
	Mustard.....	do.....	0	0	1
	Pepper.....	do.....	0	0	2
	Pickles (see Oilmen's Stores, Order 35).....	do.....	0	0	2
	Salt.....	Per ton.....	1	0	0
	Saltpetre.....	do.....	1	0	0
	Spices.....	Per lb.....	0	0	3
	Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the colony the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer.....	The proof gal.....	0	12	0

* Prior to 11th December, 1879, 10s.

TARIFF of New South Wales—Import Duties—*Concluded.*

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.		
			£	s.	d.
23	Spirits—On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the colony the strength of which <i>cannot</i> be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer.....	The liquid gal.	0	12	0*
	Tea.....	Per lb.	0	0	3
	Tobacco—Manufactured.....	do	0	2	0
	do Unmanufactured.....	do	0	1	0
	do Sheepwash.....	do	0	0	3
	do Cigars.....	do	0	5	0
	do Snuff.....	do	0	2	0
	Vinegar.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	6
	Wines—Sparkling.....	do	0	10	0
	do Other kinds.....	do	0	5	0†
24	Candles.....	Per lb.....	0	0	1†
25	Blue.....	do	0	0	1
	Paper—Writing and Fancy.....	do	0	1	0
	do Brown and Wrapping	Per cwt.....	0	3	4
	Starch.....	Per lb.....	0	0	1
	Timber—Dressed.....	Per 100 ft. sup.	0	2	0
	do Rough and Undressed.....	do	0	1	0
	Varnish	Per gallon.....	0	2	0
26	Oils, except Animal, Black, Coconut and Sperm.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	6
32	Iron—Galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated.....	Per ton.....	2	0	0
	do do Manufactures.....	Per cwt.....	0	3	0
	do Wire.....	Per ton.....	1	0	0
	Nails.....	do	2	0	0
35	Oilmen's Stores—Sauces and Pickles, quarts	Per dozen.....	0	1	0
	do do do pints and smaller quantities	do	0	0	6

* Prior to 11th December, 1879, 10s.
December, 1879, 4s.

† Prior to 11th December, 1879, 6s.

‡ Prior to 11th

Exemptions.

All goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's service exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.

All Wine imported into the Colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond, for the use of Military or Naval Officers serving on full pay in the said colony or the adjoining seas, is exempted from duty.

EXCISE.

Spirits made or distilled within the colony from Sugar which has paid Customs duty.....	the gallon	£	s.	d.
Spirits made or distilled within the colony wholly or in any proportion exceeding ten per cent. of the whole from materials which are not subject to any duty of Customs	do	0	10	0

EXPORT DUTIES.

Prior to 1st October, 1879, there was an export duty on gold of 1s. 6d. per oz. troy. This was abolished, however, on the date named.

TARIFF OF QUEENSLAND.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.		
			£	s.	d.
8	Gunpowder	Per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Shot	Per cwt	0	2	0
11	Boats	Per ft. over all	0	2	6
12	Cement	Per barrel	0	2	0
	Doors	Each	0	2	6
	Sashes	Per pair	0	2	6
14	Acids	Per cwt	0	4	0
	Alkali—Soda, Soda Crystals	do	0	1	0
	Lead—White and Red	do	0	2	0
	Opium	Per lb.	1	0	0
	Paints (wet and dry)	Per cwt	0	2	0
	Sarsaparilla (<i>containing</i> more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer)	Per gallon	0	10	0
	Sarsaparilla (<i>not containing</i> more than 25 per cent. of alcohol)	do	0	4	0
14	Spirits—Methylated	do	0	5	0
	Turpentine	do	0	0	6
20	Cordage and Rope	Per cwt	0	4	0
	Twine	Per reputed lb.	0	0	1
21	Bacon and Hams	Per lb.	0	0	2
	Butter	Per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Cheese	Per lb.	0	0	2
	Fish—Pickled and Salted, in casks	Per cwt	0	5	0
	do Dried	do	0	5	0
	do Preserved	Per dozen reputed lbs.	0	2	0
	Hams and Bacon	Per lb.	0	0	2
	Honey	Per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Meat and Fish—Preserved (not salted)	Per dozen reputed lbs.	0	2	0
22	Arrowroot	Per lb.	0	0	1
	Biscuits	Per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Confectionery and Succades	do	0	0	2
	Flour—Corn	do	0	0	1
	Fruits (bottled, or in tins or jars)	Per dozen reputed pts. or lbs.	0	1	0
	do Dried	do	0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse—Barley, Maize, Malt, Oats and Wheat	Per bushel	0	0	6
	do Rice	Per lb.	0	0	1
	Jams and Jellies	Per dozen reputed lbs.	0	1	0
	Macaroni	Per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Maizemeal	do	0	0	1
	Maizena and Cornflour	Per lb.	0	0	1
	Molasses	Per cwt	0	3	4
	Nuts (all sorts, except Cocoanuts)	Per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Oatmeal	Per ton	2	0	0
	Onions	do	0	10	0
	Potatoes	do	0	10	0
	Sago	Per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Sugar—Raw	Per cwt	0	5	0
	do Refined	do	0	6	8
	Tapioca	Per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Vermicelli	do	0	0	1
23	Ale, Beer, and Porter, in wood	Per gallon	0	0	9
	do do six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles	do	0	1	0
	Chicory	Per lb.	0	0	4
	Cider and Perry, in wood	Per gallon	0	0	9
	do do six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles	do	0	1	0

TARIFF of Queensland—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.		
			£	s.	d.
23	Cocoa—Raw.....	Per lb.....	0	0	2
	do and Chocolate.....	do	0	0	4
	Coffee—Raw.....	do	0	0	4
	do Roasted.....	do	0	0	6
	Ginger.....	Per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Hops.....	Per lb.....	0	0	2
	Mustard.....	Per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Pepper.....	do	0	0	2
	Pickles and Sauces.....	Per dozen reputed pts. or lbs.....	0	1	0
	Saltpetre.....	Per cwt.....	0	4	0
	Spices.....	Per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Spirits—Brandy, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof.....	Per gallon.....	0	12	0
	Spirits or Strong Waters, excepting Brandy, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.....	Per gallon.....	0	10	0
	Spirits, Cordials or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Syke's hydrometer.....	do	0	10	0
	Tobacco.....	Per lb.....	0	2	6
	do Cigars.....	do	0	5	0
	do Snuff.....	do	0	2	6
	Vinegar, in Wood.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	9
	do twelve reputed pints or six reputed quart bottles.....	.....	0	1	0
	Wine, containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, for every gallon in proportion to strength.....	Per gallon.....	0	10	0
	Wine, not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.....	do	0	6	0
24	Candles.....	Per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Glue.....	do	0	0	2
	Leather.....	do	0	0	2
25	Soap (not including Toilet Soap).....	Per cwt.....	0	5	0
	Blue.....	Per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Bran and Pollard.....	Per bushel.....	0	0	2
	Hay and Chaff.....	Per ton.....	0	10	0
	Starch.....	Per reputed lb.	0	0	1
26	Castor and other Oils (in bulk).....	Per gallon.....	0	0	6
	do Oil (in bottle).....	Per dozen reputed pints or lbs.....	0	1	0
	Salad Oil.....	do	0	1	0
28	Coals.....	Per ton.....	0	1	6
32	Iron Castings, for building purposes.....	Per cwt.....	0	2	0
	do Galvanized or Corrugated.....	do	0	2	0
	do Tanks.....	Each.....	0	8	0
	do Wire.....	Per cwt.....	0	2	0
	Nails and Screws.....	do	0	2	0

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Upon all Goods imported into the colony other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedule or in the following list of exemptions....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
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TARIFF of Queensland—*Concluded.*

EXEMPTIONS.

Order.	Articles.
1	Books (Printed) and Newspapers.
9	Machinery for Manufacturing, Sawing and Sewing, Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral purposes. Steam Engines and Boilers.
11	Anchors and Chain Cables over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter.
14	Manure.
22	Flour—Wheaten. Fruit—Green. Garden produce.
23	Salt.
25	Flax, New Zealand.
27	Mining Machinery.
31	Gold and Silver, unmanufactured. Specie—Gold, Silver and Copper.
32	Copper—Sheet. Iron Ore, plain Sheet (not including Galvanized), Pig, Bar, Rod, Scrap and Hoop, Boiler Plates. Lead—Sheet and Pig. Muntz Metal. Quicksilver. Steel—Unwrought. Tin—Plates and Block. Zinc.
33	Live Animals.
34	Bulbs, Trees, Shrubs and Garden Seeds.
35	Naval and Military Stores, Stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, and Wines and Spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for Naval and Military Officers employed on actual naval or military service and on full pay.
36	Antique Curiosities and Specimens of Natural History. Passengers' Cabin Furniture and Baggage, and Passengers' Personal Effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which are imported with and by passengers <i>bond fide</i> for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale.

EXCISE.

Spirits distilled within the colony from Sugar-cane, a duty of two-thirds of the duties which are payable upon Spirits of a like description imported into the colony.

TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
1	Cards—Playing.....	Per doz packs.	0 3 0
	Stationery—Manufactured (including Account Books, Printed Cheques and Forms, Bill-heads, or other Printed or Ruled Paper).....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
2	Musical Instruments.....	do	do
4	Mouldings—Gilt	do	do
	Pipes—Tobacco.....	do	do
	Turnery and Carved Wood.....	do	do
5	Toys.....	do	do
6	Clocks.....	do	do
	Watches.....	do	do
8	Ammunition.....	do	do
	Arms.....	do	do
	Powder—Sporting (except in casks).....	Per lb.	0 0 3
	Shot.....	Per cwt.....	0 2 6
9	Agricultural Implements, as follow :—Chaffcutters, Corncrushers, Grain Sowers, Horse-powers, Mowing Machines, Reaping Machines, Scarifiers, Horse Rakes, Ploughs (single, double, and triple), Harrows, Moulding Boards, and Ploughshares.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
	Boilers for Steam Engines and Steam purposes.....	do	do
	Cutlery.....	do	10 per cent.
	Engines not exceeding 60 horse-power.....	do	5 per cent.
	Pumps (Iron and Brass) exceeding 3-inch bore.....	do	do
10	Carriages, Carts, and Waggon, and Vehicles of every description.....	do	10 per cent.
	Saddlery and Harness (made up).....	do	do
	Wheels.....	do	do
	Whips.....	do	do
12	Architraves, Skirtings, Mouldings.....	Per 100 ft. lin.	0 1 6
	Bricks (except Fire and Bath).....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Cement.....	Per barrel	0 2 0
	Cornices.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Doors and Frames.....	Each	0 2 6
	Mouldings.....	Per 100 ft. lin.	0 1 6
	Plaster of Paris.....	Per barrel	0 2 0
	Sashes.....	Per pair	0 2 6
	Skirtings.....	Per 100 ft. lin.	0 1 6
13	Furniture.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Lamps.....	do	do
14	Alkali—Soda (except Caustic and Silicate).....	Per ton.....	1 0 0
	Chemicals (except Bluestone and Sulphuric Acid).....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Druggists' Ware.....	do	do
	Drugs (except Gum Arabic).....	do	do
	Essences (not being spirituous compounds).....	do	do
	Medicines—Patent.....	do	do
	Naphtha.....	Per gallon.....	0 0 6
	Opium.....	Per lb.....	0 10 0
	Paints.....	Per cwt.....	0 2 0
	Sarsaparilla, if not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit.....	Per liquid gall.	0 4 0
	Spirits—Methylated.....	do	0 0 3
	Turpentine.....	do	0 0 6
	Varnish.....	do	0 0 6
15	Blankets.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Carpeting.....	do	do
	Cloths in the piece, all kinds.....	do	5 per cent.
	Rugs.....	do	10 per cent.
	do Hearth.....	do	do
	Tweeds in the piece, all kinds.....	do	5 per cent.
17	Quilts.....	do	10 per cent.
	Towels.....	do	do
18	Brushes.....	do	do
	Combs.....	do	do

TARIFF of South Australia—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
18	Drapery (except Cotton and Linen Piece Goods and Woollem Piece Goods not otherwise enumerated).....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Haberdashery.....	do	do
19	Apparel and Slops (except Moleskin Clothing)	do	do
	Bags—Carpet.....	do	do
	Bonnets.....	do	do
	Boots, Shoes and Goloshes.....	do	do
	Furs.....	do	do
	Gloves.....	do	do
	Hats and Caps.....	do	do
	Hosiery.....	do	do
	Leggings.....	do	do
	Millinery.....	do	do
	Umbrellas and Parasols.....	do	do
	Walking Sticks.....	do	do
20	Bags and Sacks (being new)—Bran, Gunny, Ore.....	Per doz.....	0 0 3
	do do Corn and Flour (three bushels and over).....	do	0 0 6
	do do Woolpacks.....	do	0 0 3
	do do Unenumerated.....	do	0 0 3
	Cordage, Rope and Spunyarn (except Raw Yarn used for manufactures).....	Per cwt.....	0 3 0
	Floor Cloths.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Mats and Matting.....	do	do
	Oilcloth.....	do	do
	Tents and Taraulins.....	do	do
21	Bacon and Hams.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Cheese.....	do	0 0 2
	Fish—Dried, Preserved and Salted (except in brine or other pickle).....	do	0 0 1
	do In pickle or brine.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Hams and Bacon.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Meat—In pickle or brind.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	do Dried, Preserved or Salted.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1
22	Arrowroot.....	do	0 0 1
	Biscuits.....	do	0 0 1
	Confectionery.....	do	0 0 2
	Flour—Corn.....	do	0 0 1
	Fruits (bottled).....	Per doz. reput- ed quarts....	0 2 0
	do do	Per doz. reput- ed pints.....	0 1 0
	do do	(Smaller sizes) per doz.....	0 0 9
	do Dried.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	do Candied.....	do	0 0 2
	Grain and Pulse—Pearl Barley.....	do	0 0 1
	do Peas, Split.....	do	0 0 1
	do Malt.....	Per bushel.....	0 0 6
	do Rice.....	Per cwt.....	0 3 0
	Jams, Jellies and Preserves.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Macaroni.....	do	0 0 2
	Maizena.....	do	0 0 1
	Molasses and Treacle.....	Per cwt.....	0 3 0
	Nuts (except Cocconuts)	Per pint.....	0 0 2
	Pickles and Sauces.....	Per doz. reput- ed quarts....	0 2 0
	do	Per doz. reput- ed pints.....	0 1 0
	do	(Smaller sizes) per doz.....	0 0 9
	Potatoes.....	Per cwt.....	0 0 6
	Sago.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1
	Sugar.....	Per cwt.....	0 3 0
	Tapioca.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1

TARIFF of South Australia—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.		
			£	s.	d.
22	Vegetables—Preserved.....	Per lb.....	0	1	0
	Vermicelli.....	do	0	0	2
23	Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	9
	Chicory.....	Per lb.....	0	0	4
	Chocolate.....	do	0	0	3
	Cider and Perry.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	9
	Cocoa.....	Per lb.....	0	0	3
	Coffee (raw).....	do	0	0	3
	do (roast or ground).....	do	0	0	4
	Cordials (not being spirituous), Syrups.....	Per pint.....	0	0	2
	Hops.....	Per lb.....	0	0	3
	Lime Juice.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	9
	Mustard.....	Per lb.....	0	0	2
	Pepper.....	do	0	0	2
	Perfumery.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Salt (except Rock Salt).....	Per ton.....	1	0	0
	Saltpetre.....	do	1	0	0
	Spices.....	Per lb.....	0	0	2
	Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whisky, Geneva, or Strong Waters of any kind or strength, including Spirituous Compounds, Bitters, Cordials, or Strong Waters sweetened or mixed with any article not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer; and so on in proportion to any greater strength than the strength of proof.....	Per gallon.....	0	10	0
	do of Wine, containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit, in proportion to strength.....	do	0	10	0
	Tea.....	Per lb.....	0	0	3
	Tobacco, Manufactured.....	do	0	2	0
	do Unmanufactured.....	do	0	0	9
	do Destroyed for Sheepwash.....	do	0	0	3
	do Cigars.....	do	0	5	0
	do Snuff.....	do	0	5	0
	Tobacconists' Ware.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Vinegar.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	9
	Wine—Sparkling.....	do	0	6	0
	do Other.....	do	0	4	0
24	Candles.....	Per lb.....	0	0	1
	Glue.....	do	0	0	1
	Leather (except Patent and Enamelled, and Kid, Hogskins, Levant, Morocco, Roans, Satins and Skivers).....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Leather Bags.....	do	do		
	do Boot Uppers.....	do	do		
	do Portmanteaus.....	do	do		
	Soap.....	Per ton.....	1	0	0
	do Scented and Faucy.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
25	Basketware and Wickerware.....	do	do		
	Blue.....	Per lb.....	0	0	1
	Paper Bags.....	Per cwt.....	0	3	4
	do Wrapping (Brown and Whity-brown).....	do	0	3	4
	Paperhangings.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Starch.....	Per lb.....	0	0	1
	Timber—Laths.....	Per 1,000.....	0	1	0
	Timber—Palings.....	Per 100.....	0	0	6
	do Shingles.....	Per 1,000.....	0	0	6
	Wood—Battens, Deals and Planks, Quarterings, Spars.....	Per 40 cub. feet.....	0	2	6
	do Boards, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., rough or planed, tongued and grooved.....	Per 100 sup. ft.....	0	1	6
	Woodware (including Bellows, Picture Frames, and Washing Machines).....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Kerosene Oil.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	3
26	Salad Oil.....	Per dozen re-puted quarts.....	0	2	0
	do	Per dozen re-puted pints.....	0	1	0

TARIFF of South Australia—Import Duties—*Concluded.*

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
26	Salad Oil..... (smaller sizes)	Per dozen.....	0 0 9
	Other Oils (except Cod and Whale).....	Per gallon.....	0 0 6
	Earthenware, Brownware and China.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
29	Glass.....	do	do
	Glass Bottles (except ordinary Wine, Beer, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Bottles and Syphons).....	do	do
	Glassware.....	do	do
	Looking Glasses.....	do	do
	Mantelpieces.....	do	do
	Marble.....	do	do
	Slate (wrought).....	do	do
	Stone.....	do	do
	Tiles.....	do	do
	Jewellery.....	do	do
31	Plate.....	do	do
	Bedsteads—Iron.....	do	do
32	Brass Castings.....	do	5 per cent.
	Fenders.....	do	10 per cent.
	Fireirons.....	do	do
	Forged Work used in the manufacture of steam engines.....	do	5 per cent.
	Grates.....	do	10 per cent.
	Iron Castings.....	do	5 per cent.
	do Corrugated.....	Per ton.....	1 10 0
	do Fencing.....	do	1 10 0
	do Galvanized (including Galvanized Iron Wire).....	do	1 10 0
	do do Manufactures.....	Per cwt.....	0 3 0
	do Gates.....	Per ton.....	1 10 0
	do Girders.....	do	1 0 0
	do Pipes.....	do	1 10 0
	do Posts.....	do	1 10 0
	do Wire.....	do	1 0 0
	do Wrought.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
	Japannedware.....	do	10 per cent.
	Lead (Pipe and Sheet).....	Per cwt.....	0 2 6
	Nails and Screws.....	do	0 2 0
	Ovens.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Plated Goods.....	do	do
	Safes.....	do	do
	Stoves.....	do	do
	Tinware.....	do	do
	Brushware.....	do	do
35	Fancy Goods.....	do	do

NOTE.—In all cases where duty is charged at per gallon, one dozen reputed quart bottles will be taken as two gallons, and one dozen reputed pint bottles as one gallon.

TARIFF OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.		
			£	s.	d.
3	Pictures, Prints, and Statuary.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
8	Fuses.....	do	do	do	
	Powder—Blasting	do	do	do	
9	Agricultural Implements, viz. :—				
	Ploughs, Harrows, Hay Rakes, Clod Crushers, Rollers, Horse Hoes, Drills and Sacrifiers.....	do	do	do	
	Anvils—Blacksmiths'	do	do	do	
	Bellows do	do	do	do	
	Engines—Fire	do	do	do	
	Forges.....	do	do	do	
	Forge Backs.....	do	do	do	
	Machinery for :—				
	Agricultural purposes.....	do	do	do	
	Boring.....	do	do	do	
	Brick and Tile Making.....	do	do	do	
	Planing.....	do	do	do	
	Punching.....	do	do	do	
	Sawing	do	do	do	
	Turning	do	do	do	
	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.....	do	do	do	
	Mills and Looms.....	do	do	do	
	Printing.....	do	do	do	
	Steam Vessels.....	do	do	do	
	Machine Saws.....	do	do	do	
	Preserving or Boiling-down Meat or Fish.....	do	do	do	
	Sugar Manufacture.....	do	do	do	
	Stone Breaking.....	do	do	do	
	Pumps and Metal Piping, Hose, and other apparatus for raising or distributing water	do	do	do	
	Steam Engines, and parts of.....	do	do	do	
	Weigh Bridges for Carts.....	do	do	do	
11	11 Anchors.....	do	do	do	
	Boats.....	do	do	do	
12	12 Chain Cables, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter and over.....	do	do	do	
14	14 Bricks—Fire	do	do	do	
	Alkali.....	do	do	do	
	do Soda, Crystal.....	Per ton	1	0 0	
	Disinfectants.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Manure.....	do	do	do	
20	20 Bags and Sacks (including Woolpacks).....	do	do	do	
	Engine Packing	do	do	do	
	Felt Sheathing.....	do	do	do	
	Oakum.....	do	do	do	
21	21 Bacon and Hams.....	Per lb.....	0	0 3	
	Beef—Preserved	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	do Salt	do	do	do	
	Butter.....	Per lb.....	0	0 2	
	Cheese.....	do	0	0 3	
	Hams and Bacon	do	0	0 3	
	Mutton—Preserved	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Pork—Salt.....	do	do	do	
	Tongues.....	Per lb.....	0	0 3	
22	22 Confectionery.....	do	0	0 4	
	Flour and Meal.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Fruit—Dried, except Dates	Per lb.....	0	0 3	
	Grain and Pulse :—				
	Corn and other Grain (not including Rice).....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Malt.....	Per bushel.....	0	2 0	
	Rice.....	Per cwt.....	0	1 0	
	Molasses and Treacle.....	do	0	4 0	
	Onions.....	Per ton.....	0	10 0	
	Potatoes	do	0	10 0	
	Sago.....	Per lb.....	0	0 1	

TARIFF of Western Australia—Continued.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.		
			£	s.	d.
22	Sugar.....	Per cwt.....	0	4	0
23	Beer.....	Per gallon.....	0	1	0
	Chicory.....	Per lb.....	0	0	2
	Cider and Perry.....	Per gallon.....	0	1	0
	Cocoa and Chocolate.....	Per lb.....	0	0	2
	Coffee.....	do.....	0	0	2
	Ginger.....	do.....	0	0	3
	Hops.....	do.....	0	0	4
	Pepper.....	do.....	0	0	3
	Salt.....	Per ton.....	0	10	0
	do Rock.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.	
	Spices.....	Per lb.....	0	0	3
	Spirits, Cordials or Strong Waters, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or pertumery only, for each and every Imperial gallon of such spirits, cordials or strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon....	Per gallon.....	0	15	0
	Tea.....	Per lb.....	0	0	4
	Tobacco—Manufactured.....	do.....	0	3	0
	do Unmanufactured.....	do.....	0	1	0
	do For sheepwash.....	do.....	0	0	3
	do Cigars.....	do.....	0	5	0
	do Snuff.....	do.....	0	5	0
	Vinegar.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	6
	Wines.....	do.....	0	4	0
24	Hides.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.	
25	Bran.....	do.....	do		
	Casks.....	do.....	do		
	Pitch and Tar.....	do.....	do		
	Pollard.....	do.....	do		
	Resin.....	do.....	do		
	Staves for Casks.....	do.....	do		
26	Oils—Mineral.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	6
27	Machinery for Quartz Crushing and Mining purposes.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.	
	Iron Wire-cloth for Quartz Crushing Machinery.....	do.....	do		
29	Bottles—Glass.....	do.....	do		
	do Stone.....	do.....	do		
	Drainage Pipes.....	do.....	do		
	Mill Stones.....	do.....	do		
	Tiles.....	do.....	do		
32	Copper—Ore.....	do.....	do		
	do Smelted.....	do.....	do		
	do Sheet.....	do.....	do		
	do Rods.....	do.....	do		
	do Bolts.....	do.....	do		
	do Nails.....	do.....	do		
	Iron—Bar.....	do.....	do		
	do Black Sheet.....	do.....	do		
	do Boiler Plates.....	do.....	do		
	do Bolts.....	do.....	do		
	do Gates.....	do.....	do		
	do Hoop.....	do.....	do		
	do Hurdles.....	do.....	do		
	do Pig.....	do.....	do		
	do Posts for Fencing.....	do.....	do		
	do Rod.....	do.....	do		
	do Tanks.....	do.....	do		
	do Wire and Netting for Fencing.....	do.....	do		
	do do Telegraphic.....	do.....	do		
	do Work for Patent Slips and Docks.....	do.....	do		
	do do Railways and Tramways.....	do.....	do		
	do do Railway Bridges.....	do.....	do		

TARIFF of Western Australia—*Concluded.*

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of
			Duty.
			£ s. d.
32	Metal Sheathing (yellow) and Nails for same.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Pipes—Gas.....	do	do
	Steel—Unworked	do	do
35	Brewery and Distillery Plant.....	do	do
	Closets, Earth and Patent Water	do	do
	Smelting Material.....	do	do
	Printing Presses, Type and Material	do	do
	Rolling Stock for Railways	do	do
	Telegraph Instruments and Insulators	do	do
36	Specimens of Natural History	do	do

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

On all Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise or things imported into the colony and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, and not included in the following list of exemptions	<i>Ad valorem</i>	12½ per cent.
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EXEMPTIONS.

1	Books, printed, not being Account, including Music, Maps and Charts.
2	Musical Instruments, for places of public worship exclusively.
28	Coal and Coke.
	Fuel.
30	Ice.
31	Specie—Gold, Silver and Copper.
33	Live Stock.
34	Plants, Seeds and Bulbs.
36	Personal Baggage of Immigrants.
	Provisions and Stores, Military or Naval, required for H. M. Service.
	Uniforms and Appointments, Military, Naval and Civil, imported by Officers stationed in the colony for their own purposes.

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
1	Stationery, Envelopes, Fancy Paper, and Writing Paper of every description, not otherwise enumerated.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
2	Harmoniums.....	do	do
	Musical Instruments of every description.....	do	do
	Organs and Cabinet Organs.....	do	do
	Pianofortes.....	do	do
3	Photographs.....	do	do
	Pictures of every description.....	do	do
	Statuary.....	do	do
	Works of Arts.....	do	do
4	Mouldings made of Wood.....	do	20 per cent.
5	Toys.....	do	10 per cent.
6	Clocks of every description.....	do	do
	Watches of every description.....	do	12½ per cent.
8	Guns and Fowling Pieces.....	do	10 per cent.
	Gunpowder for blasting purposes.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1
	do all other kinds.....	do	0 0 5
	Pistols.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Shot.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1
9	Agricultural and Horticultural Tools and Instruments:—		
	Agricultural Machinery.....		
	Cart and Carriage Axles, Arms and Boxes.....		
	Chaff-cutters.....		
	Forks.....		
	Hoes.....		
	Rakes.....		
	Shovels.....		
	Spades.....		
	Anvils.....	do	10 per cent.
	Bellows—Blacksmiths'.....	do	do
	Boilers—Cast Iron.....	do	do
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.		
	Cutlery of every description (except Sheep-shears).....	do	do
	Machines—Sewing, of every description.....	do	do
	Machinery of every description not otherwise enumerated.....	do	5 per cent.
	Shears—Sheep.....	do	10 per cent.
	Tools—Boring and Edge, not otherwise enumerated.....	do	do
10	Axles, &c. (see Order 9).		
	Carriages on two Wheels and Springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads.....	Each	5 0 0
	Carriages on four Wheels and Springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads.....	do	10 0 0
	Saddlery and Harness of every description.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Whips and Whipthongs.....	do	do
12	Architraves made of Wood.....	do	20 per cent.
	Bricks—Building.....	do	5 per cent.
	Cements—Mineral.....	Per cwt.....	0 0 9
	Doors made of Wood.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
	Sashes made of Wood.....	do	do
	Skirtings.....	do	do
13	Furniture, manufactured of Wood.....	do	10 per cent.
	Lamps of all kinds.....	do	do
14	Acid—Tartaric.....	Per lb.....	0 0 4
	Alkali—Soda, Carbonate of.....	do	0 0 1
	do do Crystals.....	do	0 0 0½
	Alum.....	do	0 0 0½
	Bluestone.....	do	0 0 0½
	Copperas.....	do	0 0 0½

TARIFF of Tasmania—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
14	Drugs, Druggists' and Apothecaries' Wares and Chemicals of every description, not otherwise charged or otherwise exempted from duty.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Lamp Black.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
	Lead—Red.....	do.....	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
	do White.....	do.....	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
	Matches—Lucifer.....	Per cubic foot.....	0 1 0
	do Wax Vestas.....	do.....	0 3 0
	Medicinal Oils.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Paints of every description.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
	Spirits—Mythylated and other unfit for human consumption, taken as proof.....	Per gallon.....	0 3 0
	And so in proportion for any quantity not less than one-sixth of a gallon.		
	Spirits of Tar.....	do.....	0 0 6
	Sulphur.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
	Turpentine.....	Per gallon.....	0 1 0
	Varnish and Polish of all kinds.....	do.....	0 1 6
15	Blankets.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Carpets and Carpeting of every description.....	do.....	do
	Cloth of every description not otherwise enumerated.....	do.....	do
	Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Wool and Calico, not otherwise enumerated.....	do.....	do
	Rugs—Hearth, of every description.....	do.....	do
	do Woollen.....	do.....	do
	Tweeds of every description.....	do.....	do
16	Silks, Satins and Velvets, of every description.....	do.....	do
17	Figgar and Grey Calicoes.....	do.....	do
	Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Wool and Calico, not otherwise enumerated.....	do.....	do
	Rugs—Cotton.....	do.....	do
	Wadding.....	do.....	do
18	Drapery of every description not otherwise enumerated.....	do.....	do
	Haberdashery of all kinds.....	do.....	do
19	Apparel of all kinds.....	do.....	do
	Boots, shoes and Goshes.....	do.....	do
	Feathers of every description.....	do.....	do
	Fur of every description.....	do.....	do
	Gloves—Kid, of every description, and all other Gloves manufactured from Skins.....	do.....	do
	Hat and Caps of every description.....	do.....	do
	Hoisery of every description.....	do.....	do
	Millinery of all kinds.....	do.....	do
20	Bagging, manufactured from Hemp, Jute and Grey Calicoes.....	do.....	do
	Bags and Sacks—Corn.....	Each.....	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
	do Gunny, and all other Bags manufactured from Hemp, Jute or Cotton.....	do.....	0 0 0 ¹ / ₂
	do Woolpacks.....	do.....	0 0 4
	Cordage and Rope of every description, except Galvanized Iron Wire Rope.....	Per cwt.....	0 1 6
	Matting of every description and manufacture.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Oilcloth, Oil-baize, Linoleum and other similar manufactures.....	do.....	do
	Twine of every description.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1
21	Bacon and Hams.....	do.....	0 0 2
	Beef.....	Per 100 lbs.....	0 1 6
	Butter.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Cheese.....	do.....	0 0 2
	Fish, packed in Tin.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	do Dried.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1
	do Pickled, in barrels or kegs.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Hams and Bacon.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Mutton.....	Per 100 lbs.....	0 1 6
22	Almonds.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2

TARIFF of Tasmania—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		—	£ s. d.	
22	Arrowroot.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2	
	Biscuits of every description.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	
	Confectionery and Ornaments for Confectionery.....	do	do	
	Flour—Wheaten.....	Per 100 lbs	0 1 0	
	do Corn.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	
	Fruits, Dried.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2	
	Grain and Pulse:—			
	Barley.....	Per 100 lbs	0 0 10	
	do Patent.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	
	do Pearl and Scotch.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0½	
	Beans.....	Per 100 lbs.....	0 0 10	
	Maize.....	do	0 0 10	
	Malt.....	Per bushel	0 1 0	
	Oats.....	Per 100 lbs	0 0 10	
	Peas.....	do	0 0 10	
	do Split.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0½	
	Pulse.....	Per 100 lbs	0 0 10	
	Rice.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0½	
	Wheat.....	Per 100 lbs	0 0 10	
	Grain not otherwise enumerated.....	do	0 0 10	
	Groats—Patent.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	
	Liquorice.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2	
	Macaroni.....	do	0 0 2	
	Maizena.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	
	Molasses.....	Per cwt	0 3 6	
	And so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 1 cwt., not being less than 28 lbs.			
	Oatmeal.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0½	
	Preserves.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	
	Sago.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2	
	Sugar Candy.....	do	0 0 1	
	do Crushed.....	do	0 0 1	
	do Loaf.....	do	0 0 1	
	do All other kinds.....	Per cwt	0 6 0	
	And so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 1 cwt., not being less than 28 lbs.			
	Tapioca.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2	
	Vermicelli.....	do	0 0 2	
	Walnuts and other Nuts.....	do	0 0 2	
	23	Ale, Beer and Porter, of all sorts, in wood.....	Per gall.....	0 0 9
		do do do in bottle.....	do	0 1 3
		Six reputed quarts, or 1 dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon.		
		Chicory.....	Per lb.....	0 0 4
		Cider and Perry.....	Per gall.....	0 0 6
Cocoa and Chocolate.....		Per lb.....	0 0 3	
Coffee—Green.....		do	0 0 3	
do Roast or Ground.....		do	0 0 4	
Ginger.....		do	0 0 4	
Hops.....		do	0 0 2	
Mustard.....		do	0 0 2	
Pepper—Black.....		do	0 0 2	
do all other.....		do	0 0 4	
Perfumery and Perfumed Oils.....		<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	
Pickles, in bottle, reputed quarts.....		Per doz.....	0 3 0	
do do do pints.....		do	0 2 0	
Salt.....		Per cwt	0 1 6	
Saltpetre.....		do	0 1 6	
Sauces, in bottle, reputed pints.....		Per doz.....	0 3 0	
do do do half-pints.....		do	0 2 0	
And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen reputed quarts, pints or half-pints.				
Spices of all kinds.....		Per lb.....	0 0 4	
Spirits—Perfumed.....		Per gall.....	0 18 0	

TARIFF of Tasmania—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
23	Spirits—Brandy, Cordials and all other Liquors or Strong Waters, Geneva, Rum or Whiskey.....	Per gall.....	0 12 0
	And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon. All Spirits under proof to pay duty as if proof.		
	Tea.....	Per lb.....	0 0 6
	Tobacco.....	do.....	0 3 0
	do destroyed for Sheepwash.....	do.....	0 0 3
	do Cigars and Cigarettes.....	do.....	0 5 0
	do do destroyed for Sheepwash.....	do.....	0 0 3
	do Snuff.....	do.....	0 5 0
	do do destroyed for Sheepwash.....	do.....	0 0 3
	Vinegar.....	Per gall.....	0 0 6
	Wines, in wood.....	do.....	0 4 0
	do in bottle.....	do.....	0 6 0
	Six reputed quarts, or one dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon.		
24	Candles.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Glue.....	do.....	0 0 1
	Handles—Fork.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Hides and Skins, dressed in any manner.....	do.....	do
	Lard.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Leather, and all Goods manufactured therefrom in whole or in part, not otherwise enumerated.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Soap—Perfumed and Fancy.....	Per lb.....	0 0 3
	do Other.....	do.....	0 0 1
	Suet.....	Per 100 lb.....	0 3 0
	Tallow.....	do.....	0 3 0
25	Basketware or Wickerware, lined or unlined.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Blue.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Bran.....	Per 100 lbs.....	0 0 10
	Buckets and Tubs (? of wood).....	Each.....	0 0 3
	Handles—Axe.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	do Broom.....	do.....	do
	do Mop.....	do.....	do
	do Spade.....	do.....	do
	Paper—Uncut, for manufacturing purposes, without printing thereon.....	do.....	5 per cent.
	do Printed, not being Books, but including Printed Bags.....	do.....	10 per cent.
	do Printing.....	do.....	do
	do Wrapping, of every description, without printing thereon.....	do.....	do
	do Writing.....	do.....	do
	do Bags, without printing thereon.....	do.....	5 per cent.
	do Hangings.....	do.....	10 per cent.
	Meal—Linseed.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0½
	Seeds—Canary, Hemp, Linseed, and Rape.....	do.....	0 0 0½
	Starch.....	do.....	0 0 1
	Timber in Log.....	Per 100 sup. ft.....	0 1 0
	do Sawn, 3 inches and over.....	do.....	0 1 0
	do do under 3 inches.....	do.....	0 2 6
	do Boards, planed, of every description, including tongued and grooved.....	do.....	0 5 0
26	Oils of all kinds (except Fish Oils, Medicinal Oils,* and Perfumed Oils)	Per gallon.....	0 1 0
28	Coals.....	Per ton.....	0 1 0
	Coke.....	do.....	0 1 0
29	Bricks—Bath.....	Per cwt.....	0 0 9
	Chalk.....	do.....	0 0 9
	Chinaware of every description.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Crockeryware of every description.....	do.....	do
	Earthenware Chimney Pots.....	Per cwt.....	0 0 9
	do of every description.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Glass—Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Glass of every description, except Glassware.....	do.....	do

* See Order 14

TARIFF of Tasmania—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
29	Glass and Sand Paper.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Glassware of every description.....	do	do
	Grindstones.....	Per cwt.....	0 0 9
	Millstones.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
	Plaster of Paris.....	Per cwt.....	0 0 9
	Tiles—Flooring.....	do	0 0 9
	do Kiln.....	do	0 0 9
	Whiting.....	do	0 0 9
31	Jewellery of Gold or Silver, whole or part.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	12½ per cent.
	do and Fancy Goods and Trinkets of every description not otherwise enumerated.....	do	do
32	Plate—Gold and Silver, of every description.....	do	do
	Brass.....	do	10 per cent.
	Copper.....	do	do
	Buckets (? Metal).....	Each.....	0 0 3
	Iron—Castings (Rough).....	Per cwt. gross.....	0 1 0
	do Bolts and Nuts.....	Per cwt.....	0 2 6
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.		
	do Fencing.....	do	0 0 9
	do Galvanized, whether Sheet, Piping, Ridge, Caps, or Spouting.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	do Pots.....	do	do
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.		
	Lead—Milled, Sheet or Piping.....	Per cwt.....	0 2 6
	Metals—Mixed.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Nails—Iron, except Screw Nails.....	Per cwt. gross.....	0 2 6
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.		
	Ovens—Camp.....	do	0 2 6
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.		
	Plated Ware.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	12½ per cent.
	Screw Nails.....	do	10 per cent.
	Tubs (? Metal).....	Each.....	0 0 3
	Zinc.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	do Galvanized, whether Sheet, Piping, Ridge, Caps, or Spouting ...	do	do
33	Cattle.....	Per head.....	1 10 0
	Sheep or Lambs.....	do	0 1 6
35	Blacking.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Brooms—Hair, and all other Brooms.....	do	do
	Grindery of all kinds.....	do	do
	Hardware of every description, Mixed Metals, Brass, Copper, or other Metals.....	do	do
	Holloware of Iron only.....	do	do
	Oilmen's Stores of all kinds, except Pickles, Sauces, and Oils.....	do	do
DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.			
	All goods not enumerated in the foregoing Schedule, or in the following List of Exemptions.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Goods sent to other places, with the sanction of proper Officer of Customs, for repairs or renovation, on return to pay duty on cost of such repair or renovation.....	do	do

TARIFF of Tasmania—Continued.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed. Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets. Maps and Charts. Music—Printed. Newspapers. Scale Boards and School Slates. Slate Pencils.	20	Felt for Sheathing. Hair Cloth for Hopkilns. Oakum and Junk. Sail Canvas.
2	Bells, Harmoniums, and Organs, specially imported for Churches or for Chapels.	22	Fruit—Green. Grapes. Lemons. Nuts, Cocoa. Oranges. Pine Apples. Vegetables of every description.
6	Clocks, specially imported for Churches or Chapels.	23	Lime Juice. Wines and Spirits for the use of Her Majesty's military officers, serving on full pay in this colony, under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time cause to be published in the <i>Gazette</i> .
9	Compasses—Ships'. Mould Boards. Moulds—Share. Traction Engines and their Carriages.	24	Bone Dust. Bones. Bristles—Unmanufactured. Flock—Woollen. Hair—Unmanufactured. Hides and Skins of every description, raw and unmanufactured. Whalebone, Whalefins, from the Whale Fisheries.
10	Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Naves and Felloes.	25	Bark. Board—Mill and Paste. do Uncut Card. Boxes and Cases—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce.
11	Anchor—Ships'. Boat Oars. Boats. Cables—Chain, of every description. Dead-eyes and Rings for shipping purposes. Dead-lights, for shipping purposes. Lamps—Ships' Signal. do do Binnacle. Shackles—Ships'. Ships' Blocks and Sheaves. Thimbles—Ships'. Whaling Implements and Gear of every description.		Casks do do Corks. Flax—Unmanufactured. Hay. Hemp and Jute—Unmanufactured. Linseed Oilcake. Pitch. Rattans—Split or Unsplit. Resin. Tar. Timber—Firewood. Tow.
12	Bricks—Fire.	26	Oil from the Whale Fisheries.
13	Lamps—Signal and Binnacle, for Ships. Globes.	29	Bottles, not being Fancy Bottles or Decanters, and being over one-quarter pint Imperial measure. Clay—Fire, Lumps. do do Unmanufactured. do Pipe. Granite in rough block. Marble in rough blocks. Pipes—Earthenware, for the conveyance of water. Slate in Block. Stone in rough block. Tablets—Memorial. Tiles—Draining. Windows—Memorial, imported for Churches and Chapels.
14	Acid—Carbolic. do Citric. do Muriatic. do Sulphuric. Alkali—Soda, Ash. do do Caustic. do do Silicate of. Arsenic—Crude. Chloralum. Dyewoods and Dyestuffs, for manufacturing purposes only. Guano. Ink. Kreosote—Crude. Lime—Carbonate of. do Chloride of. Logwood. Manures of every description. Salts—Epsom. Soldering Fluid. Sumac. Terra Japonica. Valonia.		
15	Woolen Waste.		
17	Cotton—Candle. do Flock. do Waste.		
20	Coir—Unmanufactured. Bags—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce.	30	Ice.

TARIFF of Tasmania—Exemptions—*Concluded.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
31	Bullion.	34	Seeds for Agricultural or Horticultural purposes.
	Gold Bars.	35	Bridges—Iron.
	do Dust.		Printing Presses and Materials.
	Specie.		do Type.
32	Copper, or Yellow Metal—Bolts, Rods or Sheathing, of.		Railway Plant, Rolling Stock and all material which may be applied to the construction or maintenance of Railways or Tramways, and not including Stationery or similar articles.
	Copper, Brass or Bronze—Ingots, Sheets or Plates.	36	Passengers' Baggage and Cabin Furniture, except Musical Instruments and Plate, arriving in the colony at any time within six months before or after the owner thereof; also Household Furniture and Effects arriving within six months before or after the owner thereof, the same having been in the owner's use for a period of not less than six months before the removal to Tasmania, such Furniture and effects not being for sale.
	Iron—Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate and Pig.		Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy or Botany.
	do Pipes, not being galvanized.		
	do Rivets.		
	do Wire Rope, galvanized.		
	do Tanks.		
	Lead—Pig.		
	Nails of Yellow Metal or Copper.		
	Ores of all kinds of metals.		
	Steel—Unmanufactured.		
	Tin Plates—Unmanufactured.		
	Zinc—Ingots, Sheets or Plates.		
33	Animals—Living, of every description, except Cattle and Sheep.		
	Poultry.		
34	Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs and Trees, of every description.		

NOTE.—All goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government, and all goods the produce of Tasmania, are also exempt from duty.

All goods subject to duty by cubic measure to be measured outside the package; and all packages of and under half a cubic foot to pay duty as if half a cubic foot; and all packages over half a cubic foot, but not exceeding one cubic foot, to pay duty as if one cubic foot.

All goods, except Sugar and Molasses, subject to duty at per 100 lbs., or per hundred weight, or per ton, to pay duty on gross weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if 25 pounds, or of a quarter of a hundred weight as if 28 lbs., and so in proportion.

No allowance in weight or measure to be made for the exempt articles used in packing goods subject to duty.

TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.		
			£	s.	d.
1	Cards—Playing.....	Per pack.....	0	0	6
	Stationery and Account Books.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
2	Musical Instruments.....	do.....		do	
3	Engravings, Prints, Drawings, Paintings, and Pictures.....	do.....		do	
4	Picture Frames.....	do.....		do	
	Pipes—Tobacco.....	do.....		do	
	Turnery.....	do.....		do	
5	Toys and Fancy Goods.....	do.....		do	
6	Clocks and Watches.....	do.....		do	
8	Arms, Fire Arms.....	Each.....	0	5	0
	Caps—Percussion.....	Per 1000.....	0	1	0
	Powder—Sporting.....	Per lb.....	0	0	6
	Shot.....	Per cwt.....	0	10	0
9	Cutlery.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Weighing Mackines.....	do.....		do	
10	Carriages, Carts, Drays, and Waggons.....	do.....		do	
	Wheels for Carriages and Carts.....	do.....		do	
	Saddlery and Harness.....	do.....		do	
	Whips.....	do.....		do	
12	Cement.....	Per barrel.....	0	1	0
	Doors, of Wood.....	Each.....	0	1	0
	Sashes—Window.....	Per pair.....	0	1	0
13	Furniture and Cabinetware.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Lamps, Lanterns, and Lamp Wick.....	do.....		do	
	do Globes and Chimneys for.....	do.....		do	
14	Acid—Tartaric.....	Per lb.....	0	0	1
	Alkali—Soda Crystals.....	Per cwt.....	0	1	0
	do do Bicarbonate of.....	do.....	0	1	0
	Baking Powder.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Cream of Tartar.....	Per lb.....	0	0	1
	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, and Apothecaries' Wares.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Essences—Flavoring.....	do.....		do	
	Ink—Writing.....	do.....		do	
	Matches and Wax Vestas.....	do.....		do	
	Naphtba.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	6
	Opium.....	Per lb.....	1	0	0
	Paints mixed ready for use.....	Per cwt.....	0	2	0
	Sulphur.....	do.....	0	1	6
	Turpentine.....	Per gallon.....	0	0	6
15	Bags, Carpets.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Blankets.....	do.....		do	
	Carpets.....	do.....		do	
	Drugget.....	do.....		do	
	Rugs—Woollen.....	do.....		do	
	Woollen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Wool mixed with any other materials.....	do.....		do	
16	Silk, and all Manufactures containing Silk.....	do.....		do	
17	Carpets of Hemp, Coir, or Jute.....	do.....		do	
	Cotton Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Cotton mixed with any other material.....	do.....		do	
	Cotton Counterpanes.....	do.....		do	
	Forfar Sheeting.....	do.....		do	
	Hessians.....	do.....		do	
	Linen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all Articles made of Linen mixed with any other materials.....	do.....		do	
	Rugs—Cotton.....	do.....		do	
18	Drapery not otherwise enumerated.....	do.....		do	
	Haberdashery.....	do.....		do	
	Hair Brushes.....	do.....		do	

TARIFF of New Zealand—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
19	Apparel and Ready-made Clothing, and all articles made up wholly or in part from Silk, Cotton, Linen, or Wool, or of other or of Mixed Materials.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Bonnets.....	do	do
	Boots and Shoes—		
	Men's, No 6 and upwards.....	Per doz. pair..	0 12 0
	Youths', Nos. 1 to 5.....	do	0 10 0
	Boys', Nos. 10 to 13.....	do	0 6 0
	Women's, No. 3 and upwards.....	do	0 8 0
	Girls', Nos. 10 to 2.....	do	0 6 0
	Girls', Nos. 7 to 9.....	do	0 5 0
	Children's Nos. 0 to 6, and Slippers.....	do	0 2 0
	Women's Lasting and Stuff Boots, without military heels	do	0 5 0
	Goloshes of all kinds.....	do	0 2 6
	Slippers, without military heels, other than Children's	do	0 3 0
	Collars and Cuffs, of Paper or other material.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Dressing Cases.....	do	do
	Furs.....	do	do
	Hats and Caps.....	do	do
	Hosiery.....	do	do
	Leggings.....	do	do
	Millinery.....	do	do
	Rugs, Opossum.....	do	do
	Shirts, White, Regatta, Crimean, Navy Serge, Twilled and Fancy.....	do	do
	Trousers, Moleskin and Cord	do	do
	Umbrellas and Parasols.....	do	do
	Walking Sticks	do	do
20	Bags and Sacks—Woolpacks	Per dozen.....	0 2 0
	do and Bagging not otherwise enumerated.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Cloth—Scrim	do	do
	Cord and Tape for Blinds	do	do
	Cordage and Rope.....	Per cwt	0 5 0
	Floor Cloths.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Mats and Matting.....	do	do
	Twine.....	do	do
21	Fish, Dried, Pickled, or Salted.....	Per cwt	0 2 0
	do Potted and Preserved (including Sardines).....	Per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight	0 0 1
	do Oysters, Preserved.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	do Paste.....	do	do
	Isinglass.....	do	do
	do	do	do
	Meats, Potted and Preserved.....	do	do
22	Almonds, in Shell.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1
	do Shelled.....	do	0 0 3
	Apples—Dried.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1
	Biscuits—Plain and Unsweetened.....	Per cwt.....	0 3 0
	do Fancy.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
	Confectionery, viz., Boiled Sugars, Comfits, Lozenges Scotch Mixtures and Sugar Candy.....	do	0 0 2
	Confectionery not otherwise enumerated.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Fruits—Bottled.....	Per dozen.....	0 1 0
	do Dried.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1
	do Preserved in Syrup.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	do Candied Peel.....	Per lb.....	0 0 3
	Grain and Pulse—Malt.....	Per bushel.....	0 1 6
	do Pearl Barley.....	Per cwt.....	0 1 0

Tariff of New Zealand—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
22	Grain and Pulse—Rice.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0½
	do do Ground.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	do of every kind not otherwise enumerated.....	Per 100 lb.....	0 0 9
	do do do when ground or in any way prepared or manufactured.....	do	0 1 0
	Jams, Jellies, Marmalade and Preserves	Per pound or reputed package of that weight and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.....	0 0 1
	Liquorice	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Molasses and Treacle.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0½
	Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoa-nuts).....	do	0 0 1
	Olives	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Sugar.....	Per lb.....	0 0 0½
	do Candy.....	do	0 0 2
	do Glucose.....	do	0 0 0½
	Syrups.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Vegetables—Preserved.....	do	do
23	Ale, Beer and Porter of all sorts in bottle.....	Per gallon.....	0 1 3
	do do bulk.....	do	0 1 0
	Bitters.....	do	0 12 0
	Capers.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Catsup.....	do	do
	Chicory.....	Per lb.....	0 0 3
	Chutney.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Cider and Perry in bottle.....	Per gallon.....	0 1 3
	do do bulk.....	do	0 1 0
	Cocoa and Chocolate	Per lb.....	0 0 3
	Coffee—Raw.....	do	0 0 3
	do Roasted.....	do	0 0 5
	do Essence of.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Cordials.....	Per gallon.....	0 12 0
	Curry Powder and Paste.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Hops.....	Per lb.....	0 0 3
	Liqueurs	Per gallon.....	0 12 0
	Mustard.....	Per lb.....	0 0 1
	Pepper and Pimento, unground.....	do	0 0 1
	do Cayenne.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Perfumery and Perfumed Oils.....	do	do
	Pickles.....	Per doz. pints or reputed pints, and in same proportion for larger or smaller sizes.....	0 0 9
	Raspberry Vinegar.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Sauces.....	Per doz. reputed pints, and in same proportion for larger or smaller sizes.....	0 2 0
	Spices—Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Mixed and Ground Spices.....	Per lb.....	0 0 3
	Spirits, and Strong Waters of every kind, sweetened or otherwise, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.....	Per gallon.....	0 12 0

Tariff of New Zealand—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.	
			£	s. d.
23	Tea.....	Per lb.....	0	0 4
	Tobacco.....	do	0	2 6
	do for Sheepwash, subject to its being rendered unfit for human consumption, and to such Regulations as the Commissioner of Customs shall from time to time prescribe in that behalf.....	do	0	0 3
	do Cigars.....	do	0	5 0
	do Snuff.....	do	0	5 0
	Vinegar.....	Per gallon.....	0	0 6
	Wine, in wood and bottle, containing less than 25 per cent. of Alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles.....	do	0	4 0
	Wine, Australian, containing not more than 35 degrees of proof spirits, verified by Sykes' hydrometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles.....	do	0	2 0
	Wine, Sparkling.....	do	0	6 0
	Wort—Solid.....	Per lb.....	0	0 6
24	Combs.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	Gelatine.....	do	do	do
	Leather, cut into shapes.....	do	do	do
	do Sole.....	Per lb.....	0	0 0½
	do Uppers and Vamps for Boots and Shoes.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	do Other kinds.....	Per lb.....	0	0 1
	Leather Cloth.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	do Bags.....	do	do	do
	do Portmanteaus.....	do	do	do
	do Manufactures not otherwise enumerated.....	do	do	do
	Soap—Common.....	Per cwt.....	0	3 6
	do Scented and Fancy.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	do Powder and Washing Powder.....	do	do	do
25	Blue.....	Per lb.....	0	0 1
	Buckets, of Wood.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	Candles, Tallow.....	Per lb.....	0	0 0½
	do other than Tallow.....	do	0	0 1
	Desks.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	Lasts and Shoemakers' Wooden Pegs.....	do	do	do
	Paper—Wrapping, Brown.....	Per cwt.....	0	2 0
	do other kinds.....	do	0	2 6
	do Writing, not otherwise enumerated.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	do Bags.....	Per cwt.....	0	5 0
	do Hangings.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	Papier Maché Ware.....	do	do	do
	Seeds—Carraway.....	do	do	do
	Starch.....	Per cwt.....	0	3 0
	Trunks.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	Tubs—Wood.....	do	do	do
	Varnish.....	Per gallon.....	0	0 6
	Woodenware not otherwise enumerated.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
26	Oil, Mineral.....	Per gallon.....	0	0 6
	do Vegetable, in bulk (except Olive and Palm).....	do	0	0 6
	do do or other, in bottle.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	do not otherwise described.....	Per gallon.....	0	0 6
29	China Ware, Porcelain and Parian Ware.....	Per cwt.....	0	1 0
	Earthenware.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	Glass—Crown and Sheet.....	do	do	do
	do Plate.....	100 ft. sup.....	0	1 0
	Glassware.....	Ad valorem.....	10	per cent.
	Looking-glasses.....	do	do	do
	Mantlepieces.....	do	do	do
	Plaster of Paris.....	do	do	do
	Whiting.....	Per barrel.....	0	1 0
		Per cwt.....	0	1 0

Tariff of New Zealand—Import Duties—Continued.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
31	Jewellery	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Plate—Gold or Silver.....	do	do
32	Brass Manufactures not otherwise enumerated.....	do	do
	Copper Manufactures do do	do	do
	Horseshoes	do	do
	Iron Buckets and Tubs.....	do	do
	do Galvanized Sheets, Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, Spouting, Washers, Screws, Nails and Wire Netting.....	Per cwt	0 1 0
	do Gates and Gate Posts	do	0 4 0
	do Staples and Standards, Straining Post and Apparatus.....	do	0 1 0
	Lead and Composition Piping.....	do	0 2 6
	do Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Metal Ware, Japanned and Lacquered.....	do	do
	Nails	Per cwt	0 2 0
	Plated Ware.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Sad Irons	do	do
	Sates—Iron	do	do
	Tacks.....	do	do
	Tinware	do	do
	Zinc—Sheet	do	do
	do Tiles, Ridging, Guttering and Piping.....	Per cwt	0 1 0
	do Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
35	Brushware not otherwise enumerated, and Brooms.....	do	do
	Copying Presses	do	do
	Fancy Goods (<i>see</i> Order 5). Grindery.....	do	do
	Hardware and Ironmongery.....	do	do
	Holloware	do	do

EXEMPTIONS.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed, Paper and Music. Maps and Charts. School Books, Slates and Apparatus.	9	Machinery for Printing. do for Steam Vessels. do for Wood and Hay Pressing.
2	Organs, Harmoniums and Bells specially im- ported for places of Public Worship.		Machines, Sewing. do Soda Water.
5	Fireworks.		Machine Saws.
8	Accoutrements. Powder—Blasting.		Pumps and other Apparatus for raising water.
	Swords.		Ploughs and Harrows.
9	Anvils. Bellows. do Blacksmiths'. Crab-winchcs. . Cranes.		Steam Engines, and parts of. Tools, Artificers'.
	Fire Engines and Hose. Forges.		Windlasses.
	Machinery for agricultural purposes. do for Boring, Brick and Tile Making, Planing, Punching, Sawing, Shearing, Turning and Quartz- crushing.	10	Axes, Axlearms and Boxes. Carriage and Cart Shafts, Spokes, Felloes and Naves, in the rough. Carriage Springs, Mountings and Trimmings. Hogskins. Perambulatores. Saddletrees.
	do for Mills and Looms.	11	Anchors. Capstans. Chain Cables and Shackles over ½ inch in diameter.

Tariff of New Zealand—Exemptions—Concluded.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
11	Ship Chandlery not otherwise described.	25	Gutta-Percha Manufactures, not being Wear-
12	Ships' Blocks.		ing Apparel, and not otherwise enumerated.
13	Building Materials, not otherwise enu-		Paper—Printing.
	merated.		do Writing, of sizes not less than the
13	Cabin Furniture and Effects which have been		size known as "Demy," when in
	in use and not imported for sale.		original wrappers, and with uncut
	Furniture specially imported for places of		edges as it leaves the mill.
	Public Worship.		Pitch and Tar.
	Hair—Curled.		Resin.
	do Seating.		Timber—Palings.
	Upholsterers' Webbing and Metal Springs.		do Posts and Rails.
14	Alkali—Soda Ash.		do Sawn.
	do Caustic.		do Shingles and Oils.
	Arsenic.	26	Candlenut Oil.
	Ink—Printing.		Fish Oil in bulk.
	Paints, wet or dry, other than Paints mixed		Olive Oil in bulk.
	ready for use.		Palm Oil.
	Spirits of Tar.	27	Machinery for Quartz Crushing.
16	Silk, for flour dressing.	29	Bottles of all kinds (empty).
17	Cotton Waste.		Drainage Pipes.
19	Clogs and Pattens.		Filters.
	Cork Soles.		Tiles.
	Hatters' Silk Plush, Felt Hoods and Shellac.	32	Brass, in Pigs, Bars or Sheets.
20	Bags and Sacks—Corn and Flour.		Copper and Composition Rod, Bolts, Sheath-
	Felt for Sheathing.		ing and Nails.
	Sail Cloth.		Copper, in Pigs, Bars or Sheets.
	Tarpaulins.		Corn Riddles.
21	Bacon and Hams.		do Sieves.
	Beef—Salted.		Gas Pipes and Machinery, and all Materials
	Butter.		which may be specially imported for the
	Cheese.		construction of Gasworks.
	Pork—Salted.		Iron—Common or Black Sheet.
	Arrowroot.		do Chains.
	Flour—Corn.		do Lamp Posts.
	Grain—Ground.		do Plates, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Screws and
	do not otherwise enumerated.		Castings for Ships.
	do Groats, Prepared.		do Rod, Bolt, Bar, Hoop and Pig.
	Peas, Split.		do Tanks.
	Macaroni.		do Weighbridges for Carts.
	Maizena and Corn Flour.		do Wire.
	Provisions, Preserved, not otherwise enu-		Lead, in Pigs, Bars or Sheet.
	merated.		Steel.
	Sago.		Tin—Pig.
	Tapioca.		do Bars.
	Treacle and Molasses when mixed with Bone		do Sheet.
	Black in such proportions and under	35	Iron Bridges, and all Material which may be
	such regulations as the Commissioner of		specially imported for the construction of
	Customs may prescribe in that behalf.		Bridges, Wharves, Jetties, or Patent Ships.
	Vegetables—Dried.		Photographic Goods.
	Vermicelli.		Printing Presses, Type and Material.
23	Saltpetre.		Railway Plant, and all Materials which may
24	Glue.		be specially imported for the construction of
	Hair Seating and Curled Hair.		Railways and Tramways.
25	Baskets and Wickerware.		Water Pipes not otherwise described, and all
	Bookbinders' Cloth.		Material which may be specially imported
	Elastic—Boot.		for the purpose of constructing Waterworks.
	Card and Mill Boards.	36	Passengers' Baggage.
	Churns.		And all Articles not otherwise described.

APPENDIX C.

TARIFF OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.		Rate of Duty.
(a.) <i>Ordinary Import Duties.</i>		
		£ s. d.
Cocoa	Per lb.....	0 0 1
do Husks and Shells.....	Per cwt.....	0 2 0
do Paste or Chocolate.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
Coffee—Raw.....	Per cwt.....	0 14 0
do Kiln-dried, Roasted or Ground.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
Chicory and other substitutes for Coffee—		
Raw or Kiln-dried.....	Per cwt.....	0 13 3
Roasted or Ground.....	Per lb.....	0 0 2
Fruit, Dried—Currants, Figs, Fig Cake, Plums not preserved in sugar, Prunes and Raisins.....	Per cwt.....	0 7 0
Tea.....	Per lb.....	0 0 6
Tobacco—		
Unmanufactured, stemmed or unstemmed, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture.....	do	0 3 6
do do containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture.....	do	0 3 10
Manufactured—		
Cigars.....	do	0 5 6
Cavendish or Negrohead.....	do	0 4 10
Snuff containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof more than 13 lbs. of moisture.....	do	0 4 1
do do do not more than 13 lbs. of moisture.....	do	0 4 10
Other manufactured Tobacco and Cavendish or Negrohead, manufac- tured in Bond from unmanufactured Tobacco.....	do	0 4 4
Wines—		
Containing less than 26 degrees of proof spirits.....	Per gallon.....	0 1 0
Containing 26 and less than 42 degrees of proof spirits.....	do	0 2 6
With an additional duty of 3d. per gallon for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified.		
(l.) <i>Import Duties to Countervail Excise Duty upon British Malt.</i>		
Beer and Ale, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—		
Not exceeding 1·065 degrees	Brl. of 36 gals.	0 8 0
Exceeding 1·065 but not exceeding 1·090 degrees.....	do	0 11 0
Exceeding 1·090 degrees.....	do	0 16 0
Beer—		
Mum.....	do	1 1 0
Spruce, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—		
Not exceeding 1·190 degrees	do	1 1 0
Exceeding 1·190 degrees.....	do	1 4 0
Essence of Spruce.....	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
Malt.....	Per quarter.....	1 4 0
Vinegar.....	Per gallon.....	0 0 3
do Pickles preserved therein.....	do	0 0 1
(c.) <i>Import Duties to Countervail Excise Duty upon British Spirits.</i>		
Spirits—		
Not Sweetened or Mixed—		
Brandy, Geneva, and unenumerated Spirits.....	Proof gallon...	0 10 5
Rum and Tafia of and from any foreign country, being the country of its production.....	do	0 10 2
do do from any country not being the country of its pro- duction.....	do	0 10 5
do Spirits of and from any British Possessions.....	do	0 10 2

APPENDIX C.—TARIFF of the United Kingdom—*Concluded.*

Articles.	—	Rate of Duty.
<i>(c.) Import Duties to Countervail Excise Duty upon British Spirits—Con.</i>		
£ s. d.		
Spirits—		
Sweetened or Mixed—		
Rum, Shrub, Liquors, and Cordials of and from any British Possessions	Per gallon.....	0 10 2
Perfumed Spirits and Cologne Water.....	do	0 16 6
Unenumerated.....	do	0 14 0
Chloroform	Per lb.....	0 3 0
Chloral Hydrate.....	do	0 1 3
Collodion	Per gallon.....	1 4 0
Ether—Sulphuric.....	do	1 5 0
Ethyl Iodide of.....	do	0 13 0
Naphtha, or Methylic Alcohol, purified	Proof gallon...	0 10 5
Varnish containing Alcohol.....	Per gallon.....	0 12 0
<i>(d.) Import Duties to Countervail Stamp Duties on British-made Articles.</i>		
Plate—Gold.....	Per oz. troy....	0 17 0
do Silver	do	0 1 6
Playing Cards	Dozen packs...	0 3 9

NOTE.—In this return subdivisions of articles of a similar nature, and subject to the same rate of duty, are classed under one head. The total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in May, 1875, as compared with 397 in 1859, and 1,046 in 1840.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSION
AT THE
SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879.

WITH FACTS AND FIGURES CONNECTED WITH THE EXHIBITION. THE
AWARDS AND REPORTS OF JUDGES ON CANADIAN EXHIBITS,
AND REMARKS ON THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE
BETWEEN CANADA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

With view of Buildings and Plans of Grounds and allotment of space.

HONORARY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA :

In New York City :—RODERICK W. CAMERON, Esq., 23 South William Street.

At Sydney, New South Wales :—Hon. Sir JOHN HAY, K.C.M.G., President of
Legislative Council; ROBERT L. TOOTH, Esq.

(This Report from the Canadian Commission at Sydney, N.S. W., arrived in Canada too late to be published with the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1880.)

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 THE COMMISSION, SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1879.

PRESIDENT :

His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Augustus W. F. S. Loftus, P.C., G.C.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knight, Chief Justice.
 The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Lieutenant-Governor.
 The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council.
 The Honorable Sir George Wigram Allen, Knight, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

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Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esq., C.M.G.

MEMBERS :

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SECRETARY :

Augustus Morris, Esq.

 BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSION.

(GAZETTED APRIL 4, 1879.)

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., President.
 The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord President of the Council.
 The Duke of Manchester, K. P.
 The Marquis of Salisbury, L.S., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
 The Earl of Carnarvon.
 The Earl Cadogan, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.
 The Earl of Belmore, K.C.M.G.
 The Earl Granville, K.G.
 The Earl of Kimberley.
 The Right Honorable Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., Secretary of State for the Colonies.
 The Right Honorable Hugh C. E. Childers, M. P.
 Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.
 Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, K.C.S.L., C.B.
 Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A.
 Professor Owen, C.B., F.R.S.
 Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P.
 Warring W. Smyth, Esq., F.R.C.

SECRETARY :

J. A. Wright, Esq.

LONDON COMMISSION.*

(GAZETTED AT SYDNEY, JANUARY 24th, 1879.)

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The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, P.C., K.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENT :

Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet.

MEMBERS :

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Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P.	Peter Nicol Russell, Esq.
Edward Abraham Levy, Esq.	Sir Francis Turville, K.C.M.G.
Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq.	Alexander McArthur, Esq., M.P.

SECRETARY :

Francis Fladgate, Esq.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(APPOINTED BY THE N.S.W. GOVERNMENT.)

Cameron, R. W. Esq., New York. Peabody, H. W., Esq., Boston.

COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND COLONIES
IN SYDNEY DURING EXHIBITION.

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Lieut. Pinschof, Lieut. Wilhelm, and H. L. Neumann, Esq., Commissioners.

BELGIUM :

Albert Van Schelle, Esq., Executive Commissioner.
O. Montefiore, Esq., E. Montefiore, Esq., and S. A. Joseph, Esq., T. Huylebroeck,
Esq., Commissioners.
John Lodwidge, Secretary.

BRITISH COLONIES :

Canada :

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Commissioners.

Ceylon :

Dr. Bennett, Executive Commissioner. Chas. Moore, Esq., F.L.S., Commissioner.

Fiji :

E. Vickery, Esq., Executive Commissioner.
G. J. Waterhouse, Esq., Secretary.

* In addition to the lists of Commissioners given, it may be here stated that a Committee of leading New South Wales merchants, etc., resident in London, was constituted on Sept. 26th, 1878, whose functions afterwards devolved on the London Commission.

India :

Major M. Clementi, Executive Commissioner.

New Zealand :

Dr. Hector, C.M.G., F.R.S., Executive Commissioner. A. S. Webster, Esq., Acting
Ex-Commissioner. Chas. Callis, Esq., Secretary.

Queensland :

Grosley Lukin, Esq., Executive Commissioner.
Hamon Massie, Esq., E. L. Montefiore, Esq., H. G. Morris Simpson, Esq., M.P., Hon.
F. W. Lambert, M. L. C., Henry Mort, Esq., C. T. Gedye, Esq., and Robert
George Massie, Esq., Commissioners. G. E. Layton, Esq., Secretary.

South Australia :

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J. A. Holden, J.P., Charles Bonney, Esq., J.P., and J. W. Colton, Esq., Commissioners.
R. F. N. Twopeny, Esq., Secretary.

Straits' Settlement :

Major Clementi, Executive Commissioner.

Tasmania :

P. A. Jennings, Esq., C.M.G., Honorary Executive Commissioner.

Victoria :

Hon. J. J. Casey, C. M. G., Executive Commissioner.
R. D. Bannister, Esq., J.P., Secretary.

FRANCE :

Captain A. F. Mathieu, Commissioner General.
MM. Soudry, de Savignon, and Menard, Commissioners.
Comte de Zamoisky, Attaché of the Commission.

New Caledonia :

Jules Joubert, Esq., Executive Commissioner.

GERMANY :

Professor Reuleaux and Dr. Kraull, Commissioners for the German Empire.
J. W. Dehn, Esq., Secretary.

ITALY :

Signor Oscar Meyer, Representative Agent.

JAPAN :

Hiaru Sakata, Imperial Japanese Commissioner.
Yoshin Murukami, and J. Watanabe, Secretaries.

NETHERLANDS :

Mynheer J. de Groot Pzn, Representative Agent.

SWITZERLAND :

Monsieur E. Eugster, Representative Agent.

UNITED STATES :

O. M. Spencer, Esq., President.
S. P. Lord, Esq., E. C. Williams, Esq., and Augustus Morris, Esq., Commissioners.
Gregory P. Harte, Esq., and Donald Manson, Honorary Acting Executive Officers.

DEDICATION.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, etc., etc.

We, the Honorary Commissioners appointed to represent Canada at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, have had prepared for general information a record of the part taken in that Exhibition by Canadian Manufacturers. With this record, which we trust will meet with Your Excellency's approval, will be found combined a sketch of the history of the Exhibition, and a chapter on the trade relations between Canada and New South Wales, and statistics relating to the latter colony.

Considering the successful competition of the comparatively small number of exhibits shown at Sydney, there is reason to believe that with a larger representation of her leading industries, Canada would have rivalled other participating countries, as she has actually done proportionately in the number and value of the awards falling to her share.

The reasons which were in the way of an adequate representation of Canadian Exhibits are pointed out in this Report.

We have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

JOHN HAY,
ROBERT C. TOOTH,
RODERICK W. CAMERON.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EXHIBITION.

In 1877, much to the gratification of the Colonists of New South Wales, Canada took part in the first exhibition held under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, of which the scope was enlarged so as to include not only the Australian but other British Colonies. The United States of America also lent their co-operation. On this occasion, under the able superintendence of the late Hon. John Young, who occupied the important office of Representative Commissioner, Canadian industries were represented by many well chosen samples of goods. Then, as has been the case at the Sydney Garden Palace, Canadian educational appliances were especially noticeable, for their suitability and excellence of workmanship.

It would be quite apart from the scope and object of the present report to do more than give a *precis* of the history of the first International Exhibition held in Australia. Wherever held, the history of such exhibitions is of primary interest to the civilized world; but the interest is greatly increased when it attaches to an exposition of industrial art, held in a land not so very long since rescued from barbarism.

Canada is chiefly concerned in the part taken by her in the World's Fair held at Sydney. If not numerous, Canadian exhibits, as evidenced by the awards of the judges, were excellent of their kind.

There were reasons which prevented a display at Sydney of the leading industries of Canada. The first Australian International followed very closely in the wake of the great Centennial display at Philadelphia, at which Canada exhibited largely. The Paris Exposition Universelle, in which the Dominion held a prominent place, was even more recent. Then again, the Exhibition at Sydney was held within a few months after it had been finally taken in hand by the New South Wales Government, and the manufacturers of distant countries, notwithstanding the facilities afford by telegraphy and rapid steam communication, had at their disposal but a limited period in which to decide whether they would or would not participate. Previous exhibitions of an international character had been announced to the world years before the time of opening, thus allowing an ample period for the preparation and despatch of representative exhibits.

The Sydney International Exhibition may be said to have had its origin in a public desire to enlarge the scope of the yearly recurring Exhibitions held at Prince Alfred Park, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales (the first pronounced step in this direction being taken, as before stated, in 1877), as well as in a laudable ambition to emulate the example set by older countries. Early in January, 1878, the then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, Mr. Fitzpatrick, submitted to the Executive Council a minute recommending that an International Exhibition be held in Sydney in August, 1879, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, and at its cost. The proposal was approved, and the Exhibition officially announced. The funds at the disposal of the Agricultural Society, which has done much to advance the manufacturing, as well as the pastoral and agricultural, industries of the colony, proved insufficient to defray the comparatively moderate outlay which was then contemplated as likely to be incurred. The public spirit of the colonists was aroused, and leading citizens came forward with liberal contributions, in several individual cases amounting to hundreds of pounds. It, however, soon became apparent that the work could not be efficiently carried out by the unassisted liberality of the colonists. Fortunately for the success of the undertaking the Government of New South Wales stepped in when it was about to be abandoned. The year 1878 had by this time nearly closed. Plans were at once prepared by Mr. James Barnet, the Colonial Architect, and, after a discussion evoking much public interest, it was decided that the building, afterwards happily named the "Garden Palace," should be erected in the Inner Domain, near to Government House, on a commanding position overlooking the beautiful harbor of Port Jackson. The building, of wood, iron and glass, on a brick substructure, commenced about the middle of January, 1879, arose with surprising rapidity, the operations of the workmen being carried on by night as well as by day—the electric light having been called into requisition for the purpose of hastening the work. The handsome proportions of the Garden Palace will have been familiarized to Canadians by the medals and diplomas of award, the designers of both of which having incorporated the Palace on their drawings.

If the exterior of the building was attractive, the interior was even more so. The vistas of the nave and transept, respectively 700 and 500 feet long, with their lofty roof, and still loftier dome, were especially imposing in appearance. The coloring throughout the interior was harmonious and elegant. In the midst of the large central fountain, beneath the dome, was Marshall Wood's bronze statue of Her Majesty the Queen, the unveiling of which formed one of the most interesting features of the programme of the opening day. The gilt finial tops the dome at an altitude of 210 feet. The four main towers are of brick work, the eastern one, owing to the dip of the ground towards the harbor, being nearly 150 feet high, some 3,000,000 of bricks were consumed in the erection of the towers. In the north-western tower, during the time the Exhibition was open to the public, a Whittier elevator was availed of by thousands of visitors, who from the summit enjoyed the magnificent panorama of the harbor, with the Sydney Botanic Gardens in the foreground.

At one time some 2,000 men were employed in the task of hastening on the completion of the palace.

The following figures will give an idea of the superficial extent of various portions of the main building:

	Square feet.	Acreage.
Ground Floor.....	215,000	$4\frac{7}{8}$
Basement.....	72,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Galleries.....	51,250	$1\frac{1}{4}$
		$7\frac{5}{8}$

Irrespective of this area, the towers, 50 feet square, afforded, with their three floors, a good deal of space for the display of exhibits.

EXTERIOR BUILDINGS.

To the south-east of the palace in the outer domain, were the machinery halls, each affording 50,000 square feet of space, in which Canada had several important exhibits; a large agricultural hall in which there were held periodical agricultural and horticultural shows, and a wool show, in which the whole of the adjacent colonies and several foreign countries took part. Between the palace and these halls, the grounds were covered with kiosks, refreshment pavilions (two of large dimensions and handsome architecture), and trophies of various kinds erected by exhibitors. Chief of exterior trophies was a lofty gilded obelisk on which were represented the cubic dimensions of the yields of gold of the various Australian Colonies, calculated from the date of their first production of the precious metal. The base consisted of pillars of coal from New South Wales Mines, representing the thickness of the seams, in some cases 18 feet.

While the Garden Palace was in course of construction the Executive Commissioner, P. A. Jennings, Esq., C.M.G., and the Secretary to the Commission, Augustus Morris, Esq., the latter of whom represented New South Wales at the Philadelphia Centennial, were taking steps to procure exhibits, which on arriving at Sydney had space allotted to them in courts according to nationality.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

By dint of the most strenuous exertions, the Commission were able to carry out the intention publicly announced, months before, of opening on the 17th of September, 1879. Everything proved auspicious, the weather was excellent, there was an attendance of some 20,000 people, including the elite of the city and colony who were present by invitation. His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus, after an appropriate speech, declared the Exhibition formally opened. Among those present as invited guests were their Excellencies the Governors of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. A cantata with words and music, specially composed for the occasion, was given by 800 vocalists and instrumentalists, the leading accompaniment being played on the Exhibition organ specially purchased in London by the Commission.

At the time of the opening some of the courts were in an incomplete state, but they were rapidly got into order by the Commissioners respectively charged with their arrangement.

THE WORK OF JUDGING.

It was not until after the new year that the work of judging was commenced, and as this is a matter of interest to all exhibitors, a few particulars on this head will not be out of place.

Prefixed to the Canadian awards is a synopsis of the classification of exhibits, adapted from that adhered to at Philadelphia in 1876.

The Sydney International Exhibition Commission, as might have been expected in a community where the population is limited, had some difficulty in finding a number of gentlemen with the requisite knowledge to enable them to act as Judges in the various groups of classes. In the choice of competent gentlemen a good deal of time was spent, but when once the work of judging was fairly commenced, with a staff of 200 Judges, and F. A. Franklin, Esq., C.E., as officer in charge of the Department of judging, it was conducted with promptitude and despatch. Unhappily one consequence of this haste was that, except in special cases, the Judges, in giving an award, did not make any detailed report as to the reasons which led them to give such award. The probability is that they thought that the degree of award which they gave on the merits of an exhibit, would be sufficient indication of its value in the eyes of the Judges. Thus each exhibit, to which first award was given, represented on the certificate of award by "First Degree of Merit," was of the first degree of merit of its kind. And each exhibit, to which a second award was given—(the "Highly Commended" of Certificate)—was of the second degree of merit of its kind. But this will be explained by reference to the instructions issued to Judges to be found further on.

When it is considered that the Sydney Commission had to avail itself of the services of the experts (necessarily limited in number) resident within the colony, while American and European Internationals had at their command the best technical knowledge of the world, and that the skilled jurors, whose services were secured, had labors disproportionate to their numbers,—the results may be considered as in a high degree satisfactory.

THE CLOSING CEREMONY.

It had been originally stated in the official programme, published to the world, that the Exhibition would have a duration of six months. The time for closing thus became the 17th of March. But in obedience to a very generally expressed desire, the closing day was fixed for the 20th of April. The ceremonies of this date were fully as successful as the closing. The day had been wet, but cleared up before the proceedings commenced. Among those officially present were your resident Commissioners, whose appointment had been intimated to the Sydney International Exhibition Commission at the meeting held 3rd October, 1879, when the Executive Commissioner read its official notification in letter-telegram, dated August 29th, from John Lowe, Esq., Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The principal part of the proceedings was made up of the Address of the Committee to His Excellency and the reply of the latter. The Addresses of the opening day have not been embodied in this Report, because they merely shadowed forth, what come to be spoken of in the final Addresses, as *les faits accomplis*.

The Executive Commissioners read the following Address to His Excellency:—

“MY LORD,—We, the Commissioners appointed to manage and direct the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, have the honor to lay before Your Excellency the awards made by the Judges, and finally decreed and ratified by the Commission, and to request Your Excellency to formally declare and announce them on this closing day of the Exhibiton. Our system of classification and mode of appointing judges approximated closely to that at Philadelphia, with such variations as circumstances required, and with such improvements as experience directed.

“One-half the total number of international Judges were appointed by the Commission, and the other half by the foreign and colonial commissioners and representatives, according to the distribution and allotment to each. This method of appointment, although more difficult in practice than that usually adopted of forming juries in other exhibitions, was a guarantee to all the participating countries and colonies that the judging would be carried out in the most absolutely impartial manner, and it furthermore gave New South Wales and the Mother Country, as represented by this Commission, their just moiety of influence in proportion to the number, value, and extent of their exhibits.

“The gentlemen who acted as Judges will be presented to Your Excellency to-day, and the conscientious, intelligent and assiduous manner in which they have performed their arduous duties entitles them to the thanks of the community. It should be also stated that their services have been given gratuitously, and that they have given up much valuable time to serve the interests of this great national work, in which such a profound interest has been displayed by all classes of the colonists.

“There were much difficulty and delay in obtaining the services of competent gentlemen to act as Judges, and the haste inseparable from the circumstances surrounding the initiation and opening of the Exhibition caused the judging not to be commenced so soon as it otherwise probably would have been.

“Every effort has, however, been made to surmount these obstacles, and the Judges have not allowed any of the exhibits to escape their patient and impartial investigation and scrutiny.

“The total number of exhibits examined in the Garden Palace was nearly 14,000, irrespective of those in the auxiliary shows in the Agricultural Hall. The Judges were requested to classify them in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th orders of merit.*

“In some cases they have made some special recommendation of objects or of collective exhibits, and these will require special awards; and in other classes, where no degree of merit has been assigned, a diploma of commendation will mark the appreciation merited by the nature of the Report.

“The total number of the International Exhibition Judges was 204, and in addition there were 100 Judges at the auxiliary show of live stock, wool, &c., and shows illustrating the vegetable kingdom; and in this department a large number of exhibits were examined.

“The total number of awards sent in by the judges were:—

Special 1st and 1st.....	2,753
2nd do do	2,082
3rd do do	1,277
4th do do	958
Total.....	7,070

* It is desirable to state here, in a foot note, that since the Address of the Executive Commissioner it has been decided to specify exhibits of the first class, as of the “First Degree of Merit;” of the second degree, as having been “Highly Commended;” of the third degree, as “Commended;” while those of the fourth degree received “Honorable Mention.”

"The reports of the Judges, which will form, perhaps, the most instructive and interesting feature of the Exhibition, remain yet to be compiled and published in the usual form of an official record; and it is proposed to have this volume carefully edited, so that, when given to the public, it will be of especial value, and not alone perpetuate the lessons which such a great undertaking ought to teach, but will stand as a page in our history to be looked upon with just pride.

"It is gratifying to note that the admissions have exceeded the most sanguine expectations, being about 1,117,616, including this day's returns. The attendance averaged 6,000 per diem for seven months.

"Considering the sparse population of this great colony, the wide area over which the people are dispersed, and the great distance from the other colonies and from the whole world, the attendance is certainly unprecedented, and is by far the largest proportionately that has ever been recorded at any Great International Exhibition held in any part of the world.

"The amount received for admissions and concessions does not reach the original estimate of £50,000, the total sum to the 19th instant being about £45,000.

"It is calculated that this amount will defray the ordinary working expenses of the Exhibition during its currency, and it is well to point out also that it is a larger sum according to our population than has ever been realized at any similar undertaking. The liberal expenditure made on the Fine Arts of painting, sculpture, and music, on scientific and ethnological collections, cannot fail to be of great educational value, and has, moreover, superadded the charm of attractions to the vast array of industrial exhibits in the departments of minerals, raw products, manufactures, and machinery.

"The continuous and steady attendance of the public, all throughout the course of the Exhibition, forms the most telling testimony of the manner in which it was appreciated by all classes of visitors, and it is hoped that the rising generation will profit by the facilities afforded by the Government of the colony for visiting the Exhibition.

"Your Commissioners may point with just pride to the orderly and intelligent conduct of the visitors, and the cheerful and obliging demeanour of all classes has rendered the task of maintaining order comparatively a light one. During the days of the most crowded attendance everything proceeded in a way that reflected credit on the people of the colony. It is also just to say that the police arrangements were of an admirable and complete character, and the administration and organization of the force thoroughly and constantly maintained all through the time they have been in charge of the Exhibition.

"The gold medal which I have now the honor, on behalf of the Government and the Commissioners, to present to Your Excellency, and the accompanying advance proof of the certificate of award, which latter is, in itself a highly artistic and finished production, will be found to bear favorable comparison with prizes of a similar character distributed by other countries, either in recognition of services or by way of award of merit.

"H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales have graciously accepted first proof of the medals; and it cannot but be gratifying to know that our Sovereign, in accepting the medal, has graciously expressed her pleasure at the success of the Exhibition. It is an additional satisfaction that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who acts as President of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition in London, continues to display an active sympathy and interest in the progress of an undertaking with which his name will be gratefully and imperishably associated.

"The labors of your Commissioners and the assistance afforded to them by the distinguished persons who have given their sympathy and help would not, however, suffice, if it were not for the zealous and substantial co-operation of the exhibitors, to whose labors the substantial and practical success of all Exhibitions must always be mainly due.

"The vast and varied contributions of the Mother Country and her colonies were, as might have been naturally expected, the greatest in the Exhibition; and it has

been the constant desire of the Commission to so act on behalf of the colony and of the British exhibitors that they should stand on equal terms with those of the foreign participating countries and dependencies, the British colonies in Australasia, and elsewhere.

"A special tribute is, nevertheless, due to the French Republic, which was the first foreign nation to enter into participation; to the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Monarchy, to the United States of America, the Kingdom of Belgium and the Empire of Japan, also to the exhibitors of the Kingdoms of Italy, the Netherlands, and of the Helvetic Confederation, who ably and zealously assisted in maintaining the international character which ought to form a distinctive mark of such an undertaking.

"In conclusion, we cannot but express the hope that the results of the Exhibition will prove of deep and lasting service, not alone to this the parent colony, but to the whole of the colonies of the Australasian group.

"The name of New South Wales has resounded throughout the civilized world; and by means of the display of her unparalleled resources in minerals, in manufactures, machinery, and the arts and sciences, and in the highly interesting auxiliary shows of live stock of all kinds, of her great staple of wool, and of her infinite variety of productions, of grains, fruits and vegetable products, ample proof is given of the great resources which form so noble a heritage.

"We have invited all the world to our land, where commerce is free and unfettered — which, for climate, for soil, and for natural wealth of all sorts, is not exceeded on the face of the earth, and whose future justifies the highest and most sanguine hopes.

"This great undertaking, the successful termination of which we have assembled to celebrate, marks, perhaps, the most important epoch that has occurred in our history. In holding this Exhibition we have entered into a new arena and a race of progress among the nations of the earth, and have placed ourselves in kindly competition with the most ancient States of the old and new world. It remains for us to prove by our energy and patriotism that we shall prove worthy of the exalted destiny which lies before us, and that foremost in the van of great colonies planted by the Anglo-Saxon race over all the habitable globe, will be found our colony of New South Wales.

"I have now the honor to ask Your Excellency, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, to declare that the Exhibition will be closed to the public at the termination of this day's proceedings."

In the course of his reply His Excellency said : —

"I meet you on this occasion with feelings of pride and gratification, not unmingled with some pangs of regret. I am proud, as we all must be proud, of the high public spirit and the just liberality which the colony of New South Wales has displayed throughout the successive stages of this great undertaking; and I am deeply gratified by the generous response to her invitation which has come from the Mother Country and the sister colonies, and from several of the most powerful of the nations of the earth. The interchange of friendly greeting and recognition which has resulted in the noble display of the world's offerings of art and industry in this beautiful building may be regarded as the first event of prime national significance in Australia. And in attending here to-day to take part in closing the Exhibition, it is not possible to banish all feelings of regret — regret that those who in such numbers have derived instruction and pleasure from the examination and study of the collected treasures will be able to gratify their tastes no longer; and still deeper regret that others scattered far and wide through our vast interior have found no opportunity at all to profit by the splendid achievements of art and the wonderful contrivances of mechanical skill which, in many instances, were brought from the ends of the earth for their teaching and gratification.

"But the end of the most illustrious life is the repose of the grave, and we must submit to the dazzling and inspired groups of the Garden Palace becoming a glory of the past. It remains for us all to turn to good account the lessons derivable from

what we have seen and heard, and which have been offered for our lasting benefit in so many and such diverse forms of beauty.

* * * * *

“ While the people of New South Wales and our visitors from the neighboring colonies have profited by the study of the treasures which have been poured out upon our shores from the hives of industry in Europe, Asia and America, the representatives of distant countries, we may feel assured, will not fail to report of the marvellous natural wealth of our own land. Our varieties of wools, our grand collection of minerals, our gold, and, more valuable than gold, our coal and iron, our fine clay and marble, together with the speaking evidences of our manufacturing capabilities, will not pass away unrecorded, but will make our name favorably known where it might have remained unknown for generations, if this temple of peace and good-will had never been erected.

“ Let not this gathering disperse without carrying into every home in the land some of its lessons. Let those who are engaged in husbandry and in the mechanical arts observe, and, as occasion offers, adapt to their pursuits the improved appliances given to us by the discoveries of science. Let the laws of proportion and design be cultivated in our finer manufactures. Let the young aspirant in the higher walks of art cherish in his inmost soul the bright lessons of form and color on which his eyes have feasted. By these means of assiduous attention and inspired effort a rich fruitage will be garnered from the seed which has been so abundantly sown.”

The success of the programmes of the leading ceremonies, connected with the International Exhibition, was largely due to the excellence of the arrangements of the Executive Commissioner and the Secretary to the Commission, Augustus Morris, Esq.

CANADIAN AWARDS WITH REPORTS OF JUDGES, TO WHICH IS PREFIXED SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION AND RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF JUDGES.

SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION.

Departments.	Classes.	Groups.
I. Mining.....	100—107 110—114 120—122	Minerals, Ores, Stone, Mining Products. Metallurgical Products. Mining Engineering.
II. Manufactures.....	200—205 206—216 217—227 228—234 235—241 242—249 250—257 258—264 265—270 272—278 279—283 284—290 291—294	Chemical Manufactures. Ceramics, Pottery, Porcelain, Glass, etc. Furniture, etc. Yarns and Woven Goods of Vegetable or Mineral Woven and Felted Goods of Wool, etc. [Materials. Silk and Silk Fabrics. Clothing, Jewellery, etc. Paper, Blank Books, Stationery. Weapons, etc. Medicine, Surgery, Prothesis. Hardware, Edge Tools, Cutlery and Metallic Products. Fabrics of Vegetable, Animal or Mineral Materials. Carriages, Vehicles and Accessories.
III. Education and Science...	300—306 307—313 314—319 320—329	Educational Systems, Methods and Libraries. Scientific and Philosophical Instruments and Methods. Engineering, Architecture, Maps, etc. Physical, Social and Moral Condition of Man.

SYNOPSIS OF CLASSIFICATION—*Concluded.*

Departments.	Classes.	Groups.
IV. Art	400—405 406—409 410—414 415—418 419—422 423—427	Sculpture. Painting. Engraving and Lithography. Photography. Industrial and Agricultural Designs, etc. Ceramic Decorations, Mosaics, etc.
V. Machinery	500—509 510—519 520—528 529—537 538—545 546—551 552—560 561—568 569—576 577—584 585	Machines, Tools, etc., of Mining, Chemistry, etc. Machines and Tools for Working Metal, Wood and Stone. Machines and Implements of Spinning, Weaving, etc. Machines, etc., used in Sewing, Making Clothing, etc. Machines for Printing, Making Books, Paper Work- Motors, Power Generators, etc. [ing, etc. Hydraulic and Pneumatic Apparatus. Railway Plant, Rolling Stock, etc. Machinery used in Preparing Agricultural Products. Aerial, Pneumatic and Water Transportation. Machinery and Apparatus especially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition.
VI. Agriculture	600—603 604—610 611—612 613—620 621—622 623—627 629—634 635—638 639—644 645—652 653—658 659—662 663—666	Animal Products, Land and Marine (used as Food). Animal Products, Land and Marine (used as Materials). Fish Culture and Apparatus. Arboriculture and Forest Products. Pomology. Agricultural Products. Vegetable Products (used as Food or Materials). Wines—Spirituous, Fermented, and other drinks. Textile Substances of Vegetable or Animal Origin. Land Animals. Machines, Implements and Processes of Manufacture. Agricultural Engineering and Administration. Tillage and General Management.
VII. Horticulture	700—709 710—716 717—719 720—724	Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowers. Hot Houses, Conservatories and Graperies. Garden Tools, Accessories of Gardening. Garden Designing, Construction and Management.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF JUDGES.

1. Awards shall be based upon written reports attested by the signatures of their authors.

2. Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit. The elements of merit shall be held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost.

3. To each group of classes a competent number of Judges have been assigned by the Commission of the Sydney International Exhibition.

4. The Judges assigned to each group of classes may choose from among themselves a chairman, and it is desirable they should keep records of their proceedings. Reports recommending awards shall be made, stating the ground of the proposed award, and such reports when adopted by a majority of the Judges in such group shall be signed by the chairman in confirmation thereof.

5. The Judges shall determine among themselves their mode of procedure. It is hoped that the Judges will set forth the characteristics of exhibits, the elements

of their merits, and, as far as practicable, the degree of merit. This precision is desired in order that the Report may not only fully furnish the justification of the award, but be its most valuable part. Should it so happen that a majority of the Judges in any group cannot agree on a common report that fact must be reported to the Committee of Judging and Awards.

6. The reports of the Judges recommending awards must be returned to the Committee on Judging and Awards, to be transmitted by it to the Sydney International Exhibition Commission.

7. Awards will be finally decreed by the Sydney International Exhibition Commission.

8. Vacancies in the corps of Judges will be filled by the authority which made the appointment.

9. Neither an exhibitor nor his agent can be a judge in the class of his exhibits or in a cognate class.

10. The Commission will decree awards to governments, corporations, &c., and will appoint Judges of Collective Exhibits.

11. The Commission will appoint a Committee of Appeals to entertain all protests, appeals, and communications from exhibitors claiming that injustice has been done them in any matter relating to the examination of their products, and reports of Judges for awards.

12. The forms, notices, &c., required by these regulations, will be supplied by the Sydney International Exhibition Commission.

13. That the Judges be requested to classify all exhibits distinctly worthy of commendation into four classes.

1st Class.—To contain all exhibits of the first degree of merit of its kind.

2nd Class.—To contain all exhibits of the second degree of merit of its kind.

3rd Class.—To contain all exhibits of the third degree of merit of its kind.

4th Class.—To contain all exhibits of the fourth degree of merit of its kind.

That exhibits having no especial merit are not to be classified at all.

CANADIAN AWARDS.

Class 222.—McClary Manufacturing Company, London, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N. S. W.). Cooking stoves.

Award: First degree of merit.

Classes 217—227.—James Brown, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (Agent in Sydney: Mr. H. T. Smith). Map stand.

First degree of merit, special.

This appliance is especially suited for libraries, schools, lecture rooms, etc. It is made to contain several maps and diagrams in readiness for use. The mechanism is simple and neat.

Class 291.—John Campbell, London, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney.) Sociable.

Commended.

Class 291.—Robert Scott, Galt, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.). Hickory spokes, rims and hubs.

First degree of merit.

Class 293.—Peter Adams, Paris, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) Express and delivery waggons.

First degree of merit.

Class 293.—Peter Adams, Paris, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) Heavy team and farm waggons.

First degree of merit.

Classes 300 to 306.—Educational Department of Ontario, Canada. Anatomical and other models, globes, orreries, diagrams, etc.

First degree of merit.

This Department exhibited largely, and all it exhibited was interesting. Gold medal awarded to Government of Ontario.

Class 313.—W. Bell & Co., Guelph, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) Organs.

First degree of merit, special.

Report of Judges: "Special mention for improved pipe-stop."

Classes 500 to 509.—W. T. Smith, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (now of Sydney, N.S.W.) Gas manufacturing machine.

First degree of merit.

Class 511.—Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) Portable saw mill, shingle cutting and dressing machine.

First degree of merit.

Report of Judges: "Portable, direct acting saw mill (price £420) including a 48-inch saw, also a shingle cutting and dressing machine. This is a very cheap and serviceable saw mill for the bush; the working parts are few and simple, and we recommend it for a first-class award, for its cheapness and adaptability for the purpose intended.

Classes 529 to 537.—Wanzer Sewing Machine Company, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. (Agents: Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.) Sewing machines.

Highly commended.

Report of Judges: "The Wanzer machine, exhibited by the agents, Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard & Co., is a simple and efficient machine for family work. It possesses some novelty in construction, and in addition will sew equally well either forward or backward, thereby being specially adapted for some kinds of work, such as quilting or double seams. It is a strong and well made machine, the principal working parts being cased."

Classes 546 to 560.—Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) 4 h. p. vertical engine and boiler.

Commended.

Report of Judges: "Has several novel features."

Classes 546 to 560.—Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) 8 h. p. portable engine with vertical boiler and spark arrester.

Highly commended.

Report of Judges: "This engine is commended as a farm engine."

Class 557.—H. T. Smith, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (now of Sydney, N.S.W.) Soda water machine and soda water fountain.

First degree of merit.

Classes 557 to 560.—H. T. Smith, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (now of Sydney, N.S.W.) Aerated wine and bottling machine.

Highly commended.

Classes 569 to 576.—Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) Portable flour mill.

First degree of merit special.

Report of Judges: "A very ingenious, compact and portable flour mill complete, consisting of one pair of 20-inch vertical burr-stones running at a high speed, one smutter, capacious silk dressing machine, meal conveyor and elevator—the whole easily driven by 8 horse-power portable engine, and capable of doing 7 to 8 bushels per hour, making a good sample of flour. Highly recommended for any locality where population is scarce: the whole very compact and cheap."

Classes 653 to 658.—L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.)

First degree of merit.

Classes 653 to 658.—Crawford & Co., London, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) Combined reaper and mower.

Highly commended.

Classes 653 to 658.—John Elliott & Son, London, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) Combined reaper and mower.

First degree of merit.

Simple in construction and excellent in finish.

Classes 653 to 658.—John Watson, Ayr, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) Horse and steam chaff cutter.

Highly commended.

Classes 653 to 658.—J. O. Wisner & Son, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) Empire grain drill.

Commended.

Class 657.—David Maxwell, Paris, Ontario, Canada. (Agent: Mr. W. Fleming, Sydney, N.S.W.) Steam power chaff cutter.

Highly commended.

Report of Judges: "Steam power chaff cutter, of large capacity, simple in design, fair workmanship and finish."

THE CERTIFICATE AND MEDAL.

The drawings for the Certificate of Award and the Medal were both executed in the colony, and are Australian in character. This is especially the case with the Certificate, the steel plate for which was executed by the American Bank Note Company of New York. The design appropriately represents Australian industries, and gives vignettes of the Garden Palace and Port Jackson Harbor. The dies for the Medal were struck by W. and S. Wigon, of London.

TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND NEW SOUTH WALES AND STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LATTER COLONY.

The aim with exhibitors at international displays wherever held, as apart from the immediate recognition contained in the awards of jurors, is to show goods for which a demand is likely to arise in the place in which they have been exhibited. And this was doubtless, in a measure, the object with which the Sydney public had presented to them at their Exhibition a number of articles of Canadian manufacture. And if this was the object it has been attained, for there have been cases in which exhibitors or their agents have received large orders for their goods, thus implying that these goods met a want which the market had previously been unable to supply. Mr. H. T. Smith, lately of Ontario, Canada, for instance, has received several orders for his improved gas manufacturing machine, and, although of such recent introduction, they are now in use in some up country townships as well as in the mansions of leading Australian squatters.

It is desirable to point out, so far as one's judgment can decide, what articles exhibited by Canada are likely to meet with a market in Sydney; what descriptions of goods are unsuited to find a ready sale; and, if the goods are fit for the market, the circumstances under which they may find purchasers. Canada's exhibits at the International, though not large in number, were distributed through several classes or groups of classes, and may be taken as representing the leading Canadian productions likely to find a market at the Antipodes.

Hardware and hollow-ware for instance (but not tinware unless more ornamental than usual, or in the shape of block-tin goods), and little *et ceteras*, used in the household, are almost certain, if saleable at a moderate rate, to meet with a ready market in Sydney; as, owing to colonial industries in New South Wales, being diverted into other channels, goods of this class are not manufactured in the colony. The field is thus left open to foreign enterprise, and the market is supplied with such articles by Great Britain and the United States. The articles of domestic requirement produced in the latter country are greatly in request. The question arises, whether, in the matter of kitchen requisites, which, though trivial in detail, become from their

universal use, most important when viewed *in globo*, as a trade requirement, can be produced in Canada so cheaply as to furnish sufficient inducement to Canadian manufacturers and merchants to compete with the United States in the Sydney market. As goods of the character just referred to are not generally bulky, it might be difficult to make up full shipments from the St. Lawrence to Sydney. In that case it might pay to take in part cargo at Canadian ports and complete loading for New South Wales, either at New York or Liverpool. But this is a matter which may be left to enterprise to decide, guided by a knowledge of the wants of the Australian market. It may be added that chairs of light make and suitable to the climate are not made in the colony, and shipments meet with a ready sale.

Among the exhibits at the Sydney International were some excellent samples of agricultural implements, including ploughs and reapers and harvesters. As the more extensive areas throughout the colony are occupied by squatters and the wool-producing interest, there are as yet no large tracts of country under wheat cultivation, on which "cultivators" and "reapers" and "harvesters" would be indispensable. But in the sister colony of South Australia there are large wheat farms, which, so far at least as the quality of the produce is concerned, will rival those of California or any part of the world. But the central position of Sydney would fit it extremely well for becoming a depot from which the other colonies might be supplied with agricultural machinery and implements of Canadian make, supposing them to claim a preference over English goods, by reason of their better quality or more moderate cost.

In connection with this subject we observe that the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ontario, exhibited a portable engine with "spark arrestor," on account of which the Judges specially recommended it for use as a farm engine. This appliance renders an engine of especial value in a country where, in the heat of summer, everything is inflammable, and where the fall of a spark may bring about the devastation, not only of crops, but of everything in the shape of vegetable life for miles and miles around.

The internal timber trade of New South Wales is not so extensive nor carried on so systematically as "lumbering" in Canadian forests. But it is nevertheless an important industry in which many find remunerative employment, and saws and saw-mill machinery are always in request.

Should commercial interests in the course of a few years admit of the establishment of a direct trade between Canada and New South Wales, such an event would be particularly gratifying to the colonists of New South Wales. In a certain sense this colony has already such a relationship with the Dominion of Canada. But it is confined to the Pacific instead of extending, as it may do in the future, to the Atlantic seaboard. Quite recently, on the same day, two sailing vessels arrived in Port Jackson laden with lumber from Burrard's Inlet. The pine from Canadian forests is an article which Australians cannot very well do without. Many of the timbers of New South Wales are excellent of their kind, but hard woods predominate. There is a so-called "pine" from Queensland, and the kauri of New Zealand in very extensive use, but for many purposes the carpenter and builder adhere to the produce of the woods of North America.

Tinned salmon from British Columbia is a favorite dish in Australian households, but unfortunately it is often exceedingly difficult to distinguish its origin owing to its bearing the labels of the San Francisco firms who have forwarded the salmon to Australia. How comes it that the salmon-fishers in British Columbia do not tin and label the fish at the scene of their capture? And why should not an effort be made to "kipper" the "king of fish," and send it to Australia packed whole,—a condition in which it is hardly ever seen in these colonies? In these days of rapid steamship transit the difficulties in the way of such a project are surely reduced to a minimum. In Tasmania in a higher latitude (south), as well as in some of the New Zealand rivers, attempts have been made, with comparatively but small success, to acclimatize varieties of the *salmonidæ*, for the waters maintain rather too high an average temperature for successful salmon culture.

The Canadian exhibits included buggies, sociables and farm waggons. Candor compels us to state that, so far as vehicles for travelling purposes are concerned, they are produced in Sydney, not only cheaply but of excellent workmanship. But a ready market might be found for light farm waggons.

The educational appliances shown by the Ontario School Board, and for which the Government of Ontario has received the especial distinction of a gold medal, the highest award it was in the power of the Commissioners to confer, attracted much attention, and the excellence of the tuitional accessories of Canadian schools was fully recognized by visitors. Their value as a means for suggesting improvements in existing modes of scholastic training will be thoroughly appreciated by the Government of the colony to whom they have been presented by the Ontario Department of Public Instruction. These exhibits together with the German Kinder-garten series, shown in the German Court of the Garden Palace, recognize the immense value of the eye as a means of conveying to and fixing in the brain the relations between words and things. The Kinder-garten series, with models for the illustration of technical lectures, has become the property of the trustees of the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts by right of purchase. It may be mentioned *en passant* that, since the close of the Exhibition, the New South Wales Department of Public Instruction has been placed under the direction of a responsible Minister of the Crown. Public instruction had previously been under the control of a nominee Council of Education.

A few facts and figures about New South Wales, likely to be interesting to Canadians, are added. The population of the colony (the exact figures of which will be decided in the course of a few months by Census) is in round numbers 750,000, of which one-third or 250,000 are residents of the City of Sydney and its suburbs. To facilitate traffic and communication within the colony, 734 miles of railway have been constructed, 291 miles are in course of construction and 614 miles have been authorized by Government. The colony is further intersected by 12,426 miles of telegraph wires. In 1878, the exports from the colony amounted in value to £12,965,879 of which wool represented £5,723,316; live stock, £734,979; gold coin, £1,653,911; and coal, £708,496. The majority of these exports went to Great Britain and her colonies; but the United States took a value (chiefly in coal for San Francisco, &c.) of £123,805. Imports, in 1878, were valued at £14,768,873, of this, goods to the amount of £622,621 were from the United States, * being an increase of nearly 50 per cent. on the imports from the States during the preceding year. The importations of timber to this colony, which in 1872, were 4,687,697 feet, had risen, in 1877, to 11,898,390, or over two and a-half times as much. † In 1877, of fish (salt, dried and preserved), but which were tinned salmon, however described, New South Wales had 69,294 lbs. set down for Canada, and 1,746,737 lbs. for the United States.

The obelisk erected in the grounds of the Garden Palace, and elsewhere alluded to, shows the bulk of the total yield of gold of the Australian Colonies, from the period of the first discoveries of the precious metal. The total is estimated to have weighed over 2,157 tons, 16 cwt., and the value is set down at £274,466,310.

There are in the colony over 24,000,000 of sheep, 2,800,000 head of cattle, and nearly 350,000 horses.

As public instruction is a matter in which Canadians take an especial interest, the following figures, for 1878, may be added. In that year there were 620 Public Schools, with 81,229 pupils; 167 Denominational Schools, with 35,028 pupils; 285 Provisional Schools, with 9,531 pupils, and 115 Half-time schools, with 2,337 pupils. Total number of schools 1,187, with 128,125 pupils. The enrolment is equal to 20 per cent. of the population, and is 5 per cent. higher than in 1867. The compulsory clause when enforced will increase the percentage.

* Probably portion of the goods represented by this total, are Canadian, but coming to Sydney from U.S. ports, are classed as imports from the United States.

† Of this total, 3,250,000 feet were from Canada.

The following is the Customs Tariff in force in New South Wales :—

NEW SOUTH WALES CUSTOMS TARIFF.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	RATE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	RATE.
		s. d.			
Bacon	Per lb.....	0 2	Paints.....	Per ton....	40 0
Bags and Sacks.....	Per doz....	1 0	Paper—Writing and Fancy.....	Per lb.....	0 1
do Gunny.....	do	0 6	do Brown and Wrapping...	Per cwt....	3 4
Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce, or other Beer, in wood or jar....	Per gall....	0 6	Pepper.....	Per lb.....	0 2
Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce, or other Beer, in bottles.....	do	0 9	Powder—Blasting.....	do	0 1
Biscuits	Per lb.....	0 1	do Sporting.....	do	0 3
Blue	do	0 1	Preserves.....	do	0 1
Candles.....	do	0 1	Rice.....	Per ton....	60 0
Cement.....	Per barrel	2 0	Rope.....	do	40 0
Cheese	Per lb.....	0 2	Sago.....	Per lb.....	0 1
Chicory	do	0 3	Salt and Saltpetre.....	Per ton....	20 0
Chocolate.....	do	0 3	Sarsaparilla, if containing not more than twenty-five per centum of Proof Spirits.....	Per liquid gall.....	4 0
Cigars.....	do	5 0	Sashes.....	Each.....	1 0
Cocoa.....	do	0 3	Shot.....	Per cwt....	5 0
Coffee.....	do	0 3	Shutters.....	Each.....	1 0
Comfits.....	do	0 1½	Soda Crystals.....	Per ton....	20 0
Confectionery.....	do	0 1½	Spices.....	Per lb.....	0 2
Cordage.....	Per ton....	40 0	Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be as- certained by Sykes' Hydro- meter.....	Per proof gall.	12 0
Corn Flour.....	Per lb.....	0 1	Spirits—On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds im- ported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydro- meter.....	Per liquid gall.	12 0
Dates.....	do	0 1	Spirits—Methylated.....	Per gall....	2 0
Doors.....	Each.....	1 0	Starch.....	Per lb.....	0 1
Fish—Dried, Preserved or Salt.	Per lb.....	0 1	Succades.....	do	0 1½
Fruits—Bottled, quarts.....	Per doz....	2 0	Sugar—Refined.....	Per cwt....	6 8
do do pints and smaller quantities.....	do	1 0	do Raw.....	do	5 0
do Dried.....	Per lb.....	0 2	do Molasses and Treacle...	do	3 4
Ginger.....	do	0 1	Tea.....	Per lb.....	0 3
Hams.....	do	0 2	Timber—Dressed.....	Per 100 ft. superfic'l.	2 0
Hops.....	do	0 3	do Rough and Undressed	do	1 0
Iron—Galvanized, in bars, bund- les or sheets, or corruga- ted.....	Per ton....	40 0	Tobacco—Manufactured and Snuff.....	Per lb.....	2 0
do Galvanized manufactures	Per cwt ...	3 0	do Unmanufactured	do	1 0
Iron Wire.....	Per ton....	20 0	do Sheepwash.....	do	0 3
Jams.....	Per lb.....	0 1	Turpentine.....	Per gall...	1 0
Jellies.....	do	0 1	Varnish.....	do	2 0
Maizena.....	do	0 1	Vinegar.....	do	0 6
Malt.....	Per bush..	0 6	Wines—Sparkling.....	do	10 0
Mustard.....	Per lb.....	0 1	do Other kinds.....	do	5 0
Nails.....	Per ton....	40 0	Woolpacks.....	Each.....	0 3
Nuts of all kinds except Cocoa Nuts.....	Per lb.....	0 1½			
Oilman's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—quarts.....	Per doz....	1 0			
Oilman's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—pints and smaller quantities.....	do	0 6			
Oils, except Animal, Black, Cocoa Nut, Sperm.....	Per gall...	0 6			
Opium, including all Goods, Wares and Merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium, or with any Preparation or Solu- tion thereof, or steeped therein	Per lb.....	10 0			

The Honorary Commissioners will forward, at an early date, publications relating to New South Wales which may prove of value as works of reference, together with the New South Wales Statistical Register for 1879, as soon as it shall have been issued from the press.

 SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the Commission for the late Sydney International Exhibition was held at 3 p.m. on Tuesday last, in the room beneath the Free Public Library, in Bent street. The chair was occupied by Sir James Martin, C.J., Vice-President of the Commission, and there were present Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-President; Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., Vice-President; Sir Patrick A. Jennings, K.C.M.G., Executive Commissioner; Mr. John Alger; Mr. Wm. Brodribb, M.P.; Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P.; John Davies, C.M.G., M.P.; Mr. Henry Halloran, C.M.G.; Hon. Patrick Higgins, M.L.C.; Hon. Richard Hill, M.L.C.; Mr. S. A. Joseph; Mr. P. G. King; Mr. James Merriman; Mr. Henry Mort; Hon. W. R. Piddington, M.L.C.; Mr. R. Burdett Smith, M.P.; Hon. George Thornton, M.L.C.; Mr. P. A. Trebeck; Mr. Edward Webb, M.P.; Mr. Augustus Morris, Secretary.

The Secretary read to the meeting the minutes of the last meeting of the Commission, held 23rd July, 1880, and of the special meeting to take steps to entertain Sir Hercules Robinson, the first President of the Commission, on his arrival in the colony *en route* to England, held 2nd September last.

Mr. Davies moved, "That these minutes be confirmed."

Seconded and carried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary read to the meeting, letters forwarded through Mr. Roderick W. Cameron, of New York, acknowledging the receipt, in the United States and in Canada, of the diplomas and medals sent to those countries by the Commission. This correspondence included a letter from the Hon. W. M. Evarts, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., in which that gentleman says:—"I am desired by the President to inform you, and through you the proper authorities of the Sydney International Exhibition, that the medals have been received, and will be disposed of in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Commissioners through your letter (Mr. Cameron's). The President desires us also to acknowledge the agreeable attention shown him by the Commission, in sending him personally this medal as a token of esteem. It will give him pleasure so to receive and cherish it." The Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, in the Government of Ontario, Canada, writes:—"I have much pleasure in acknowledging the compliment paid to the Government of Ontario by the Commissioners of the Sydney International Exhibition, in connection with the educational exhibit contributed by this department. While this is the third occasion on which the efforts of this department, in illustrating the methods of the important work of national education, have been successful, it is even more gratifying than our honors at Philadelphia and Paris, that the present award comes from a British Province, which has become so distinguished through the success of its International Exhibition. I cannot omit expressing also my admiration at the artistic manner in which the medals and diplomas have been executed." In a further letter to Mr. Cameron, the representative, in New York, of the Sydney International Exhibition Commission, and through whom the awards to the United States and Canadian exhibitors passed, Mr. Crooks says:—"It was one of my suggestions to Sir Daniel Cooper, that if the exhibit (Canadian—Educational) were retained at Sydney, we might receive in exchange whatever your Commission might think of interest to possess here. This, however, did not form any condition for my assenting to the exhibit going to Sydney, and should it cause any inconvenience, I would forego this, considering it altogether a free gift to New South Wales."

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

The Executive Commissioner said:—Since the last meeting of the Commissioners in July no meetings for the transaction of general business have been held. In September, when His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, ex-President, visited Sydney,

on his way from New Zealand to the Cape of Good Hope, a special meeting was called to arrange for a demonstration to welcome him, and an entertainment was accordingly given by subscription among the members of the Commission, which took the form of a *déjeuner* at the Garden Palace, on which occasion the handsome valedictory address of the colonists, which was adopted prior to the departure of Sir Hercules from Sydney for New Zealand, was finally presented. The work done for the last half-year, as will appear by the Secretary's report, has been done under the immediate supervision of Mr. Morris, and has mainly consisted in carrying out the distribution of the diplomas of award and medals to the prize-takers in their and the adjoining colonies, and the foreign countries participating in the exhibition. The London Commission, through Sir Daniel Cooper, have stated that they wished the bronze medals for the British exhibitors engraved, but they have been informed that as uniformity of action in these matters is most desirable, it would be better to follow the rule adopted by this Commission of pursuing the Philadelphia system, which we have adopted in our system of classification and mode of judging and appointment of Judges, and in the whole department of the distribution of the awards. As a few matters of business remain unsettled, it may be necessary to have another meeting of the Commissioners to deal with the question of the compilation and publication of the official record of the Exhibition, in which the Judges' reports will be incorporated. The delivery of the British fine arts loan collection, for which the Commission was responsible, led to lengthy negotiations and correspondence with the authorities of the Melbourne Exhibition, which required much time and attention before a final adjustment of our claims was arrived at. It was contended that the collection should be delivered in Melbourne, but on reference to the London Commission it was advised that the delivery and further care and responsibility of all these valuable articles insured for more than £40,000, should be collected here in Sydney, and, after some delay, the Melbourne Commission agreed to send their officer here, who took delivery and shipped all the cases to Melbourne, paying all freight, charges and expenses of transmission to Melbourne. The British loan collection was insured for the all-round trip before leaving London, with an agreement that a rebate of one-third should be allowed if the objects were handed over to the Melbourne Commission. The arrangement effected has, therefore, put our Commission in London in the position of being able to claim a rebate amounting to nearly £700 from the insurance companies. The Belgian and German collections of fine arts, which were collected under the authority of the London Commission, have also been transferred to Melbourne, without any loss or any claims for compensation, or damage, as far as this Commission is concerned.

The Executive Commissioner moved that his report be received.

Mr. Davies seconded. Carried.

INTRODUCTION OF MR. CAMERON TO THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Roderick W. Cameron, who had been requested by the Executive Commissioner to attend, here entered the room, and was welcomed by Sir James Martin, as Chairman, on behalf of the Commission.

Mr. Cameron, in response to the Chairman's words of welcome, said that he had met with so much kindness in these colonies since his recent arrival, and had been so cordially welcomed by his Sydney friends, that he scarcely liked the idea of leaving them. Mr. Cameron proceeded to narrate the steps which he had taken to induce the United States Government to participate in the Sydney International Exhibition; his action resulting, though somewhat late in the day, and after his repeated advocacy, in Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, obtaining from Congress a vote of appropriation to cover expenses connected with the representation of the United States at Sydney. But for this late action, which arose from want of timely notice, both from New South Wales and the Foreign Office, the United States would, doubtless, have been in a much larger degree successful at Sydney, and with a more imposing display of exhibits. (Cheers.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Mr. Morris said :— Since the Commission last met the whole of the certificates of award for all countries and colonies taking part in the Exhibition have been prepared and forwarded to their various destinations. The whole of the gold and silver medals awarded by the Commission have been transmitted to every country and colony entitled to them, and all the bronze medals have likewise been sent forward, except those for Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United States, which had to be struck in London. It is hoped that by this time all the British and foreign exhibitors have received their bronze medals, as their respective Commissions have been for many months in possession of the certificates of award and carefully-compiled lists to aid them in the distribution of the diplomas and medals. All the exhibitors from New South Wales have received their awards except about 300, to each of whom since Christmas no less than three notices have been sent. The preparation of the official record has also been pressed forward. Upwards of 1,200 folios consisting of the Judges' reports are in the hands of the Government printer, and 800 folios more are written out, but it will take some days to compare them with the issue registrars and the reports. In the revision and compilation of the Judges' reports, the greatest care and vigilance have been necessary to prevent errors creeping in. Mr. Combes has kindly undertaken to write a short introductory paper on the exhibits of the Fine Arts, and Mr. Otley and myself are engaged in preparing a paper on the machinery exhibited, and, the better to enable us to do this, Mr. Norman Selfe has liberally placed at our disposal his valuable notes on the subject. It will take nearly a month longer, with the aid of all the present staff for a portion of the time, to get the whole of the material for the official record ready for the printer; but after that, Mr. Alexander Cumming, the chief clerk, and myself will be sufficient to correct the press, and wind up all the business arising out of the Sydney International Exhibition. To settle all the accounts with the Auditor General the services of the accountant will be required, perhaps, for another month. All the staff, however, have been informed that their services may not be required on and after this date, and they hold themselves in readiness to leave. I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the very great efficiency, zeal and assiduity of Mr. Cumming and the other gentlemen of the staff under my supervision. These gentlemen have been invariably punctual in their attendance, and have always remained at work to all hours when required, as they have often been, to prevent the business falling into arrears. As an expression of the Commission's, and his own appreciation of their services, the Executive Commissioner has been kind enough to direct that a diploma and bronze medal be given to each of the staff. Our rule has invariably been, so far as possible, to deal with each day's accumulation of business before that day closed.—AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Secretary.

Mr. Davies moved, "That the Secretary's Report be received." Carried.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE III. ON FINANCE.

Mr. Thornton, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, read to the Commission the final statement of accounts and balance sheet herewith appended.

"Sydney, 28th February, 1881. Committee III.—Finance Report.—The Finance Committee beg to present to the Commission a statement of accounts of moneys which have passed through its hands from the date of its appointment to the 31st January, 1881, showing that the sum of £54,001 8s. 1d. has been advanced by the Treasury, of which the sum of £52,468 13s. 3d. has been expended, leaving a balance to the credit of the Commission of £1,532 14s. 10d.; also, a further account showing receipts and expenditure from the 1st to the 28th instant, leaving a credit balance of £1,573 18s. 3d. A list of outstanding claims amounting to £907 5s. 8d. is also appended.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The receipts on revenue account to this date are :—

On ticket account.....	£10,432	9	6
For concessions and from various sources.....	3,474	3	6
Making a total of.....	£43,906	13	0

There are still the following sums to be paid to the credit of the Commission, which are at present in suspense until finally dealt with :—

Commission on sales of pictures.....	£354	13	0
Sales of official books of award, catalogues and duplicate diplomas.....	56	1	3
Total.....	£410	14	3

After paying the outstanding claims, and carrying to the credit of the Commission the amounts in suspense, there will remain a credit balance of £1,077 6s. 10d. Your Finance Committee would remark that no portion of the proceeds from the sales of buildings or material has passed through the accounts of the Commission, all such sales having been conducted by the direction of the Government irrespective of the Commission.—(Signed) George Thornton, Chairman, February 28th, 1881."

STATEMENT showing receipts from Treasury. Total Expenditure and Balance Sheet at Bank of New South Wales, 31st January, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

From February 6th, 1879, to January 31st, 1881—

From Treasury.....	£54,001	8	1
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EXPENDITURE.

From February 6th, 1879, to January 31st, 1881—

For salaries paid in head office and including the heads of the following departments, viz.: Interior (Garden Palace), machinery, agricultural, live stock, admission tickets and judging and that of musical arrangements.....	£ 8,849	12	6
For printing, stationery, advertising and newspapers —comprising official programmes, catalogues of certain countries and colonies, circulars of committees, official book of awards, printing of registers and departmental books, stationery for all departments and advertising for ditto..	5,275	10	9
For expenses opening and closing ceremonies.....	168	5	6
For certificates of merit, badges and medals.....	3,183	16	11
For insurance.....	69	5	8
For fodder.....	580	16	0
For refreshments for Judges.....	589	13	10
For commission allowed to friendly societies.....	228	16	7
For postage.....	257	10	10
For cartage.....	1,846	1	2
For works of art account.....	277	17	6
For cab hire, Ticket Department.....	40	0	0
For freight.....	122	19	9

For motive power.....	£ 2,719	3	11	
For Municipal Council.....	293	2	9	
For incidentals.....	470	10	7	
For office rent and expenses.....	1,138	9	6	
For wages	16,009	15	3	
For Customs' agents' charges.....	153	18	1	
For ethnological account.....	395	10	11	
For refund to ticket holders	210	0	0	
For fuel and light.....	1,043	14	0	
For furniture and fittings.....	1,787	2	9	
For working plant	3,604	9	10	
For musical entertainments, including Sacred Choral Association.....	2,413	6	2	
For Greville's Telegram Co.....	101	13	10	
For lighterage, wharfage, &c	368	17	6	
For Official Catalogue, advertising account, refund.	268	11	2	
				52,468 13 3
Cr.—Balance petty cash account.....	£ 38	6	7	
Balance Bank New South Wales.....	1,494	8	3	
				1,532 14 10
				<u>£54,001 8 1</u>

E. H. C. BRISTOWE, Accountant.

Statement showing receipts and expenditure from 1st to 28th February, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

February 25, 1881—

Balance from previous statement.....	£ 1,532	14	10
From Treasury, being refund from Melbourne Commission.....	125	0	0
			<u>£1,657 14 10</u>

EXPENDITURE.

From February 1st to 28th, 1881—

For salaries.....	£ 0	15	0	
For award account.....	17	16	0	
For insurance.....	30	1	3	
For printing and advertising.....	0	16	0	
For office rent and expenses	2	0	0	
For wages.....	0	13	0	
For postage.....	7	6	7	
For incidentals.....	3	14	3	
				63 2 1
Cr. balance—Petty cash.....	20	14	6	
do Bank of New South Wales.....	1,573	18	3	
				1,594 12 9
				<u>£1,657 14 10</u>

E. H. C. BRISTOWE, Accountant.

After explaining to the meeting the larger items appearing in the balance-sheet, and pointing out that the outlay for fodder had more than been recouped, Mr. Thornton said that he thought it his duty to state that the Accountant to the Commission

(Mr. E. H. C. Bristowe), had always been very regular in his attention to his duties, which he had discharged carefully, methodically and very correctly. The performance of his duties had been characterized by a great deal of zeal and ability. (Hear, hear.) The same remarks were equally applicable to Mr. Bristowe's assistant, Mr. R. W. Grierson. (Hear, hear.) He desired to move—"That the statement of accounts and balance-sheet just read be received." Carried.

THANKS TO HER MAJESTY.

Sir Alfred Stephen moved—"That His Excellency the President of Commission be respectfully requested to convey the warm thanks of the Sydney International Exhibition Commissioners to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen for the valuable and interesting collection of paintings lent by Her Majesty, which formed so attractive a feature in the Exhibition, and for the kindly interest displayed by Her Majesty in all matters calculated to promote the success of the Exhibition." Sir Alfred said that Her Majesty had given many proofs of the interest she had taken in the affairs of the Sydney Exhibition generally, as well as in its objects and in the welfare of what he (Sir Alfred) considered, whatever opinions to the contrary might be entertained elsewhere, to be a truly national undertaking, for in that Exhibition there had been collected together specimens of the art treasures and industrial products of the world. Such an Exhibition ought to be regarded as of national importance to every country. (Hear, hear.) The thanks of the Commission and of the public at large were due to Her Majesty for the practical interest she had taken in the success of the Sydney Exhibition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Davies seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

THANKS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Sir John Hay moved—"That the thanks of the Commission be conveyed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibition, for the invaluable assistance rendered by him in all matters calculated to promote the success of the Exhibition, and also for the valuable pictures and objects lent to the Commissioners here." The Commissioners for the Sydney International Exhibition were well aware how much of the success of that important undertaking was due to the fact that His Royal Highness had consented to take the chair as President of the Royal Commission; and they were also indebted to him for the objects he had lent to the Exhibition. (Hear, hear.) He had much pleasure in proposing the resolution.

Mr. Webb seconded the resolution. Carried unanimously.

THANKS TO COMMISSIONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Executive Commissioner moved—"That the thanks of the Sydney Commission are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Commissioners in the United States—Mr. Roderick W. Cameron, of New York; and Messrs. Henry and W. Peabody, of Boston, for their exertions on behalf of the Sydney International Exhibition." Sir Patrick Jennings said that all the gentlemen present were fully cognizant of the lengthy correspondence which had taken place between the United States and this colony in connection with the Exhibition. He took the opportunity of moving this resolution with the greater pleasure when he thought that it was especially owing to the efforts of Mr. Cameron and Mr. Peabody that the United States had been so well represented, and he had no doubt that they would show a like interest on future occasions of the kind. There were many of our colonists who had visited the United States who had vivid recollections of the hospitality shown to them by Mr. Cameron, and who had been materially helped by him in seeing the country, and he was certain that Mr. Cameron would always be ready to extend like courtesy to Australians visiting the United States. (Hear, hear.) He coupled with Mr. Cameron's name that of his colleague, Mr. Peabody. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. A. Joseph seconded the resolution.

Sir John Hay said that, as a fellow-commissioner of Mr. Cameron's for the great colony of Canada, he knew how greatly he had exerted himself to induce that colony to take part in this Exhibition; but, owing to circumstances affecting that colony at the time, Mr. Cameron was not so successful as he would have liked. This was, however, owing to no want of exertion on the part of Mr. Cameron. (Hear, hear.) He had very much pleasure in supporting the motion. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Cameron, on behalf of himself and Mr. Peabody, acknowledged the vote of the Commission. He said that with regard to the representation of Canada at the Sydney International Exhibition, that colony had just gone to a good deal of expense in connection with displays of her resources at Philadelphia and Paris. If the Sydney International Exhibition had only been two or three years later, Canada would have been in a position to have co-operated most cordially. He would like to suggest to the meeting that the Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, there being no general representation for Canada, offered to send out a school exhibit, which had been shown here, and made by Mr. Crooks a free gift to this colony.

The Executive Commissioner said that doubtless the gift of Mr. Crooks would be acknowledged by the Government of this colony.

The proceedings then terminated.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,

1881.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

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

1882.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, together with copies of the annual reports of the officers of the Penitentiaries, and financial and statistical tables and statements, being for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. CAMPBELL,

Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 17th January, 1882.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, PENITENTIARIES' BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 20th December, 1881

Hon. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with the provisions of the Act 38 Vic., cap. 44, I beg to submit the Annual Report upon the state of the Penitentiaries, for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

The number of convicts in the several Penitentiaries on 30th June, 1880, the number received and discharged during the financial year ended 30th June, 1881, and the total number remaining at the last date are as follows:—

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody 30th June, 1880.....	711	21	= 732
Received during the year.....	205	11	= 216
	—	—	—
	916	32	= 948
Released on expiration of sentence, &c.....	235	8	= 243
	—	—	—
Number in custody 30th June, 1881.....	681	24	= 705

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody 30th June, 1880.....	345	0 =	345
Received during the year.....	151	4 =	155
	—	—	—
	496	4 =	500
Released on expiration of sentence, &c.....	178	4 =	182
	—	—	—
Number in custody 30th June, 1881.....	318	0 =	318

DORCHESTER.

Received from St. John, N.B., Penitentiary, July 14th, 1880.....	64	1 =	65
Received from Halifax, N.S., Penitentiary, July 16th, 1880.....	61	2 =	63
Received during the year.....	55	1 =	56
	—	—	—
	180	4 =	184
Released on expiration of sentence, &c.....	86	2 =	88
	—	—	—
Number in custody, 30th June, 1881.....	94	2 =	96

MANITOBA.

Number in custody, 30th June, 1880.....	38	4 =	42
Received during the year.....	24	1 =	25
	—	—	—
	62	5 =	67
Released on expiration of sentence, &c.....	10	1 =	11
	—	—	—
Number in custody, 30th June, 1881.....	52	4 =	53

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Number in custody, 30th June, 1880.....	33	0 =	33
Received during the year.....	22	0 =	22
	—	—	—
	55	0 =	55
Released on expiration of sentence, &c.....	12	0 =	12
	—	—	—
Number in custody, 30th June, 1881.....	43	0 =	43
The total number of convicts in all the Penitentiaries of the Dominion on 30th June, 1880, was.....			1,279
On 30th June, 1881.....			1,218

Total decrease 61

It is satisfactory to find this falling off in our criminal population. This may be regarded as a sign of returning prosperity, whereby the industrial classes could more easily secure employment and many have been saved from crime.

The decrease in the number of convicts exhibited in the foregoing table, is solely confined to the Province of Ontario. This may be seen by the fact that, over sixty convicts were sent, in the course of the year, to Kingston, from St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester Penitentiaries.

Inquiry having been made, from time to time, by parties interested in Prison management and discipline, notably by more than one Judge of the Superior Courts who are desirous of knowing something of our Penitentiary system, to guide them in passing sentence on a certain class of delinquents, I deem it useful, as much as possible, to pass in review, in this Report, the salient features of the administration carried out in the Penitentiaries of the Dominion.

The congregate plan is the one, at present in operation. No classification or separation of the convicts has been yet attempted owing to the buildings being unsuited to the purpose.

Every prisoner, who is able physically, must work at some trade or employment, which he is stimulated in various ways to become master of, so that he may have resources within himself that will, in the future, diminish his temptation to crime.

At Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester convicts are employed as shoe-makers, tailors, carpenters, black-smiths, tin-smiths, coopers, painters, stone-cutters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, bakers, cooks, hostlers, teamsters, and at farming and quarrying. A considerable number must be employed in attending to the every day work of the Institution proper. In the Manitoba and British Columbia Penitentiaries the trades and occupations are not so numerous or varied as in the other establishments referred to above; yet, every convict, not under medical treatment, is kept occupied at some trade or useful labor.

The diet is healthy, substantial and sufficient; it is well and properly cooked, under the supervision of the Steward, and should be frequently examined by the Warden. The Government demand that supplies of the best quality of the description required be furnished by the contractors, and the Wardens are very faithful in seeing that the conditions of the contracts are fulfilled. Hence, I can only call to mind two complaints about the food, in a period extending over nine years, that were brought under my notice, and these were at St. Vincent de Paul.

The clothing and bedding are of good *materiel*, well suited to the severe cold of winter and the heat of summer, and are changed often enough to meet the strictest sanitary rules.

The health of the convicts is consulted for, as well in the matters of diet and clothing, as in the cleanliness and proper ventilation of the cells, workshops, &c., the regular use of the bath, and the character of the work at which they are employed. The Surgeon visits the Penitentiary, every day, and is bound by the rules to render his professional services to those who stand in need of them. The gentlemen engaged in the capacity of physicians give great satisfaction, by the prompt willingness with which they meet all calls upon their time and attention, as well as by the skill and tact they display in treating both sick and malingerers.

An asylum has been provided within the walls of Kingston Penitentiary for criminal lunatics. Every care and attention, which their unhappy condition requires, is bestowed upon them by the attending Physician, the Warden and the officers who have them in charge. Convicts, who become insane at St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester are removed, for treatment, to the criminal lunatic asylum, at Kingston Penitentiary.

The discipline is firm yet mild and eminently humane. Kind treatment of prisoners is now generally recommended by the vast majority of those who take an interest in prison discipline and in the reformation of criminals. The maxims of the civilization of our age and country are the maxims of humanity. Their tendency is to repress cruelty and needless severity even to felons; to pave the way to their improvement; to develop their better qualities and hold their worse in abeyance; and to guard their morals and higher interests.

The Wardens, so far as I have learned from the sources of information at my command, are prudent and cautious in awarding penalties. They never act in haste or in hot blood, knowing well that vindictive punishments, whether public or personal, tend to sear rather than to invigorate, to harden rather than to mollify, to corrupt rather than to mend. Experience shows that, there is no greater mistake in the whole compass of prison discipline than the studied imposition of personal degradation as part and parcel of the punishment. The tendency of such degradation is to destroy every better impulse, to extinguish every worthy aspiration. No doubt the convict ought feel the disgrace of his crime and sentence. This is a fit part of his punishment ordained by the Creator himself. Beyond this there should be no degradation of his manhood. No wanton outrage should be offered to his self-respect. But, contrariwise, on entering his prison house he should be made to feel, or at least given to understand, that he has a character to redeem, a future of virtuous, useful honorable industry to create; and every means calculated to foster this sentiment should be used, every agency exhausted which is calculated to obstruct its growth.

The notable features which we have been slowly but steadily seeking to introduce into our Penitentiary management are, in brief, reformation as the supreme end to be kept in view; hope, as the great regenerative force in prisons; industrial labor

as another of the vital forces to be employed to the same end; religion and scholastic education and training as a third force belonging to the same category; abbreviation of sentence, good conduct marks and certain minor indulgences—within the power and discretion of the Wardens to grant—as incentives to be held out for diligence, good conduct and effort at self-improvement; the enlistment of the will of the prisoner in the work of his moral regeneration; and the introduction of a variety of trades and industries as supplying the means of honest support on his discharge. We are, in a word, endeavouring to copy—very imperfectly, I am sorry to say—as far as *now* practicable, the system inaugurated, in Ireland, by Sir Walter Crofton, and introduced, with modifications, into the convict prisons of England, of most of the countries of continental Europe, of the United States and South America. The fundamental principle of this system, progressive classification based on merit, a progressive withdrawal of restraint and enlargement of privilege, as they should be earned and warranted by the prisoner's conduct, a gradual and almost imperceptible fusion of prison life into the freedom of ordinary society through a probationary stage of natural training,—this principle so efficacious for discountenancing vice and repressing crime, by encouraging through salutary agencies the reform of the criminal, without, however, holding from him the just measure of his punishment, we have not been yet able to fully incorporate in our system owing to the want of the means to that end.

Up to this time, as noticed in a former Annual Report, our Penitentiaries have no facilities for the proper classification of convicts. On account of the financial depression which prevailed for some years, I refrained from urging the advantage and importance of adopting, still further, the Crofton system; at the same time, I did not fail to point out the benefit that would accrue from its adoption. Now, that the country is enjoying prosperity with a large surplus in the public treasury, I would be wanting in my duty were I to neglect an occasion, so opportune as the present, to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Government an improvement, in our Penitentiary system, so much and admittedly needed as the classification and separation of convicts. At the Prison Congresses held at London, Baltimore and Stockholm, attended by men of the widest experience, who had devoted years of study and observation to the subject, the greatest stress was laid in the speeches made and in the papers contributed, upon the necessity of classification and isolation. Wherever this plan has been carried into operation, in parts of Germany and France, in Switzerland, Belgium, but, notably, in Ireland the best results have followed.

As the Irish or Crofton system is the one which meets with universal approval and is the model in countries, where earnest and practical efforts are made to improve prison discipline and promote the welfare of the convict, I deem it proper to notice, succinctly, its marked characteristics. I do so in the hope that you, Sir, who take a deep interest in the right management of the penal institutions under your control, and in seeing that their chief aim—the reformation of the unfortunate inmates—be

accomplished, may judge whether it be wise and expedient to still more improve our present system by engrafting upon it, what you may decide to be useful and practicable from that devised and carried out so successfully by Sir Walter Crofton.

I make the following synopsis from a paper kindly furnished to me, some years ago, by the late lamented Rev. E. C. Wines, D.D., United States Commissioner to the London Prison Congress in 1872,—the Howard of his day.

Sir Walter Crofton holds, as a fundamental principle that, in order to effect reformation, you must gain the co-operation of the criminals, to obtain which they must realize that their punishment is not *merely retributive*, but that it has a benevolent aim and that this aim is to improve them. If this fact be sufficiently made clear to the prisoner, at the beginning of his sentence, he will not be in hostility to those placed over him, even in the necessarily penal and more stringent stages of his punishment, for he will "look to the end" and with him hope will be forever present.

The solution of this problem, according to Sir Walter, lay in classification of such a nature as should lead by successive stages, from very great strictness to a state of semi-freedom.

To give this classification real value it was necessary that self-control and self-denial should be developed in the process. To attain the object in view, the idle and ill-disposed should become industrious and orderly. The plan adopted to accomplish this result was the introduction of marks or numerical records of labor, awarded for intelligence, work and zeal. They are not given as a reward for mere intelligence—for the most criminal are often intellectually brightest and would thus be most rewarded. The first thing aimed at is to give the criminal a liking for work, because generally idleness led him to crime. But work will give him no pleasure unless he be remunerated for it. As a general rule, it may be asserted that the criminal classes dislike labor. But if labor be made *a privilege to be earned* by its absence in the very earliest stages of seclusion and by its gradual introduction coupled with other advantages as classification advances, it will by degrees, *slowly perhaps at first, but surely*, supplant idleness in the majority of criminals.

So far as the prison discipline of the system is concerned we have then :

I. The stage of penal and stringent discipline, when the convicts are confined in separate cells, kept on low and coarse diet and employed at rough and uninteresting work such as oakum picking. It is intended in this stage, among other ends to be gained, to make the convict feel that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Its longest term is nine months, which may be reduced to eight by good conduct. "Even here," Sir Walter Crofton asserts, "the prisoner begins soon to have hope implanted in his breast." The entire course of his imprisonment is explained to him, in the fullest and clearest manner, and all the advantages he will

gain, as he progresses from stage to stage and class to class, for good conduct, industry, diligence in study and attention to his moral improvement. Not only are these things set before the convict in his cell, but he is catechised, once a week, as to the completeness and accuracy of his knowledge on the subject. According to the answers given all errors are corrected and deficiencies supplied. The effect, even in this penal stage, is found to be hope, courage, cheerfulness and a patient waiting for promised ameliorations. In fact, as Dr. Wines reports, "these advances begin during the period of cellular separation—and early in it." At first, the isolation is absolute. The cell door, after a time, is thrown open part of the day, then all day. This slight approach to society is felt to be a great relief and is forfeited for any misbehaviour. From the first, the prisoners in this stage are together in chapel, school-room and exercise yard. Much attention is given to education and to moral and religious culture.

II. The second may be properly designated the reformatory stage, for it is here the principle of progressive classification is applied, and exerts all its force. It is in this stage of associated labor the industrial improvement and self control of the prisoner are both stimulated and tested by the motive power which is at work, viz., improvement in present position and the opportunity of obtaining earlier liberation. It will be at once realized that thus the criminal, within certain defined limits, becomes the arbiter of his own fate, and the system is deprived of any aspect of vengeance, while it secures the co-operation of the prisoner in his own improvement.

There are four classes in this stage, arranged in this order: third, second, first, and advanced or exemplary. Promotion is determined by marks of which the convict can earn a maximum of nine per month, viz.: three for general good conduct, three for industry, and three for school duties—not actual progress, but attention to lessons and the desire shown to improve. When he enters upon this stage the convict is placed in the third class; eighteen marks must be earned to ensure his promotion from the third to the second class; fifty-four from the second to the first and one hundred and eight, from the first to the advanced or exemplary class. Thus the minimum time in the third class is two months; in the second six; and in the first one year. The time necessary to be passed in the advanced class is not a fixed period, but depends upon the length of the prisoner's sentence. With a five years' sentence he must remain in this class fourteen months; with a fifteen years' sentence he must remain five years and eight months; and with a sentence between these two extremes, a period varying with its length.

The first stage of the Crofton system is passed in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin; the second at Spike Island, near Cork.

In reference to this latter institution, Dr. Wines writes thus:—"On the day of my visit to Spike Island, the number of prisoners was 705, distributed as follows: advanced class 320; first class 200; second class 101; third class 84. The motive

“ to strive for promotion is not only powerful, but it is constant and constantly
 “ increasing in strength. The progress toward liberation is the great motive power ;
 “ but there are manifold inducements to exertion, self-denial, self-conquest and self-
 “ control besides these. With every advance there is a lifting of restraint, an
 “ enlargement of privilege, an increase of gratuity, distinctive badges, better food,
 “ improved dress, greater liberty of action. The great effort is to induce the prisoner
 “ to become the chief agent in his own reformation. The authorities seem to feel
 “ that unless this is done nothing is done. The result, as I learned it from the lips of
 “ many prisoners with whom I conversed—all separate and apart from their officers—
 “ is that the entire prison population with few exceptions are putting forth constant
 “ and vigorous effort to secure their promotion within the minimum time.”

The punishments, in the second stage, are mainly of a moral kind: loss of marks, forfeiture of gratuities, withdrawal of privileges, change of badge, degradation to a lower class, remanding to the cellular prison at Mountjoy, to which may be added—as punishments occasionally employed—deprivation of a meal, close confinement on bread and water, and even the lash in aggravated cases.

III. When these two stages are satisfactorily passed—*i. e.*, when the criminals have attained the requisite number of marks to entitle them to the privilege—when they have given sufficient guarantees of good conduct, they pass to an intermediate prison, which is designed to test the work previously done, as the crucible tests gold. These intermediate prisons, where the third stage is passed, have—according to the reports of the Director of Convict Prisons in Ireland, produced excellent results. The convicts enjoy a semi-liberty while passing through a period of probation or training before liberation. This stage of natural training, in its very nature, prepares the criminal for his return to the ordinary avocations of free life, and reconciles the public to his employment. As it has had the test of twenty-six years and has more than fulfilled what was expected from the experiment, it must be looked upon as a great success. The conduct and industry of the inmates, as the Director, Captain Barlow, testifies, have equalled and even exceeded, during this long period, those of ordinary laborers in similar positions of temptation.

In reference to this part of the Irish system I quote Dr. Wines, as follows:—

“ My expectations regarding it were high, but they were more than met.
 “ Indeed, I have never elsewhere seen anything to compare with the results shown
 “ here. The intermediate prison which formerly existed at Smithfield, in the
 “ outskirts of Dublin, has been given up, and all intermediate prisoners are now sent
 “ to Lusk.” Farm work is the only industry from which income is received. The
 cash revenue, clear of all expenses, from the labor of fifty-seven prisoners, the
 average number at Lusk, is about \$10,000 per annum, which makes the institution
 well-nigh self-supporting. The farm contains nearly two hundred acres. The land
 was a common, wild and uncultivated, prior to the prison being established. Under
 the labor of the prisoners the land has increased in value from 10s. to £5 per acre,

Dr. Wines further says,—“ It was the 14th of October when I was there, and the prisoners were at work on various parts of the farm. * * * * Every- where they were as busy as bees, and, to all appearance, as happy. I never saw a brisker or more cheerful set of laborers. They accomplish fully as much work as an equal number of free hands. Indeed, the farmers in the neighbourhood aver that they would be glad to get men who would work as well. Often they work alone, or in companies of two or three, without any one in charge, on the most distant parts of the farm. There are no walls, no bars, no bolts, no gratings, no apparent confinement of any kind. The doors of the iron tents which serve them as dormitories are locked at night, just as our own houses are when we retire. The only difference, as far as I could see, between this and any other large farm employ- ing a great many hands, was that here a warder slept in a small room at the end of the convicts' large dormitory.”

Though the intermediate prison at Lusk has been in operation since 1854, with opportunities for evasion which no other prison in the world offers, and, yet, scarcely have a dozen attempts at escape been made. There is no *discipline* at Lusk; no punishments are administered there any more than on a farm or in a manufacturing establishment where free laborers are employed.

Such is the Irish system, which is admitted by every one, competent to pronounce an opinion upon the subject, to be the best prison training to prepare a criminal for his release and his re-absorption into society. It is a training so simple in its principles that its very simplicity formed at one time its great stumbling block in the minds of men, and so easy of application that, in some form, it is suited to every locality and to every human being.

In relation with this *resumé* of the Crofton system the question arises,—how far can ours be assimilated to it? The answer is, no further than has been already done unless the means be provided to copy it on a better and more extensive scale.

However desirable and advantageous it would be to make the Irish system, in its integrity, our own, it must be evident that the intermediate stage, as established at Lusk, is not yet adapted for Canada: It has been made a success, in Ireland, by reason of the antecedent stages, in Mountjoy and Spike Island, which admirably trained the convicts for the increased privileges and comparative freedom allowed on the Government farm; and, also, on account of police supervision. The time may come, and at no very distant date, when even the intermediate system may be brought into operation in the Dominion.

I cannot see any great difficulty about adopting, if not altogether at least approximately, the two first stages, that is the cellular, as in Mountjoy Prison and the reformatory as at Spike Island. This would not cause a large expenditure. Though the necessary outlay were considerable, would it be hazarding too much to say, it

would be amply repaid by the benefit which the country and society would reap from the solid and permanent reformation which the improved system must effect among criminals?

In order to inaugurate the first stage, at St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester, Manitoba and British Columbia, it were only necessary to construct one of the projected wings with larger and more lightsome cells, where convicts, upon first entering, and the bad and incorrigible could be confined apart from the other prisoners. Were nothing more done, this much, itself, is of great moment. The Chaplains and Wardens concur with me in the opinion that, no reformation, worth the mention, can be effected so long as the vicious and well-disposed prisoners are in promiscuous association.

Having the means of isolating convicts who, by misconduct, would deserve to be separated, the reformatory stage of progressive classification could be made to approach that of Spike Island, near enough, to be very efficacious.

In reference to Kingston two plans suggest themselves. First,—as it has been intended, for some years,—to surround the Penitentiary property by a lofty wall, and erect a new prison building, further away from the bay, on the higher ground. This is much required, under any circumstances. The cells, now in use, are condemned by the officers of the Penitentiary and by all visitors, as too small and dark, in which no work, even oakum picking, can be done. Viewed in the light of progress and the humane spirit of the age, the cells, like those of Sing-Sing Prison, are unfit to be occupied by intelligent human beings. The present prison building could, then, be remodeled, the cells being made larger, airier and more lightsome, and would afford—if desired—proper accommodation for convicts, in the first stage, from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces; and for such convicts, moreover, as it may be found judicious to keep apart, from the prisoners working in association, for valid reasons—such as misbehavior, their contaminating influence, or for punishment and special reformation.

Secondly: In case you do not approve of the building of a new prison, I recommend, as I did in my Annual Report of last year, that a wing, now available for the purpose, be altered to suit the cellular stage for new convicts and as a punitive and deterrent remedy for the habitual and callous class of criminals in Kingston Penitentiary alone.

The cost of a new prison building or of altering the old one, as suggested, would be much less, at Kingston, than at any of the other Penitentiaries; because all the work could be done by convict labor. Besides, the stone and lime can be had on the premises. The *materiel* requiring money outlay would be,—lumber, iron, tin for roofing, glass, nails and a few other items.

It would, necessarily, take some time to accomplish what is needed to commence an effective and thoroughly practical system of criminal reformation, in our several Penitentiaries. The first step in this direction is the realization of the fact, by the proper authorities, that, the improvement in our system, which I have suggested, is needful and likely to be of advantage. This being decided, the next is to begin the good work, which cannot be done too soon. It cannot be denied by any one, who has examined the matter, that some improvement in the management of our criminals, based upon the Crofton system, is an absolute necessity. The money spent to aid the recovery of a fellow-being from habits of crime to virtue, is well spent; in the long run, it is the logic of economy.

Of all other reformatory agencies religion is first in importance and most potent in its action upon the human heart and life. It is the only power that is able to resist the irritation that saps the moral forces of these men of powerful impulses, whose neglect of its teachings has been the occasion of their being immured within prison walls.

A Protestant and Catholic Chaplain is included in the staff of each Penitentiary. At Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, religious services are held twice on Sundays and during the dinner hour, every Wednesday, throughout the year. The prisoners are also frequently visited, at their work, in their cells and in the hospital, in the course of the week, by the chaplains.

A convict, upon being received into a Penitentiary, is registered, at his own option, either as a Protestant or a Catholic. Every prisoner, according to the rules, is obliged to attend one or other form of worship. If a convict desire to change his religion, while undergoing sentence, he can do so under sanction of the Inspector, who, before taking action upon his application, consults the Chaplain under whose spiritual charge he had been previously, also the Warden, and carefully examines the convict himself, in order to see that he is not actuated by caprice or unworthy motives.

The Protestant Chaplain is at liberty to invite clergymen of other denominations than his own, to visit and instruct the prisoners. With his sanction, the Warden permits them to hold services for convicts belonging to their respective communions, at the prescribed hours, on the days mentioned. Rarely, so far as I have heard, is this privilege, to outside ministers, embraced. The cause of this, doubtless, is that the hours appointed for religious exercises, in the Penitentiary, conflict with those during which the reverend gentlemen are occupied, elsewhere, with their clerical duties.

The Chaplains can and do effect great good in improving prison discipline and reforming the convicts. When prisoners are visited by men of mind and virtuous

lives; when they are looked upon with kindly eyes by those who have their welfare at heart; who can study their character, who can trace back the course of their lives, who can find out the secret sources of their errors and their crimes, who can, by their teachings and counsels, rescue them from the evils of vice and destruction, the result must be salutary, unless amongst the most hardened.

Education is a vital element in the reformation of the fallen, and should be carried to the widest extent—consistent with the other purposes of a prison. It quickens intellect, gives new ideas, supplies food for thought, inspires self-respect, supports proper pride of character, excites ambition, opens new field of exertion, ministers to social and personal improvement and affords a healthful substitution for low and vicious amusements. Wherefore, a school for secular instruction, in which reading, writing and arithmetic are taught to those who are deficient in these primary branches, is in operation in each Penitentiary. It is under the special supervision of the Chaplains. In those institutions, where the Chaplains reside near the Prison, they are expected to visit the School frequently and they perform this duty regularly. Admission to the School is made a recompense of good conduct and is found to be a stimulus in that direction.

As a still further encouragement to moral and mental improvement, libraries are provided. The books are selected by the Chaplains with care. A suitable person is appointed to take charge of the library and exchange the books. A yearly grant for the libraries is made by Parliament proportionate to the number of prisoners in each Penitentiary. The avidity which the convicts show in their demand for books and the thankfulness with which they receive them, mark their appreciation of the library. I look upon this as a very valuable means of reform. Much time is thus spent in the useful study of solid literature which would otherwise be passed in brooding over fancied injuries or meditating upon schemes of illegitimate import.

In reference to the reformatory agencies it may be briefly said that, the chapel, school and well selected library, in a Penitentiary, are among the most important things connected with it. They not only aid the convict in improving his life and habits and in gaining useful knowledge which will prove a benefit to him when discharged; but materially assist the officers in maintaining that discipline without which a prison life would prove intolerable, and all of its influences, instead of tending to reform, would be wholly demoralizing, making the bad worse and the extremely vicious still more vile.

I deem it fit to inform you that the Wardens and other officers regard the subject of pardon as one of the greatest evils to be contended with among convicts. This seems to be uppermost in the mind of almost every prisoner. A majority of all the letters written by them to their friends outside dwell upon the theme and imply that

their pardon is the only thing lacking to make themselves and the rest of the world perfectly happy. The friends, too, in most cases, represent that the convict is innocent, that he is the victim of a foul plot, that the guilty one has not been arrested etc., and this very often when the convict himself had actually confessed his guilt, and expressed sorrow for his crime and the shame brought upon himself and his family, thus making the convict the most honorable of the party. Still, he wants to be pardoned and is all the time thinking of his release. This keeps him uneasy and irritable, and indifferent about his work, manifesting in everything that he does a restless disposition, unpleasant to his fellow convicts, and, in some cases causing them to get punished for misconduct, all in consequence of this evil influence on their minds. This not only prevents that reformation so essential to the safety of the community and the welfare of the convict when he is released from prison, but places the Warden, and, frequently, the Chaplains in a false position, for most of the convicts think that they only need their recommendation to be discharged. Wherefore, neither the Warden nor any other officer has the power over the mind and action of the convict that he ought and would have if it were not for the continual idea of pardon. Now, I venture to say there is hardly a man, whose experience of prison life and convicts entitles him to consideration, who will not affirm, as a general rule, that pardons produce more evil than good; for, while one may be made happy by clemency being extended to him, hundreds are made miserable because they think, and, in most cases, know that they are as much entitled to pardon as the one who received it. It cannot be denied there are some cases that ought be pardoned; but they are much fewer than is generally thought—unless all be pardoned.

Violation of prison rules is always noticed in some manner, and the punishment to offenders is only awarded by the Warden, or in his absence, by his deputy.

The ordinary and most frequent punishments are, the bare cell, short rations, loss of marks and remission time and solitary confinement in the dungeon, which ends whenever the convict makes submission and expresses regret for his offence. As a last resort for personal violence or a deliberate outrage, the cats are still held in reserve, although their use is seldom found necessary. Corporal punishment is being very generally abandoned as an agency of prison discipline. Whether its abolition be advisable or not is a moot question. Some contend that it is calculated to brutalize the criminal, and thus nullify the reformatory influences which should be employed; that experience has proved good discipline can be maintained without frequent recourse to punishments; that many prisoners are led to obedience by the moderation and justice displayed towards them; and that the idea of convicts being governed only by severity proceeds upon the mistaken belief that they are forever lost as regards an honest life. Others maintain that convicts are persons whom discipline must reduce to a proper state of mind; that it would be impossible to preserve order and protect the officers—a few amid large bodies of prisoners, many of violent

dispositions—without the fear of corporal punishment; that prisoners themselves have acknowledged they would not have become tractable and reformed characters but for the flogging they had received; and that there is a class of men that thought nothing of disgrace, but cared only for the stripes inflicted upon them. I am not in favor of corporal punishment. Knowing, however, from experience that all prisoners cannot be governed by moral suasion, under our present system, severe discipline must, sometimes, be called into operation. Corporal punishment is not inflicted under the Crofton system, and could we but adopt the two stages recommended, I am confident it could be also dispensed with in the Penitentiaries of the Dominion. As matters now stand, I must admit that no penitentiary can be safely or effectively managed unless ample power be vested in the Chief Officer to inflict special punishment, when called for, promptly, summarily, and, if need be, severely. The truth is, if prisoners be made distinctly to understand that there is an ever present and watchful power over them to punish misconduct, as well as to approve and reward good conduct, they will seldom give occasion for corporal punishment. The knowledge that such power exists and is always ready for action in proper cases, will prove sufficient of itself to enforce the discipline.

The dispensing with punishments, the proper enforcement of discipline and the general success of Penitentiary administration depend mainly, if not solely, upon the officers. Comparatively few cases will occur when it will be necessary to resort to punishment provided the officer in charge be well adapted to the responsible position with which he is entrusted. He should be a man capable of controlling his temper and governing himself under all circumstances, avoiding all familiarity, and discharging his duties faithfully, firmly and without ostentation. If, on the other hand, he be irritable, vacillating, or in any way unreliable, disorder, confusion and frequent punishments will prevail wherever he has control. If officers treat the convicts like men, with humanity, kindness and forbearance, thus seeking to give back to them their manhood, they will do more towards their reformation, than could be wrought by all the tortures and terrors in vogue, a century ago. Brute force alone will not answer, and muscular power is only one of the essentials in a guard or keeper. A good officer must have a clear intellect and a sound judgment to enable him to act quickly, firmly and justly. It is rarely such men offer for the Penitentiary service. They usually command more pay at other pursuits.

On Christmas and Dominion days an extra dinner is given to the convicts; the rules are also relaxed, on these occasions, so far as to permit them to indulge in some harmless pastimes. These privileges, slight as they may seem, go far to alleviate the bitterness and break the monotony of convict life, while, at the same time they in no wise tend to impair discipline or create insubordination. On the contrary, their influence is salutary in this direction, gratitude being a stronger restraint than fear. Out of door exercise seems particularly essential, not alone for the preservation of the physical health, but also for the moral welfare of those who are confined in

prison. A certain time, each day, if possible, at least twice a week, should be devoted to physical exercise, such as walking in the open air for half an hour. If more frequent opportunities were afforded and better facilities furnished for such exercise, I believe the result would be advantageous to the best interests of our penal institutions.

To sum up, the judges and others, interested in our Penitentiary system, may be assured that the convicts are treated as human beings entitled to sympathy, and not as hardened criminals, insensible to all feelings of kindness and affection. It is not allowed to any officer to speak to them harshly, or to allude in any manner, however remote, to the crime of which they stand convicted. No prisoner is punished for his first offence against the rules; he receives, instead, an earnest but kind warning not to repeat his fault. Punishment is not inflicted until it has been explained to the offender that his own good, as well as that of the institution, requires it. Convicts never suffer for want of comfortable clothes, or of good wholesome food. Good care is taken of them when sick. They are encouraged, at every opportunity, to cultivate their moral, mental and physical powers and to duly prepare themselves to enter society again as better men.

Although our system lacks some of those characteristics, which essentially mark out for approval and imitation the Crofton; yet, taking into account its drawbacks and disadvantages, it has proved, on the whole, eminently successful. Whatever failures have happened can be justly attributed, rather to individual neglect or short-coming, than to any inherent defect in the *regime* as sanctioned by this Department.

I beg to offer the following suggestions in view to the further improvement of our plan of administration whether as regards its financial or disciplinary aspect.

1. In more than one of my former Annual Reports, I represented the benefit that would most likely result from an occasional visit made by the Inspector and the Wardens of the larger Penitentiaries, at least, to a few of the best conducted Penal Prisons of the United States. I observe that this interchange of visits is made by the Directors, Inspectors, Commissioners, Superintendents, Governors, Wardens, &c., of a number of the States' Prisons. I read, too, recently, in the Toronto papers, a notice announcing the return of the Provincial Secretary and the Inspector of Prisons, &c., for the Province of Ontario, from a tour among the penal and charitable institutions of the neighboring Republic. It were needless, I feel assured, to dwell upon the necessity of affording to those, charged with the responsibility of Penitentiary administration, some opportunities of improving their experience and enlarging the scope of their information, by seeing for themselves how similar institutions to their own are conducted elsewhere. It is hardly possible to fail in acquiring new and improved ideas and additional knowledge upon a subject which is now commanding so much attention throughout the civilized world, as prison discipline and the reformation of criminals.

II. Another means of improving our system would be a conference of the Wardens, Chaplains and Inspector, to be held, every one or two years, alternately, at one or other of the Penitentiaries, where the cost of travel would not be a bar. On these occasions notes could be compared, stock, as it were, could be taken of the *modus operandi* followed in each Penitentiary, and suggestions made for mutual adoption, after intelligent discussion, which might prove very valuable.

III. It is probable another International Prison Congress may soon be held, and, in view of such an event, I would, once again, recommend that a duly qualified delegate be appointed to represent the Dominion. The absence of a representative from Canada, from the several Congresses already held, and, notably, from those at London and Stockholm,—where even the smaller Republics of South America sent their deputies—afforded room for unfavorable comment. Of a certainty, it were a libel upon the public spirit of Canada and it would be at variance with the part taken, here, in the general progress and advancement of the age, to ascribe to parsimony or indifference our non-participation in those periodic international gatherings of the foremost philanthropists and social-scientists of the day. Possibly, the recommendation was not presented in such shape as to ensure its adoption. Be that as it may, Canada was, on every occasion, “in the vocative case.”—*Caret.*

IV. Whether my suggestions regarding the adoption of the two first stages of the Irish system commend themselves to your favorable consideration or not, I believe that, a great deal of good would follow from a personal and thorough examination of the Crofton plan of administration, by an officer of practical experience connected with the Penitentiaries. At the London, Cincinnati and Stockholm Congresses, most of the delegates were able to speak of the Irish system from their own actual knowledge and examination of its workings.

Without any question, the money spent judiciously in affording the means to those in charge of the administration of Penitentiaries, to add to their stock of knowledge and experience—thereby enabling them to discharge more fully and beneficially their duties to the country, to society and to the convicts under their charge—will not be misspent and will not be grudged by the public. I would, therefore, recommend, should it meet your approval, that a sum be placed, annually, in the Estimates, to have the two first suggestions carried into effect; and that provision be made, under like condition, for the third and fourth purposes, whenever required.

I consider it proper to mention that, Grand Juries, more than once, have claimed the right, *virtute officii*, to visit all parts of the Penitentiary and enter into conversation with convicts, even with the female prisoners. Were the jurors to go through the Penitentiary and observe the rules prescribed for ordinary visitors, no objection would be made. But, as they are not included among the privileged visitors mentioned in the Penitentiary Act, as their sayings and doings, among the convicts, in

their official capacity, as jurors, when permission was granted them to inspect the prison, have been reported to me as productive of harm and injury to good discipline, and as the Government have provided for the proper and intelligent inspection of their penal institutions by an officer appointed for that purpose, I beg to recommend that Grand Jurors, when admitted to a Penitentiary as such, be requested to conform to the rules and regulations passed by the Privy Council.

The following extract from the Hamilton correspondence of the *Toronto Globe*, of 8th December last, will show the importance which the County Council of Wentworth attached to the visit of Grand Juries to public institutions under Government inspection :—

“ GRAND JURIES DENOUNCED.

“ At the session of the County Council, yesterday, a resolution was unanimously passed to do away with the providing of cabs for the Grand Jury on its annual visits of inspection of public buildings, and institutions in the County. The resolution set forth that the efficient Governmental inspection rendered the Grand Jury's visits unnecessary, and that the invasion of the lunatic asylum by them was ‘injurious in its effects on the unfortunate patients.’ ”

In order to ascertain what the usage is in connection with the Irish Penal Prisons, I wrote to Captain Barlow, the Director, to ask whether Grand Juries had the right, *ex-officio*, to visit and inspect the institutions under his control. He replied that, they have no such right. At the same time, he informed me that, under Act of Parliament there are unpaid Inspectors appointed to visit the penal prisons in Great Britain and Ireland.

The copy of instructions issued to them defines their province, as follows :—

“ Your duty, accordingly, will be, from time to time, as you may find expedient, to visit the prison and to make inquiry as to the state of the prisoners, and discipline and condition of the prison ; but to abstain, however, from giving any order or interfering with the administration of the prison, which by statute is vested exclusively in the Directors of Convict Prisons, subject to the control of the Secretary of State.”

In the return to an Order of the House of Commons dated 22nd July, 1880, giving the names of the persons who have been appointed as unpaid visitors, a list of names is given from which I quote (*carptim*) the following to show the status of those who have been chosen by the Home Office :—

Prison.	Name.
Dartmoor.....	Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bart.
“	Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., M.P.
Pentonville	Hon. F. Leveson Gower, M.P.
“	R. Pryor, Esq.
“	R. B. H. Rodwell, Esq., M.P., Q.C.

Prison.	Name.
Millbank	Captain Morley.
“	Lord Henniker.
“	P. O. Papillon, Esq.
Mountjoy	Right Hon. Lord Monck.
“	Doctor Lyons, M.P.
“	Right Hon. W. Cogan.
Spike Island.....	R. Meade, Esq., J.P.
“	N. S. Murphy, J.P.
“	Capt. R. W. Pearsse Fitzgerald.

If persons of prominence and position could be found, in Canada, to discharge, gratuitously, the duties performed by the “unpaid visitors,” in England and Ireland, I believe it would be of advantage to follow the example of the Imperial Government by appointing them to carry out instructions similar to those above quoted.

I have the honor to refer you to the reports of the Wardens, Chaplains, Surgeons and other officers, and to the financial statements and statistical tables, for detailed information, respecting the several Penitentiaries.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

In his report the Warden mentions that, there has been no material change in his system of management from what had been noticed in former reports. He states, however, that he is not fully satisfied with the results. Mr. Creighton realized, years ago, that much more good could be done as regards the reformation of convicts and the improvement of discipline, had he proper means and facilities, such as are suggested in this report. He is, moreover, disappointed that a larger revenue cannot be paid into the public treasury from the labor of the convicts in his charge. This is, certainly no fault of his or mine. “Bricks cannot be made without straw,” and the revenue of a Penitentiary can only be in proportion to the convict labor for which a money equivalent is received. The Warden and myself have, from time to time, made application for work, under the control of the Government, which, as in English penal prisons, could be executed in this Penitentiary. In some cases, as in those of the clothing for the N. W. Mounted Police and Indians, and for the cut stone, &c., for the Military College, these applications have been successful; but, I regret to say the same success did not crown our efforts respecting other work required by the Government. Beyond doubt, it has been withheld from the Penitentiary for cogent and sufficient reasons.

Although the farming out of convict labor by contract is highly objectionable and inadvisable, as being destructive of discipline, still, were the Government even disposed to have the prisoners employed in this way, no tenders have been made that could be entertained. Thus, there is no revenue, except from a comparatively small

number of prisoners engaged at lock-making, and from the Government contracts—which are few and poorly remunerative.

I regret that, in his report, the Warden complains of “detraction and fault-finding inside and outside the Penitentiary,”—adding, “The Warden has to bear the obloquy of everything that goes wrong, although the very parties who censure and criticise, within the walls, at least, are often the wrong-doers themselves.”

No man, however blameless his life and acts, is secure from the detractor, or the unscrupulous fault-finder. The one and the other, if on the staff of the Penitentiary, can be held to accountability for their utterances. I undertake to say, in advance of any inquiry, that Mr. Creighton, in his official capacity, leaves no room for honest and merited fault-finding and that it is only the malignant or malevolent who gives the annoyance which he condescends to notice. I would venture to say, further, that this opinion is shared by every one who is capable of forming a just estimate of the character of the Warden of Kingston Penitentiary.

As regards the fault-finders “within the walls,” who “are often the wrong-doers themselves,” there is an easy and ready means of dealing with them, which the Warden, in justice to himself and to his administration should use with promptness and rigor. I know he is kind and forbearing, especially when he is himself concerned; but, these good qualities can be abused and strained to a mischievous and injurious extent. I would, consequently, recommend the Warden to deal with his detractors and censors, within the walls, as they deserve.

I fully agree with the Warden, when he says, in effect, the conduct and industry of the convicts depend upon the officer. There should be a harmony of wills between the officers and the prisoners. The prisoner must choose for himself what his keeper chooses for him, and this choice should continue until obedience becomes a habit. But this can never be except where the officer really chooses the good of the convict. This consent of wills should be a conspicuous feature in the relations between officers and convicts. It rests with the Wardens, who have the untrameled selection of their keepers and guards, to see that they retain in the service only such men as they find suited for those positions.

The prisoners have been employed in the various ways mentioned in former reports. I received favorable accounts of their conduct and industry at my visits.

The Warden reasonably asks to be placed in the same position as the Governors of those prisons in the States that are reported to be self-sustaining, before any comparison be made between his and their administration financially.

Mr. Creighton treats his convicts with great judgment, wisely tempering mildness and kindness with firmness and determination, when necessary. He does not think it detracts from his dignity to speak to a convict, to converse in a free and

friendly manner with him, to advise and counsel him ; nor does he think he compromises the obligations of his office in declining to inflict severe punishment, when milder and more salutary measures will subdue the offender and secure cheerful submission to rule and discipline. By this means he wins their respect and confidence. The effect is apparent in the cheerful industry and quiet obedience to rule which distinguish all save the hardened, the incorrigible and the imbecile. Mr. Creighton attaches more importance to a system of privilege, as a means of governing, than to any other method. Bad as some convicts are, there are but very few who will not appreciate a favor ; and any indication of kind feeling or assurance of sympathy on the part of those who rule over them, is not only elevating to their depressed spirits, encouraging to their hopes, but, in itself, is a controlling power.

The Surgeon reports the health of the Penitentiary to be highly satisfactory—"the percentage of sickness being less than any former year." He refers to the very small size of the cells and to the defective sewerage. This latter inconvenience cannot be effectually remedied, in consequence of the main sewer being under the level of the bay, into which its contents are discharged. Frequent visits of epidemic have been prevented, as I have been told by the Warden and Surgeon, by the timely precaution of employing convicts, at stated periods, to empty the sewers. Only two deaths—one from suicide, the other by drowning—occurred in the course of the year. Out of an average daily population of 704½ it is an extraordinary circumstance that not one death from natural cause happened.

The Asylum for insane criminals has been completed. It is a splendid building, well suited for its purpose and shows, in its construction the variety and perfection of the work that can be done, here, by the prisoners.

The lunatics are attended to with great care, both by the Surgeon and the officers who have them in charge. They are, generally, quiet and well-behaved, and are seldom sick. None are received into the insane ward unless those who are absolutely in need of special treatment. In this as in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary there is a large number of convicts of the idiotic and imbecile types. Many of them are incapable of self-control, and should be inmates of some asylum, where they would receive proper care and treatment, rather than of a Penitentiary. Most of these convicts are either men of originally feeble constitutions, or the subjects of diseases and infirmities which have been contracted through circumstances over which they have had no control. I may, perhaps, be allowed to state my conviction that the percentage of convicts who are rendered unfit to earn a livelihood by some inherited physical infirmity or defect of intellect is larger than is usually supposed.

The Matron states that the conduct of the women has been very good, and their industry all that could be desired. The return shows that their labor has been profitably bestowed.

The Protestant Chaplain speaks favorably of the School and Library, as "increasing the men's self-respect," and "counteracting evil influences." He refers to "the baneful influence of association" as productive of "an evil public opinion among them, instilling wrong and discouraging right and greatly hampering all efforts for their reformation." He adds, "I look upon the association of convicts as the worst of hindrances to their reformation."

The Catholic Chaplain expresses his thanks for my having, in the last Annual Report, dwelt upon the necessity of separating the hardened criminals from the less depraved. He says,—“I always felt this separation was necessary for the real success of Penitentiary work.”

The School is well conducted and attended—the daily average having been 120.

I have again to recommend the introduction of gas. The Warden hopes the electric light may be advantageously substituted for the present imperfect system of lighting by coal oil.

The farm has proved a profitable investment and a proper field for convict labor.

The several departments are well managed and all the work required for the Prison is done on the premises.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Warden, Dr. J. A. Duchesneau,—upon the recommendation of the late Minister of Justice, based upon the evidence taken during an inquiry, ordered at the instance of Hon. Senator Bellerose,—was relieved from his duties by Order in Council, dated 24th January, 1881. The Deputy Warden, Mr. H. B. Mackay, who had been discharging, in addition to his own, the duties of Acting Warden, from the 21st June, 1880, was instructed, on 25th January, to continue to act in his temporary capacity of Warden. At the same time, Mr. Telesphore Ouimet, Clerk of Works, was appointed Acting Deputy Warden.

In the Report for last year I pointed out the serious disadvantage under which Mr. Mackay labored in conducting the administration merely as Warden, *pro tem*. I pointed out the causes which led, inevitably, to the impairing of discipline among officers and convicts, alike. It is, consequently, unnecessary to go over the same ground again. Suffice to say, I do not look for any material or permanent improvement until a Warden be appointed. The delay in doing this, it may be stated, is occasioned by the difficulty in securing the services of a person who is likely to conduct the administration with success and satisfaction. Your predecessor in office as well as yourself told me of the great desire and anxiety entertained by you both to appoint a Warden well suited to the position.

With reference to the bad name which certain parties have been striving to give to the administration of this Penitentiary, I beg to say, emphatically, that there has been much coloring and exaggeration mixed up with a modicum of truth. As I stated, last year, discipline had suffered among officers and convicts owing to the Wardenship being in abeyance; but, most assuredly not to the extent which some would have the public believe. It is unfortunate for the good name of this institution that a great proclivity exists, among the *employés* and others, to make its affairs the daily subject of village gossip. The gossip of St. Vincent de Paul, reaches Montreal with additions—*fama crescit eundo*; it meets the ear of the enterprising reporter, and, eventually, the eye of the public, in the morning paper, in a shape very much at variance with what facts and truth warrant. I trust, upon the appointment of a Warden, care will be taken to enforce the rule which prohibits officers speaking of the affairs of the Penitentiary outside the walls. Were this done and a greater regard for truth had in respect to the rumors put in circulation, the character of this Penitentiary would not be so dark as it has been painted.

In February last, a plot to escape was entered into by a number of convicts, from the States. Later on, it was successfully discovered, frustrated and the participants removed to Kingston, where there is greater security against evasion and where the conspirators lose their individuality by becoming separated and absorbed by the larger prison population.

I am sorry to record the fact that it was found necessary to dismiss two officers for complicity with the convicts in the plot. For reasons sufficiently strong the Department did not see fit to punish them further—as they deserved. Rarely is it necessary to discharge an officer for such an offence.

On the 17th of June last, while a number of convicts were *in transitu* from this to Kingston Penitentiary, seven of them, jumped from the train while in motion, and escaped for the time being. All of them have been recaptured. The escape occurred in consequence of the officer in charge of the *posse* having entertained an erroneous estimate of the convicts, and miscalculated his own mental and physical resources to deal with reckless and desperate men. He had spent nearly forty years in the Penitentiary service, having an excellent record; but, on account of advancing years and recent illness, he was not equal to the emergency. His retirement has been recommended and has met your approval.

A long and searching inquiry, into the circumstances attending the escape, held by your direction, did not bring to light anything to fix blame or responsibility on the Acting Warden. He followed the same course and adopted the same means for the secure transfer of the convicts as had been done, with success, on several previous occasions.

A dreadful and deplorable event—the murder of convict Salter by convict Hayvern, has marked the 29th June as a black-letter day in the annals of this

Penitentiary. The details of the crime have been fully reported to the Department and published in the press and need, here, no repetition. The murder took all the officers by surprise, it was so unexpected, and, apparently, so motiveless. No bad feeling was known to exist on the part of Hayvern towards his victim. The deed might have been committed in any similar institution, without prejudice to its repute. A subsequent investigation revealed nothing more, as regarded discipline, than the fact that, instead of Hayvern having been kept in the hospital ward, to await the arrival of the surgeon,—under whose treatment he had been for a long time—he was allowed to be in the passage near the surgery, where he suddenly rushed upon and instantly inflicted the fatal wound upon Salter. At the close of the inquest, Hayvern was handed over to the civil authorities and taken to Montreal gaol to await his trial for wilful murder.

Through the year forty-four convicts—including five lunatics, five who conspired to escape and four women, for whom there is no suitable accommodation—were removed to Kingston Penitentiary.

The second new wing is approaching completion. This will furnish 444 cells exclusive of the 47 wooden cells, which are considered unsafe owing to the risk of fire.

The new dining hall, so very much required, is also in progress. It is expected that, when this and the north wing are finished, there will be no occasion to remove any other than insane and female convicts to Kingston.

The health of the prisoners is reported by the Surgeon to have been “remarkably good.” Two deaths from natural causes and one (Salter’s) from violence, occurred during the year.

Two convicts out of a number who had been conspiring to break prison, as mentioned, made their escape.

It was found necessary to inflict corporal punishment, once, during the year.

The Acting Warden states that the discipline has suffered very much from the conduct of “half-witted convicts.” In examining the Report Book, during one of my visits of inspection, I found that, by far the greatest number of reports for violation of rule, misconduct &c., had been rolled up by a comparative few prisoners, nearly all of the class—“half-witted”—mentioned by the Acting Warden. It is a very difficult task to deal properly with these characters. They are not so far gone as to warrant their being sent to the lunatic asylum; they are not sensible enough to hold them to strict observance of rule, or punish them for its violation. It would be well were there some asylum for imbeciles, other than the mad-house or Penitentiary; where those unfortunate beings could be cared for, without being, on the one hand, forced to become the companions of raving maniacs, or on the other, of habitual and vicious criminals.

The Acting Warden refers to the expenditure which is greatly increased, over and above what is required for the actual wants of the Penitentiary, by the building operations which are in progress by the Department of Public Works. Out of the appropriation for the Penitentiary, the Acting Warden states that, plant has been purchased, additional horses kept, and officers, in charge of extra gangs at the quarry and elsewhere in connection with the new buildings salaried. I would recommend that, provision be made either in the Penitentiary estimates or in those of the Department of Public Works for whatever is necessary in the way of *materiel*, horses and forage, tools, &c., that may be requisite for use by convicts working under the direction of the Superintending Architect. Should the Penitentiary provide these and such other matters out of its grant, I further recommend that, an account be kept, with the Department of Public Works, of the outlay, as also of the convict labor, the stone, bricks and lime furnished by the Penitentiary in view of payment being made. Had this course been followed, during the last four years, in respect to the buildings erected, a considerable revenue would have been realized every year.

The water is now supplied to the houses, belonging to the Government, rented by the officers, and to the tenements occupied by the Engineer and Chief Keeper.

I cannot recommend the suggestion of the Acting Warden respecting the appointment of officers, not for any particular Penitentiary, but for the Dominion. They are not like soldiers of the line, who live in barracks, having few moveables, and can be transferred from station to station, not far apart, with little expense. The Penitentiary officers are nearly all married men, having families; the Penitentiaries are at a great distance, one from the other; and I question whether the benefit accruing from changing the officers would compensate for the outlay, the inconvenience and hardship that would be involved.

The evil which the Acting Warden complains of as arising out of "political animosity and local jealousies and bickering," is, happily, thus far, confined to this particular institution. I earnestly hope, by wise and judicious management and strict enforcement of the rules, it will be soon, and effectually eradicated.

The Chaplains have very faithfully, and with good results, I trust, discharged their duties. Their whole time is spent in the service of the Penitentiary, as they have no outside clerical duties to perform. They labor very constantly, spending the greater portion of the day mingling among the convicts, encouraging them with good words while at work, imparting to them comfort and instruction in their cells influencing them to better thoughts and higher aspirations and inspiring them with manly impulses and resolves. When newly arrived convicts have been clothed in their prison garb, before they are assigned to their labor, the Chaplains address them kindly and impressively, instructing them in the rules of the prison and urging them to good behavior. The effect of their teaching is apparent in the demeanor of

many convicts and in the general discipline. Yearly, not a few are influenced from the errors and dispositions of their former life and apparently changed to new and different men.

The School and Library contribute their quota to the general good.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

This Penitentiary was formally opened on the 14th July, 1880, by the removal to it of 64 male convicts from St. John, N.B. Penitentiary. Two days later, 61 male prisoners were received from Halifax.

The removal of the convicts was effected under the direction of the Inspector, who, personally, superintended all the details. It was carried out—like the transfer, the previous December, of 39 of the worst criminals from P. E. Island and Halifax to Kingston Penitentiary—without a “hitch” or unpleasant incident.

I caused the furniture for the cells, chapels and dining hall to be made by the convicts, at St. John Penitentiary, out of the residue of the lumber for manufacturing purposes, thus affecting a saving of several thousand dollars. The Government was at a comparatively small expense for the iron and canvas, used in the manufacture of the bedsteads.

The Warden, from the outset of his administration, has displayed a great deal of energy, zeal and good judgment.

In a very short time, the grounds around the buildings were levelled and improved, a picket fence enclosing eighteen acres was erected, and the water works were completed, almost exclusively by convict labor.

Another wing has been commenced, and out-buildings, including work-shops, hospital, bakery, laundry, and engine house have been commenced, and are expected to be finished before the setting in of winter. Houses for the officers of the staff are also being built. A very great mistake was made in selecting the site of those cottages. They should have been placed on the upper instead of on the lower side of the road, in order to secure comfort, stability and effect. Neither attics nor cellars have been provided to the great inconvenience and discomfort of the occupants. These serious defects will be, without doubt, remedied, by the Department of Public Works.

A small amount was granted by the Minister of Public Works to test the existence of a quarry on the Penitentiary property.

The experiment has not yet proceeded far enough to warrant a decision as to whether stone will be found in paying quantity. The Warden, so far, reports favorably of the prospects.

Some of the land is under cultivation and all of it, in the immediate vicinity of the Penitentiary, could be made to yield good crops if a sufficient quantity of manure were available for fertilizing it in a proper manner. I recommend that the necessary amount be granted for this purpose.

The number of convicts, last January, having been in excess of the number of cells, and several new convicts having been expected, it was found necessary to remove thirty prisoners to Kingston Penitentiary. The removal was conducted by Mr. J. B. Forster, the Deputy Warden, who performed the duty well and satisfactorily.

Previous to the transfer, measles broke out among the convicts and spread over a considerable number of them. Owing to the assiduous care, the constant attention and skill of the Surgeon, Dr. Mitchell—who gave up, for the time being, his outside practice in order to devote all his attention to the prisoners—the endemic was subdued without any fatal result or any subsequent bad effect. Since that time, the health of the institution has been good. One convict died, whose constitution had been seriously impaired before his imprisonment, by consumption.

The Warden mentions the reasons for a staff so comparatively large being required, the posts where convicts are employed being numerous and in separate places. This was fully explained to Parliament by the Minister of Justice, when the salaries of the staff were under consideration of the House of Commons.

The School and Library are under efficient management.

The Warden reports favorably of his officers and of the conduct and industry of the convicts. I am happy to be able to endorse the statement of the Warden, in this respect. Indeed, I was agreeably surprised to find, in a new institution, a degree of good order, discipline, and success in the working out of the details of the Administration, that would be creditable to the Penitentiaries of old standing.

The Chaplains do all in their power, according to their opportunities, to benefit the convicts under their spiritual guidance. The distance at which the Catholic Chaplain lives from Dorchester, necessarily confines him to a weekly visit. In case of sickness either Chaplain, when called upon, is in prompt attendance.

The female prison is a nominal matter, the average number not exceeding 2½.

The accommodation for female convicts, here, is not all that could be wished for, and I do not feel myself justified to recommend any further expenditure, here, for female convicts, in view of the large and suitable accommodation at Kingston.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

I made the annual inspection, here, last March. My stay lasted over a month, having been engaged in a long and tedious inquiry into a number of charges brought

against the Warden by the Chief Keeper, Mr. Edward Armstrong. Though the allegations were numerous and some of them of a serious nature, the accuser failed to sustain any one of them by even the semblance of proof.

On the other hand, it was clearly shown that his own conduct unsuited him for the responsible position which he held, and this having appeared clear to the Minister, Mr. Armstrong's services were dispensed with.

On the recommendation of the Warden and the Inspector, the Minister appointed Mr. Æneas D. McDonell Chief Keeper.

The discipline is as near perfection as it could well be, and excites the admiration of every visitor.

Though the Warden, while not being a martinet, is exceedingly strict in exacting rigid obedience to rule, yet, he deals justly and kindly with his officers and the convicts. I heard no well-grounded complaint from either class. In fact, the only complaint made was a frivolous one by a convict, who appeared to be either half mad or possessed of a most ungovernable temper.

The main building—in which are the quarters of the Warden and Accountant, and the several offices for the transaction of the business of the institution—is now heated by steam.

Preparations are being made to heat the prison wing in the same way. This will be a decided and much needed improvement as every one knows who has felt the cold of a prairie winter, in Manitoba.

The cottages for the officers, under construction by the convicts, were well advanced, some of them being tenanted. They are of stone well and solidly built.

Some of the necessary out-buildings were also in a forward state.

In consequence of the available convict labor being employed on these works, the fence, so much required, has not been yet commenced; although the Department of Public Works is ready to supply the means necessary to build it. I expect the work will be soon begun.

The sewerage continues to be exceedingly defective, the health of the officers and convicts being thereby endangered. The drainage, from the beginning, was badly and imperfectly provided for, by the contractor. More than once, the Department of Public Works, within the last two years, tried to improve the sewers, but, as yet, without success. To do this, thoroughly, no small amount of money and labour must be expended, as it will be necessary to make the excavations for the sewers through the solid rock.

Acknowledgment is due to the Minister of Public Works, for the prompt attention he has paid to the requirements, from his Department, of this and the other Penitentiaries. Hence, the satisfactory progress made in the past year.

In view of the rapidly increasing population of Manitoba and the North-West Territory,—whose convicts must also be provided for at Stony Mountain—and of the consequent growth of the prison population, I consider it a prudent precaution to recommend the building of a second cell wing. The Warden, too, thinks this necessary.

I have already recommended, in several reports, the acquisition of more land, as farming and stock raising could be profitably carried on. Agricultural industry would be most suitable for the convicts of this Penitentiary. The sooner land could be purchased, the better the terms upon which it can be had, as it is becoming more and more enhanced in value every year. A section, at least, is required.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

Not having visited this Penitentiary, since it was opened, in October, 1878, and the services of the Assistant Inspector having been dispensed with, in January last, I have but few observations to make and these are based on the report of the Warden.

He represents the general conduct of the convicts to have been much better than during the previous year.

Nothing having been said by him, at any time during the year, respecting the officers, I take it as granted that, without exception, they have given satisfaction.

The Warden reports that the school is not satisfactorily conducted; but where or with whom any fault or failure rests he does not say.

The Protestant Chaplain states that the grant to the School and to the Protestant Library are "much too small."

The Catholic Chaplain reports that there are no books at all for the convicts under his ministrations, as the Acting Protestant Chaplain purchased whatever books were bought without reference to him.

I would strongly recommend that, a liberal grant be made for the School and both Libraries, especially for the Catholic Library, now destitute of books.

Both Chaplains complain of the cold and discomfort of the Chapels. I am informed they are in the same condition as when I opened the institution, that is without any means of heating them. If this be the case, I can bear witness that the temperature, in winter is calculated to cool the devotion of an anchorite, much more than of the ordinary convict.

The Surgeon, with good reason, objects to the mode of heating, which is just as defective as it has been in Manitoba Penitentiary. As there, artificial means of heating should be introduced, as soon as possible. He also asks for a separate and detached building for a hospital.

This is a necessity, as the class of convicts here, chiefly Indians, Half-breeds and Chinese, are seldom free from some disease or other, and a contagion may break out at any time. I recommend that provision be made, in the next Estimates for the proper heating and for a hospital.

I beg, again to thank the Deputy Minister of Justice for his advice and courtesy on all occasions.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN,

Inspector of Penitentiaries for Canada.

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KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1881.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my eleventh Annual Report, with the usual Returns of Kingston Penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881.

During the year just closed I have pursued very much the same system of management as in previous years. The results are not fully satisfactory to myself, but as I do my best to make them so, I suppose I must be satisfied.

To govern 700 to 800 convicts and some seventy officers, such as usually make up the population of this Penitentiary, is a source of increasing anxiety—irksome beyond description; and no matter how faithfully the duty is performed the Warden receives little favorable consideration—rather detraction and fault finding, both inside and outside the Penitentiary. He has to bear the censure and obloquy for everything which goes wrong, although the very parties who censure and criticise, within the walls at least, are often the wrong-doers themselves—thinking they are clever if they can put the Warden into a corner.

The convicts, as a rule, work as well as can be expected; and some of them, under zealous and competent officers, do a full day's work. As to labor, the convicts are very much what the officers choose to make them. And their conduct also very much depends upon the faithful officer, who, whilst treating them fairly and kindly, keeps them strictly in their place.

The labor upon which the convicts have been chiefly employed during the past year, has been the manufacture of door locks, tailoring and shoemaking for the Dominion Government, and other Penitentiaries as well as our own; quarrying, dressing and shipping stone, chiefly for the United States; the construction and filing in of a wharf on the south front of the Penitentiary property; and the erection in the prison yard, of a large building in which it is intended to place all the boilers for steam heating and engine purposes; also a Worthington steam pump, to supply the Institution with water for fire and all other purposes. This building when completed, will be very useful to the Penitentiary in many ways, which will be more fully developed hereafter.

The new asylum for the criminal insane is now completed, and will soon be occupied for the purpose intended, and for which I think it is admirably adapted. The Asylum is heated with hot water, which answers its purpose well. We are now making the necessary preparations to warm the hospital in the same way, and ere long I hope to see the whole Institution heated by hot water and steam. By this means the danger from fire will be much lessened, and the heat will be more healthful and regular. When the heating has been accomplished I hope that the electric light will be so far made practical and economical, that we may be able to substitute it for coal oil, our present imperfect and unsatisfactory mode of lighting.

The prison farm is successfully and profitably worked. When purchased it was in a very rough, unfenced condition, and the lessee got little from it. All that is being gradually changed, and the farm is now becoming a valuable acquisition to the prison, not only as a suitable field of labor for the convicts, but of profit to the Institution.

The various departments of the prison are, on the whole, well maintained, and all work required, of whatever kind, is done upon the premises.

Comparisons are sometimes made between this Penitentiary and the New York State Prisons as to their remunerative character. Well, before I am placed in the balance and found wanting, it would only be fair to put me in the position of the manager of those institutions, and give me the same powers that he has. I fear that neither the Government nor the people of Canada would agree to that, nor do I wish that they would.

There remained in the Kingston Penitentiary, on the 30th June, 1880, 711 male and 21 female convicts, total 732.

Received since, from common gaols, 131 males and 7 females, total 138; from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 37 males and 4 females, total 41; from Dorchester Penitentiary, 30 males; re-captured, 4 males; from Penetanguishene Reformatory, 2 males; returned by order of Court, 1 male. Total received during the fiscal year, 205 males and 11 females, together 216. These added to 732, as at 30th June, 1880, make a grand total of 948.

Discharged during the year, remission and expiration of sentence, 190 males and 6 females; by pardon, 34 males and 2 females; sent to Rockwood Lunatic Asylum on expiration of sentence, 2 males; suicide, 1 male; drowned, 1 male; escaped, 6 males; removed by order of Court, 1 male; total 235 males and 8 females, together 243; which, deducted from 945, left remaining in this Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881, 681 men and 24 women, total 705.

Daily average during the year, 704½.

The cost per capita of each convict for year ending 30th June, 1881, was, for staff, \$59.36; rations, \$43.30½; clothing, \$13.06½; discharged clothing and cash to convicts on discharge, \$9.70¾; heating, \$8.86; light, \$2.08½; bedding, \$1.82¾; sundries, \$3.71¾; repairs to buildings, \$12.28½; total, \$154.21½. From which may be deducted \$17,695.68 cash revenue remitted to the Receiver-General, equal to \$25 for each convict, thus reducing the cash cost per head for each convict to \$129.21.

The increase for the year just closed over the previous year is, for staff, \$3.37; rations, \$8.57; clothing, 93 cents; discharge clothing and cash to convicts on discharge, 43 cents; heating, 55 cents less: light, 15½ cents increase; bedding, 34 cents; sundries, \$1.94; repairs to buildings, \$3.80½.

The principal causes of the increases are, that although the number of prisoners is less the staff could not be reduced in proportion; the largest increase is on rations, and that has been caused by the general advance in prices. The cost of repairs to buildings is also increased, but that is another item which cannot always be controlled. The other advances are inconsiderable. Notwithstanding the increases, we keep within our estimates to the amount of \$8,000.

I enclose the usual annual reports and returns, and remain,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CREIGHTON,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,

List of Returns and Reports submitted with the Warden's Report from Kingston Penitentiary.

1. Annual Return of Revenue.
2. do do Expenditure.
3. Statement of Debts due the Penitentiary.
4. do Claims against Penitentiary.
5. Return of Officers employed at Penitentiary.
6. do Farm.
7. do Distribution of convicts.
8. do Pardons.
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10. do Re-commitments.
11. do Remission earned.
12. General summary of labor.
13. Movements of convicts.
14. Comparative movement for ten and one-half years.
15. Criminal statistics.
16. Punishments, Male department.
17. do Female do
18. List of convicts sent to Rockwood Asylum.
19. Report of Surgeon with Returns.
20. do Matron.
21. Protestant Chaplain.
22. Catholic do
23. Schoolmaster.

No. 2.

EXPENDITURE of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year, 1880-81.

Dr.

Cr.

1881.		1880.		1881.	
	To Salaries			\$	cts.
June 30	Office gratuities.....	July 23	By Accountable warrant.....	600	00
do 30	do uniform.....	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,510	69
do 30	Rations.....	Aug. 18	Warrant, July accounts.....	4,396	44
do 30	Convict clothing.....	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,510	69
do 30	do discharge clothing.....	Sept. 25	Warrant, August accounts.....	6,222	73
do 30	do do allowance.....	do 30	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,503	19
do 30	Capital account.....	Oct. 20	Warrant, September accounts.....	7,064	17
do 30	Building material, repairs, &c.....	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,510	69
do 30	Heating—for coal and wood.....	Nov. 22	Warrant, October accounts.....	7,270	81
do 30	Maintenance of machinery.....	do 30	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,488	19
do 30	Contingencies.....	Dec. 16	Warrant, November accounts.....	4,995	45
do 30	Industries.....	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,506	32
do 30	Sundries.....	1881.			
do 30	Light—coal 'oil, &c.....	Jan. 17	Warrant, December accounts.....	6,437	50
do 30	Hospital.....	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,506	42
do 30	Redding.....	Feb. 15	Warrant, January accounts.....	5,190	57
do 30	Chapels.....	do 28	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,508	92
do 30	Library.....	Mar. 16	Warrant, February accounts.....	4,943	34
do 30	School.....	do 31	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,252	04
do 30	Escapes.....	April 21	Warrant, March accounts.....	5,921	42
do 30	Kitchen.....	do 30	Pay lists, salaries this month.....	3,503	92
do 30	Stationery.....	May 19	Warrant, April accounts.....	4,430	05
do 30	Armory.....	do 31	Official cheque to pay gratuities.....	531	25
do 30	Interments.....	June 16	Pay list, salaries this month.....	3,502	67
do 30	Bank draft, No. 216, being unexpended balance of accountable warrant.....	do 30	Pay list, salaries this month.....	6,206	54
do 30		July 22	Warrant, June accounts.....	3,505	17
				21,904	55
				127,392	48

No. 3.

DEBTS owing the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1881.

Good debts.....	\$1,190 40
Bad, old and doubtful	42 93
	<u>\$1,233 33</u>

No. 4.

CLAIMS against the Penitentiary.

As on the 30th June, 1881	\$21,904 55
Amount subsequently paid	<u>21,904 55</u>

No. 5.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers Employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1881, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
John Creighton.....	Warden	2,600 00	64	1871, Jan. 1.....	
John Flanigan.....	Deputy Warden	1,400 00	66	1866, Jan. 1.....	
Michael Lavell.....	Surgeon	1,200 00	56	1872, Oct. 1.....	
S. H. Scobell.....	Accountant.....	1,000 00	57	1858, April.....	
Rev. C. E. Cartwright.....	Protestant Chaplain....	1,200 00	44	1875, Oct. 25.....	
Rev. P. A. Twohey.....	R. C. Chaplain.....	1,200 00	32	1875, Dec. 18.....	
Henry A. Jones.....	Clerk.....	700 00	52	1869, May 20.....	
P. O. Donnell.....	Storekeeper.....	700 00	45	1857, June 19.....	
J. B. Mathewson.....	Schoolmaster	600 00	45	1869, Sept. 1.....	
Thomas McCarthy.....	Chief Keeper	800 00	45	1856, Dec. 1.....	
William Sullivan.....	Steward	650 00	45	1860, Feb.	
Mary Leahy.....	Matron.....	500 00	43	1861, Jan. 15.....	
Mary Bostridge.....	Deputy Matron.....	300 00	55	1870, Feb. 1.....	
Margaret O'Loane.....	Asst. Deputy Matron ..	250 00	38	1880, March 3.....	
James Adams.....	Chief Trade Instructor.	1,000 00	48	1869, March 1.....	
William Gemmill.....	Trade Instructor	700 00	65	1890, Jan. 19.....	
James Halliday.....	Hospital Keeper	700 00	54	1867, Jan. 29.....	
Michael Leahy.....	2nd Class Instructor....	560 00	50	1859, Nov. 1.....	
John Burgess.....	Keeper	500 00	55	1862, June	
James B. Mathewson	do	500 00	45	1859, Sept. 6.....	
Alexander Elsmere.....	do	500 00	52	1859, Sept. 1.....	
Thomas Davidson	do	500 00	48	1857, Nov.	
Thomas Carter.....	do	500 00	54	1854, July 26.....	
William Coward.....	Baker.....	560 00	26	1878, June 1.....	
John Swift.....	Messenger	560 00	67	1835, June 1.....	
William McConnell.....	Farmer and Gardener ..	560 00	44	1863, April 16.....	
Charles McManus.....	Guard.....	450 00	58	1853, July	
William Crawford.....	do	450 00	65	1846, Oct.	
Allan McDonald.....	do	450 00	54	1855, April 24.....	
Richard Holland.....	do	450 00	50	1858, May	
Bernard McGeein.....	do	450 00	44	1859, March.....	
John Kennedy.....	do	450 00	28	1877, Jan. 1.....	
Edward Mooney.....	do	450 00	38	1864, Sept. 27.....	
Nicholas Hugo.....	do	450 00	58	1865, March.....	
George Holland.....	do	450 00	61	1866, April.....	
Michael Brennan.....	do	450 00	38	1865, Oct. 3.....	
Robert Priestly.....	do	450 00	57	1855, June 4.....	

NOMINAL LIST of Officers Employed in the Kingston Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
James Lindsay	Guard.....	450 00	58	1866, Feb.	
James Bryson	do	450 00	41	1866, June	
Jeremiah O' Driscoll	do	450 00	50	1866, Oct. 10.....	
Thomas Payne	do	450 00	58	1866, Dec. 13.....	
Daniel Fitzgibbon.....	do	450 00	53	1868, Jan. 1.....	
Thomas Smith.....	do	450 00	45	1860, March 19....	
John Regan.....	do	450 00	52	1859, Oct. 18.....	
Charles McNeil.....	do	450 00	61	1859, Aug. 18.....	
James Evans.....	do	450 00	45	1868, Jan. 18.....	
James Doyle	do	450 00	42	1868, Aug. 18.....	
John Scally	do	450 00	44	1870, March 1.....	
Thomas Moore	do	450 00	37	1870, May 9.....	
John Morton	do	450 00	38	1877, Aug.	
Jeremiah Dillon	do	450 00	44	1871, Jan. 1.....	
James N Morton	do	450 00	29	1880, Jan. 1.....	
Edward Burke, sen.....	do	450 00	63	1868, June 20....	
John Mills.....	do	450 00	30	1875, Oct. 17.....	
Robert McCauley	do	450 00	39	1868, Jan. 31.....	
George McCauley.....	do	450 00	42	1876, Oct. 2.....	
James Weir	do	450 00	32	1876, Oct. 31.....	
James Mills.....	do	450 00	41	1876, Oct. 2.....	
Lawrence Walsh	do	450 00	38	1876, Dec. 18.....	
William Hurst.....	do	450 00	42	1877, March	
Charles McConville.....	do	450 00	35	1877, Aug.	
Alexander Atkins.....	do	450 00	24	1878, June	
Edwin J. Adams.....	do	450 00	22	1878, July	
James Mills, jun.....	do	450 00	30	1879, Feb.	
Andrew Jamieson	do	450 00	31	1879, Aug. 2.....	
Robert Weir	do	450 00	34	1879, Oct. 13.....	
John Donnelly	do	450 00	27	1879, Nov. 7.....	
Robert Appleton	do	450 00	38	1880, July 1.....	
Robert Hewton	do	450 00	38	1881, April 1.....	
Henry Woodhouse.....	Teamster.....	350 00	45	1871, Sept. 1.....	
William C. Bell.....	do	350 00	38	1877, April.....	
Michael Kennedy.....	do	350 00	25	1872, April.....	
Edward Burke, jun.....	do	350 00	21	1881, June 1.....	

No. 6.

FARM ACCOUNT—Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending June 30th, 1881.

Dr.

Cr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Seeds and manure.....	478	71			By 1,240 bush. oats, at 40c....	496	00		
Labor of two horses (spans) and two Teamsters.....	1,032	90			220½ do peas, at 97½c....	214	98		
Pigs feed from dining hall..	150	00			66 do white beans, at \$1.50.....	99	00		
Salary of Farmer-Gardener	560	00			1 acre of vetches.....	10	00		
Salaries of two Guards for one year.....	900	00			37½ tons hay, at \$10.....	372	50		
Labor of 16 convicts for 3,781 days at 40c.....	1,512	40			45 do oat straw, at \$6....	270	00		
5 tons of shorts.....	110	00			3 do pea do \$4.....	12	00		
100 lbs. Paris green.....	24	00			125 bush. turnips, at 60c....	75	00		
6 brls. land plaster.....	7	20			207 do parsnips, at 50c....	103	50		
2 bush. vetches.....	3	50			1,400 do carrots, at 40c..	560	00		
Tools and sundries for the year.....	46	35			324 do beets, at 50c.....	162	00		
Corn for feed.....	449	35			150 do tomatoes, at 70c....	105	00		
					13,000 heads cabbage, at 8c	1,040	00		
Balance.....	1,276	67	5,274	41	2,000 do celery, at 5c....	100	00		
			1,276	67	300 doz. sweet corn, at 15c	45	00		
					60 bush. baskets of lettuce, at 50c.....	30	00		
					100 bunches summer savory, at 5c.....	5	00		
					Sage.....	1	00		
					Parsley.....	2	00		
					250 bush. onions, at \$1....	250	00		
					2,000 do potatoes, at 50c..	1,000	00		
					10 do plums, at 60c....	6	00		
					60 quarts black currants, at 10c.....	6	00		
					30 quarts red currants, at 7c	2	10		
					3 barrels of apples, at \$2..	6	00		
					21,000 lbs. pork, at 7½c.....	1,575	00		
					1 small pig sold.....	3	00		
			6,551	08				6,551	08

No. 7.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Carpenters' shop.....	50	Dry-room.....	26
Blacksmiths' shop.....	45	Dining-hall and kitchen.....	17
Mason.....	30	Wings.....	14
Quarry gang No. 1.....	29	Bakery.....	9
do No. 2.....	12	Hospital, patients, 7; orderlies, 5.....	12
do No. 3.....	14	North Lodge, messenger.....	1
Labor.....	11	Point, making compost.....	1
Railroad.....	2	Farm and gardeners, &c.....	31
Stone pile, stables, bucket ground, &c.....	43	Lunatics.....	28
Stonecutters' shop.....	60	Solitary confinement.....	6
Foundry, lock shop, &c.....	88	Mess-room.....	3
Wash-house.....	12	Female department.....	21
Tailor and shoe shop.....	140		
		Total.....	705

No. 8.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881, giving Crime and Place where Convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	George Smith.....	Murder.....	Quebec.
2	George Nobles.....	Sheep stealing.....	Prince Edward.
3	James A. Perry.....	Larceny.....	Brant
4	James Green.....	do.....	Carleton.
5	William Lee.....	do.....	Wentworth.
6	Frederick J. Coleman.....	Horse stealing.....	Welland.
7	Alexander Byers.....	Highway robbery.....	Halifax, N.S.
8	Thomas Brackett.....	do.....	do
9	Francis Shears.....	do.....	do
10	William Slade.....	do.....	do
11	George Thompson.....	Shooting.....	Essex.
12	Charles Patton.....	do.....	do
13	Richard Ferguson.....	Cattle stealing.....	Norfolk.
14	Walter Gow.....	Burglary.....	Welland.
15	John Doyle.....	do.....	Lincoln.
16	G. P. McDermott.....	Horse and cow stealing.....	York.
17	Alice Davis.....	Murder.....	do
18	Neil McArthur.....	Larceny, Post Office letters.....	Hastings.
19	Frank Mills.....	Manslaughter.....	York.
20	John Henson.....	Arson.....	Northumberland.
21	Andrew Walsh.....	Sheep stealing.....	Prince Edward.
22	Mathew Mangan.....	Wounding.....	Renfrew.
23	Edward Walsh.....	Sheep stealing.....	Prince Edward.
24	John Halliday.....	Manslaughter.....	Lanark.
25	Lydia A. Collins.....	Abortion.....	Elgin.
26	Michael Brennan.....	Assault to do grievous bodily harm.....	Leeds and Grenville.
27	John McPherson.....	Murder.....	Ontario.
28	Thomas Burk.....	do.....	do
29	George Connors.....	Larceny and receiving.....	Norfolk.
30	Gustave Berriault.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Montreal.
31	William Henry.....	Burglary.....	York.
32	John Leary.....	Arson.....	Montreal.
33	William Cassaday.....	Embezzlement.....	Wellington.
34	John Best.....	Burglary.....	Bruce.
35	Richard Currie.....	Murder.....	Wentworth.
36	C. Aylsworth.....	Stealing money from P.O. letters.....	Frontenac.

No. 9.

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881, with Crime and Place of Conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
* 1	William Dempsey.....	Larceny.....	Wentworth.
† 2	James Mallory.....	Felony and robbery.....	St. John's Penitentiary.

* Suicide.

† Drowned while bathing.

No. 10.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Re-committed to Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Number.	Name.	1st re-commitment.	2nd re-commitment.	Number.	Name.	1st re-commitment.	2nd re-commitment.
1	Thomas Evans.....		1	13	Peter Cavanagh.....	1	
2	Burwell Stephenson.....		1	14	Annie Walker.....	1	
3	Patrick Kelly.....	1		15	Alexander Dumoulin.....		1
4	Douglas Cook.....	1		16	Patrick Murphy.....	1	
5	Robert J. Gilmour.....	1		17	Henry Thompson.....	1	
6	Henry Burtch.....	1		18	Stanley McFarlane.....		1
7	John Donaghue.....	1		19	John McQuim.....		1
8	John Oliver.....		1	20	Daniel Kidney.....		1
9	John Rumford.....	1		21	James Campbell.....	1	
10	Wellington Young.....	1		22	Ralph Newton.....	1	
11	Michael Purcell.....	1		23	George Bigelow.....	1	
12	John Gohien.....	1		24	Richard Harris.....	1	

No. 11.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.	Days.	No.	Days.	No.	Days.	No.	Days.
1	None.	24	79	2	132	1	215
2	16	2	83	2	134	2	220
1	24	3	85	1	136	1	222
1	27	1	87	2	140	4	226
2	34	1	91	2	143	7	231
1	37	1	92	1	146	1	236
1	41	2	98	1	149	1	238
1	49	2	100	2	152	1	262
1	52	4	105	1	154	1	269
1	57	4	108	1	156	1	275
2	63	4	113	1	158	1	283
2	66	6	117	1	165	1	289
4	69	2	119	1	167	2	312
1	70	6	121	3	171	1	315
5	72	6	125	1	173	1	331
6	74	2	127	3	180	1	435
1	76	34	128	1	193	1	570
1	78	4	129				
						196	

No. 12.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labor performed in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Custom.	Officers.	Government Contracts.	Other Penitentiaries.	Kingston Penitentiary	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mason.....	1,842 02				26,492 72	28,334 74
Carpenter.....	138 87		250 50		8 006 32	8,395 69
Blacksmith.....	4 12		99 75		6,819 50	6,923 37
Tailor.....	139 80	342 30	3,825 63	1,073 86	3,192 27	8,573 86
Shoe.....		95 25	795 65	65 10	2,105 55	3,061 55
Farm.....					1,276 67	1,276 67
Matron.....	60 00		310 55		1,581 60	1,902 15
	2,184 81	437 55	5,282 08	1,138 96	49,424 63	58,498 03

	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		Cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....	2,160	75	1,620 00
Steward.....	5,504	40	2,201 60
Wings.....	4,980	40	1,992 00
Wash-house.....	3,674	40	1,469 60
Drying room.....	5,246	40	2,098 40
Hospital Orderlies.....	1,625	40	650 00
Roundry.....	26,210	40	10,484 00
Chapels, Orderlies and mess-room.....	1,095	40	438 00
Messenger, &c., North Lodge.....	310	40	124 00
Point, making compost.....	310	40	124 00
Gardens.....	930	40	372 00
Females—Housework, nursing, &c.....	3,100	40	1,240 00
			22,813 60
			81,281 63

No. 13.

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at Kingston Penitentiary from midnight of the 30th June, 1880, until midnight of the 30th June, 1881.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1880.....				711	21	732
Received since :—						
From Common Jails.....	131	7	138			
Other Penitentiaries.....	67	4	71			
Recapture.....	4	0	4			
Reformatory.....	2	0	2			
Returned by order of Court.....	1	0	1			
				205	11	216
				916	32	948
Discharged since :—						
By Expiration of sentence.....	190	6	196			
Pardon.....	34	2	36			
Sent to Asylum on expired sentence.....	2	0	2			
Suicide.....	1	0	1			
Escape.....	6	0	6			
Drowned while bathing.....	1	0	1			
Removed by order of Court.....	1	0	1			
				235	8	243
Remaining 30th June, 1881.....				681	24	705

No. 15.

CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

— Description. —				— Description. —					
		Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Race	White	196	*11	207	Occupation ..	Saloon keepers.....	2		2
	Colored	3		3		Soldiers	2		2
	Indian.....	1		1		Lather	1		1
		206	11	211	Merchant	1		1	
Marital	Single.....	152	3	155	Carpenters.....	6		6	
	Married.....	42	5	47	Plumber.....	1		1	
	Widowed.....	6	3	9	Laborers.....	113		113	
		200	11	211	Saddler.....	1		1	
Age.....	Under 20 years.....	30		30	Cooper	1		1	
	From 20 to 30 years....	97	3	100	Fitter	1		1	
	do 30 to 40 do	37	3	40	Cigarmakers.....	3		3	
	do 40 to 50 do	23	2	25	Moulder	1		1	
	do 50 to 60 do	7	2	9	Females.....		11	11	
	Over 60 years.....	6	1	7	Tailors.....	14		14	
		200	11	211	Sewing machine maker	1		1	
Education ...	Cannot read.....	67	5	72	Book-keepers	2		2	
	Read only.....	13	2	15	Farmers	6		6	
	Read and write	120	4	124	Shoemakers.....	7		7	
		200	11	211	Printer	1		1	
Moral habits	Abstinent.....	50	4	54	Engineer	1		1	
	Temperate	77	6	83	Gardener.....	1		1	
	Intemperate.....	73	1	74	Clerks.....	6		6	
		200	11	211	Barbers	2		2	
Country.....	England.....	20		20	Telegraph operators ...	2		2	
	Ireland.....	18	4	22	Stonecutters.....	7		7	
	Scotland.....	5		5	Sailors	4		4	
	Ontario.....	76	1	77	Carters.....	2		2	
	Quebec.....	33	3	36	Sailmaker	1		1	
	New Brunswick.....	13		13	Mason	1		1	
	Nova Scotia.....	8		8	Painters	2		2	
	Prince Edward Island.	3		3	Tinsmith	1		1	
	United States.....	23	3	26	Cabinet maker.....	1		1	
	Norway	1		1	Blacksmiths.....	3		3	
		200	11	211	Butchers.....	2		2	
Religion.....	Church of England ...	72		72	Crimes	Uttering forged bills....	1		1
	Catholic.....	76	7	83		Embezzlement.....	1		1
	Methodist.....	24	3	27		Burglary.....	16		16
	Presbyterian	22		22		Larceny	70	6	76
	Baptist	5	1	6		Horse stealing & larceny..	8		8
	None	1		1		Assault to do grievous			
			200	11		b. dily harm	1		1
						Sheep stealing.....	2		2
						Shop breaking.....	1		1
						Burglary and larceny..	29		29
						Attempt to rape.....	1		1
						Manlaughter	4	1	5
						Cattle stealing.....	4		4
						False pretence	2		2
						Arson	6	1	7
						Shooting	2		2
						Wounding.....	10		10
				Perjury.....	1		1		
				Forgery.....	8		8		
				Malicious injury to pro-					
				perty.....	3		3		
				Rape	2		2		
				Horse stealing & arson.	1		1		

Criminal Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary—Concluded.

Criminal Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary—Concluded.				Criminal Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary—Concluded.			
Crimes				Counties			
Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Horse stealing	4		4	Oxford.....	2		2
Stealing P. O. letter....	1		1	Essex.....	4		4
Receiving.....	6		6	Lennox and Addington	1		1
Larceny and receiving.	3	1	4	St. Vincent de Paul Pen	38	4	42
Bigamy.....	1		1	Kent.....	3		3
Assault.....	1		1	Carleton.....	4		4
Attempt at bestiality.	1		1	Bruce.....	1		1
Escape and larceny....	1		1	Haldimand.....	1		1
Felony and robbery....	2		2	Dorchester Penitentiary	30		30
Counterfeiting.....	3		3	Huron.....	2		2
Robbery.....	3		3	Penetanguishene Ref'y	2		2
Accessory to murder....		1	1	Renfrew.....	1		1
Abortion.....		1	1		200	11	211
Buggery.....	1		1				
	200	11	211	Sentences....			
				2 years.....	37	3	40
Counties....				2 do and 1 month..	2		2
York.....	34	2	36	2 do and 6 months..	6		6
Ontario.....	4		4	3 do.....	43	2	45
Lambton.....	4		4	3 do and 6 months..	13	2	25
Waterloo.....	2		2	4 do.....	21	1	22
Simcoe.....	6		6	4 do and 6 months..	1		1
Wentworth.....	4	1	5	5 do.....	42	1	43
Lincoln.....	7		7	5 do and 6 months..	1		1
Elgin.....	12	3	15	6 do.....	7		7
Perth.....	3		3	7 do.....	11		11
Halton.....	1		1	8 do.....	2		2
Middlesex.....	4		4	10 do.....	5		5
Stormont, Dundas and				12 do.....	1		1
Glengarry.....	3		3	13 do.....	1		1
Lanark.....	1	1	2	14 do.....	2		2
Wellington.....	4		4	15 do.....	1		1
Welland.....	9		9	18 do.....	1		1
Leeds and Grenville....	4		4	20 do.....	1		1
Grey.....	3		3	Life.....	2	2	4
Northumberland and					200	11	211
Durham.....	3		3				
Brant.....	3		3				

No. 16.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded in the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. in Dark Cells.	No. in Solitary Cells	No. Flogged.	No. Lashes inflicted.	No. Admonished.	No. who lost part of Remission.	No. Deprived of School.	No. who lost Light.	Remarks.
1880.									
July.....	29	2	.....	.....	3	45	.....	21	
August.....	33	2	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	12	
September.....	21	2	.....	.....	1	16	1	4	
October.....	19	3	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	2	
November.....	20	4	.....	.....	4	32	.....	2	
December.....	16	4	.....	.....	6	21	.....	2	
1881.									
January.....	20	4	.....	.....	4	26	.....	4	
February.....	14	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....
March.....	30	.....	.....	.....	5	24	.....	1	
April.....	16	.....	1	36	3	15	.....	1	
May.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	8	
June.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	8	
Total.....	272	21	1	36	27	281	1	65	

No. 17.

NUMBER of Punishments in the Female Department in the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

	Total.	Remarks.
Reports and Reported, 4 in July, and 3 in September.....	7	
do 3 in October, and 4 in December.....	7	
do 1 in January, and 1 in February.....	2	
Solitary Cell and lost Remission in July, 4.....	4	
Reports in September not acted upon, 3.....	3	
do October do 3.....	3	
Solitary Cell in December, 2.....	2	
do and lost Remission in December, 1.....	1	
do in January, 1.....	1	
Reports not acted upon in February, 1.....	1	

No. 18.

RETURN of Convicts transferred from Kingston Penitentiary to Lunatic Asylum on Expiration of sentence, during Year ending 30th June, 1881, giving Crime and Place where convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	James Johnson.....	Murder.....	Bruce.
2	James Harris.....	Robbery.....	Frontenac.

No. 19.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 2nd July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my Annual Report, together with the usual statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

The hygienic condition of this Penitentiary could hardly be in a more satisfactory state, and notwithstanding the low physical condition of the average convict when received here, the percentage of sickness will compare most favorably with more privileged populations.

This state of things is by no means easily maintained—the small size of the cells, the defective sewerage, together with other matters directly referable to the original location and design of this Penitentiary, render it more obnoxious to disease, than if of more modern construction. The massing together also of men, most of whom are of low moral type, with confirmed filthy habits, and broken down constitutions inherited and acquired, offer facilities for the encroachment of disease, which demands the most humane and vigilant oversight to avert. I am bound to state, that these difficulties are fully appreciated by the Warden, who, in his administration, is persistent in all efforts to promote the moral and physical good of those placed under his charge.

The percentage of sickness is much less than any former year, and the type of disease of every kind has been of a milder character. No death from disease has occurred during the year.

As compared with some former years, there are fewer malingerers, with less desire for evading work on account of poor health. Of course there are grumblers, men who think they are severely dealt with both by the Warden and Surgeon, but it is satisfactory to know that time and observation has justified the course pursued towards them.

It is not surprising that the comforts of a fully equipped prison hospital are sought for by others than the really sick. Hard work is not a luxury for those whose previous mode of living has been a constant effort to evade it, and the Surgeon, having to assume the responsibility of deciding in the matter, has not unfrequently to submit to animadversion.

In the performance of all my duties, I have had the kindly and efficient support of the Warden, who constantly manifests an interest in everything concerning the hospital and its inmates.

The daily prescriptions, exclusive of hospital patients, have been 1,760.

The Insane Ward.

As to the criminal lunatics I have nothing special to report. They are well cared for, and on the whole well behaved; they are rarely sick and require very little

medication. None are received into this Ward from this Penitentiary but such as are absolutely unfit to work among the other convicts. It is very desirable to have as many as possible of this class of men at some occupation, and this can only be done here by placing them with the other workers.

As the number of inmates is increasing it is important that admission to this Ward should not be too easy. There are many so-called weak-minded men and imbeciles, who have no objection to be considered such when in the Penitentiary, but would play another *role* outside of it, by this means these men try to evade the proper punishment of their crimes. There are many such persons in all the penitentiaries, certainly in this, and unless admission to the Insane Ward is carefully guarded, they will soon be counted by hundreds instead of by scores. I know men tricky enough to become troublesome, that they may be considered fit subjects for the comforts and ease of an insane ward. When they are aware that there is such a place, sometimes it is an easy method on the part of officers to get rid of troublesome characters who ought to be disciplined and punished. This class is cunning, and it requires a knowledge of their tricks to be able to detect them. I respectfully submit that the Surgeon of this Penitentiary, who is also in charge of the criminal insane, and who is presumed to have a knowledge of this class, should have something to say as to the fitness of those who are to be confined in the Insane Ward from other Penitentiaries.

I have pleasure in stating that I have in Mr. Halliday, a valuable assistant, who, as Hospital Overseer, has proved an efficient officer for many years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. LAVELL, M.D.,

Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abscess.....	1	5	6		5	1	
Asthma.....		3	3		2	1	
Ascites.....		1	1		1		
Boils.....		8	8		8		
Bronchitis.....		11	11		11		
Burns.....		2	2		2		
Cephalæa.....		1	1		1		
Cholera.....		7	7		7		
Colic.....		3	3		3		
Contusion.....		19	19		18	1	
Debility.....		3	3		3		
Dementia.....		2	2		2		
Dyspepsia.....		5	5		5		
Dysentery.....		5	5		5		
Epilepsia.....		1	1		1		
Erysipelas.....		1	1		1		
Fibricula.....		21	21		18	3	
Fever, Intermittent.....	1	2	3		3		
Fever, Typhoid.....		8	8		8		
Fistula in Ano.....		2	2		2		
Frostbite.....		2	2		2		
Hæmoptysis.....		2	2		2		
Hæmorrhoids.....		2	2		2		
Heart Disease.....		1	1			1	
Hepatitis.....		1	1		1		
Lumbago.....		5	5		5		
Malingering.....	1	9	10		10		
Neuralgia.....		3	3		3		
Ophthalmia.....		4	4		4		
Phthisis.....		2	2		2		
Pneumonia.....		1	1		1		
Rheumatism.....		8	8		7	1	
Sciatica.....		1	1		1		
Scrofula.....		2	2		2		
Sprain.....		2	2		2		
Stricture.....		1	1		1		
Ulcer.....		4	4		4		
Wounds.....		15	15		15		
Diarrhœa.....		9	9		9		
Hydrocele.....		1	1		1		
Submersio.....				1			
Total.....	3	185	188		180	8	

M. LAVELL, M.D.,

Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

No.	Name.	Age	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
.....	James Mallory.....	21	Drowned whilst bathing.....	.....	15th June, 1881.....	Canada.....	.....

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1881. April 5.....	George Westlake.....	Mason Gang.....	End of plank striking arm and ripping it open.....	Fall of plank from building.	37	

M. LAVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

RETURN showing movements of Insane Convicts from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment on 30th June, 1880	24	1	25
From Kingston Penitentiary.....	11	.....	11
St. Vincent de Paul.....	3	1	4
Maritime Provinces.....	1	.....	1
Total number under treatment to 30th June, 1881.....	39	2	41
Discharged :—			
Cured	5	.....	5
Sufficiently improved to resume labor.....	4	.....	4
Transferred to Provincial Asylums on expiration of sentence.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	1	.....	1
Remaining under treatment on 30th June, 1881	28	2	30

OBITUARY.

No.	Reg. No.	Age	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.	Remarks.
1	50	21	October 21, 1880.	2½ years.....	Suicide by inserting a piece of broom wire between ribs and piercing heart.	

M. LAVELL, M.D.,

Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

No. 20.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT,
KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report on the female department of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the fiscal year now closed.

On July 1st, 1880, we had in this department of the Penitentiary, 21 female convicts. During the year 4 women were received from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and 7 from common gaols, total 32.

During the year 6 women were discharged by expiration of sentence, and 2 were pardoned; so that there remains at this date 24 women in the female department of this Penitentiary.

I have much pleasure in being able to state that the conduct of the female prisoners generally has been very good.

The industry also of these women has been all that could be desired; they have been prompt to execute my orders and have worked diligently, as results will show.

Besides doing the ordinary washing, cooking and cleaning, and other work required for their own department, I enumerate here a few of the more important

articles made by the female prisoners for the male department. Details of the whole are more carefully set forth in the full return herewith submitted. They have knitted, by hand, 1,700 pairs of woollen socks, made up 450 woollen drawers, 376 linen pants, 758 white flannel shirts; and for the Indian Department, 113 grey flannel shirts; and for the North-West Mounted Police, 1,084 grey flannel shirts; so that I have reason to be well pleased with the industry and good order of the comparatively few women now in the prison.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LEAHY,

Matron.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

RETURN of Work done in Female Department for Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Number of Articles.	Work Done.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Male Prison.</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
634	Handkerchiefs, prison and discharge.....	63	0 40	25 20	
1,208	Towels.....	121	0 40	48 40	
12	do rollers.....	2	0 40	0 80	
171	Pillow-ticks.....	28	0 40	11 20	
1,692	Pairs of socks.....	1,692	0 40	676 80	
451	do drawers.....	338	0 40	135 20	
376	do pants.....	376	0 40	150 40	
42	do braces.....	80	0 40	32 00	
37	do mitts.....	37	0 40	14 80	
48	Bandages for Hospital.....	4	0 40	1 60	
139	Bed sheets.....	69	0 40	27 60	
758	White flannel shirts.....	758	0 40	303 20	
628	Neckties.....	52	0 40	20 80	
150	Night-shirts.....	150	0 40	60 00	
12	Bakers' aprons.....	4	0 40	1 60	
333	Pillow-slips.....	55	0 40	22 00	
					1,531 60
<i>Female Prison.</i>					
	Sewing and knitting.....	350	0 40	140 00	
	Housework, cooking, &c.....	2,750	0 40	1,100 00	
	Custom work.....				1,240 00
					60 00
<i>Government Contract.</i>					
113	Grey flannel shirts, Indian Department.....		0 25	28 25	
113	Neckchiefs, Indian Department.....		0 10	11 30	
1,084	Grey flannel shirts, N.W. Mounted Police.....		0 25	271 00	
					310 55
					3,142 15

No. 21.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

1st July, 1881.

SIR,—In presenting my Report for the year just ended, I have nothing special to call your attention to. The services, sick visiting, bible classes, school and library exercise a restraining and beneficial influence on the convicts and check, to a considerable extent, the baneful influences of association.

The school conducted by six officers under the superintendence of Mr. Mathewson, affords instruction to many convicts in reading, writing and arithmetic, and the progress of some of them is astonishing, and of most very fair. By increasing the men's self-respect and giving them power to use the library, the school does a good work in counteracting evil influences.

The library, when selected with an eye to the capacities of the men, interests them, diverts their minds from evil, and has helped to check communication after they are shut up for the night, for, supplied with a book which he likes, the convict neither cares to be interrupted himself nor wishes to interrupt others.

But as long as convicts are associated there will be an evil public opinion among them instilling wrong and discouraging right, and greatly hampering all efforts for their reformation. On this subject I have recently received some tracts from the Howard Association in which they strongly urge the separate system. I quote from these papers one or two extracts.

"It is an unquestionable social law that evil communications corrupt good manners. It is also a divine law that 'It is not good for man to be alone.' These two scriptural laws define what is needful in a good prison system, viz.: separation from evil influences and *contact with good ones*. A really wise cellular discipline or separate system will secure both."

Again we find various prison Chaplains complaining "that our labors for that object were to a great extent impeded by the contaminating association of the prisoners." "The baneful results of the prisoners association are simply incalculable." "With respect to young criminals, this promise (that he would see their face no more) would be much more hopeful if they had been separated from the old offenders during their penal servitude."

As far as my experience goes, it tends to confirm these views, for I look on the association of convicts as the worst of hindrances to their reformation. The Belgian prisons are spoken of as the best examples of a good separate system, perhaps an experiment on a small scale might be made, after due investigation of the best systems.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,

Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 22.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my seventh Annual Report. In it I desire to offer you my sincere thanks for the remarks in your last report on the subject of separating the hardened criminals from the less depraved. I always felt this separa-

tion was necessary for the real success of Penitentiary work. If it be my lot to write another annual report I will dwell at length on this important subject.

Our chapel is at present undergoing much needed improvements. I will refer to them when they are completed. Owing to the work now being done in the chapel it is impossible for me to give a detailed report of our library and the movement of the prisoners this year.

I am, yours, &c.,

P. A. TWOHEY, Priest,
Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 23.

SCHOOL REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—On behalf of my five assistant teachers and myself I have the honor to report that the average daily attendance of convicts at school during the last fiscal year was 120, filling every available space in schoolroom.

Branches taught: spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

With few exceptions, all think the privilege of attending school a great boon, and, no doubt, judging from the manifest application to their studies, we are led to hope the time spent in school will prove a boon to many. As far as consistent, the best of order prevails in schoolroom. It might not be out of place to mention that those attending vary in age from the youth of sixteen to men of fifty-five. It is sad to see, in a country like ours, possessing such ample means of instruction, so many who are not blessed with even an ordinary education. With many thanks to those in authority for their kind assistance in the good work,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,
Schoolmaster.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, along with the proper returns (*viz.*: reports of Chaplains, Surgeon, Schoolmaster, and financial and statistical statements), the following Report regarding the management and condition of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881.

In May, 1880, you commenced an investigation into certain charges which had been made against the then Warden, Dr. J. A. Duchesneau, who, on the 21st of June following, was granted leave of absence, and I was specially appointed Acting Warden by the Minister of Justice. This necessitated my performing the duties of Warden jointly with those of my own office of Deputy Warden. On the 24th of January last, Dr. Duchesneau was removed, and I was instructed to continue in charge of the administration of the affairs of the Penitentiary until otherwise ordered. About the same time, Mr. Téléphore Ouimet, then Clerk of Works, was appointed

Acting Deputy Warden; and Mr. Luc Levesque, who had once formerly been Clerk of Works, was reinstated in that office as Acting Clerk of Works.

It is now more than a year since the government of this Penitentiary was placed in my hands, and during this period I have exerted myself to the utmost to improve the Institution and to maintain proper discipline in it, but I have worked at a great disadvantage owing to my holding the wardenship only temporarily. A chief officer, liable at any time to revert to his former position of second in command, can hardly receive that support from those under his orders which he would be given if permanently appointed. When the management of the affairs of the Penitentiary was entrusted to me, the officers of the Institution were divided into two factions, one of which had espoused the interests of Dr. Duchesneau, whilst the other had opposed them. After the late Warden was relieved of the cares of his office, these two parties continued to exist. Now it requires but a slight knowledge of the difficulties of maintaining discipline in a penal institution, to perceive that it is absolutely necessary that there should be no asperity of feeling between the officers, in order that they may always be ready to act in concert, and to obey orders promptly. Where there is no united action on the part of officers, vigilance and discipline are relaxed. Next, escapes and even mutinies are planned, for convicts quickly perceive the existence of contentions between those placed on guard over them, and are not slow to turn such quarrels to their own account. From the very first my attention has been directed to the eradication of this evil, but it is one that is so deep seated and so subject to be increased by influences outside of the Penitentiary, that the improvement has not been great. It is simply your due that I should put upon record that, in this work, I received able and valuable assistance from yourself during the period of your presence at St. Vincent de Paul, after the conclusion of the enquiry to which I have already referred. During the year it has been found necessary to transfer, at different times, forty-four convicts to Kingston Penitentiary, of these five were lunatics, and four females--two classes of convicts for whom there has as yet been no provision made in this Penitentiary. Five men were removed under special circumstances, and the remainder (thirty) because of the limited number of cells in the dormitory and of the small size of the dining hall.

We had expected to finish the north wing in September, but it will only be completed in March, the cause of the delay having already been reported to you. When completed this wing will increase the present accommodation for 312 to what will suffice for 444. This is an increase of 132 cells, and is exclusive of the old wooden cells (47 in number), which I do not consider safe owing to their being made of combustible material which might at any moment be set on fire by the falling of a lamp. Moreover, the new dining hall (the excavations for which are nearly completed, and the building will probably be finished in three years) will be very much larger than that now in use. When these building operations are completed, therefore, such transfers to Kingston will not be required.

One lad was removed from the Penitentiary to the Reformatory at Montreal, under warrant of His Excellency the Governor General. In the case of another convict, the Court of Queen's Bench, at Quebec, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* and subsequently ordered the man's release, having decided that he was improperly imprisoned.

Twenty convicts have been pardoned, whilst several others, whose meritorious conduct had led to their being recommended to the consideration of the Minister of Justice, have had from six to twelve months of their sentences remitted. As these cases have been brought before you in detail it is unnecessary to particularize here.

The health of the convicts during the year has been remarkably good. There has been but little sickness, and that of a trivial character.

Two men (one Roman Catholic and Protestant) died from natural causes. Both had been under treatment in the hospital for some time previously. Regarding one of them the most absurd reports were circulated and published, to the effect that his health had been ruined and his death caused by his having been chained to the walls of the dungeon; whereas the man, who was inoffensive and quiet, had been in the

hospital for weeks and had not been confined in the punishment cells at all. The case was fully reported to you shortly after the man's death.

Just as the year was drawing to a close one of the convicts came to his end by being stabbed to death by a fellow prisoner. It would not be proper for me to enter into a discussion of the facts of the case since the accused will, in all probability, soon undergo his trial before the Court of Queen's Bench on the accusation of murder.

Notwithstanding the nature of the operations carried on we have been remarkably free from accidents. The only one worthy of mention occurred to a convict employed in blasting, who, despite the warnings of the guard in charge, incautiously approached a blast that had failed to explode. It went off when he was close to it, and caused him the loss of one of his eyes.

On the 31st of March last, two convicts effected their escape. Previously, a serious conspiracy on the part of a number of convicts had been discovered, and this had brought to light facts that subsequently caused the dismissal of two of the officers of the Penitentiary, and led to the transfer to Kingston of the five convicts already referred to as having been removed under special circumstances.

The unfortunate events connected with the escape of seven convicts from the railway cars whilst being transported to Kingston are now the subject of an official investigation which you are holding, and therefore touching this event I shall make no remark, but leave the awarding of censure to the culpable party or parties entirely to you. I desire, however, to give an expression of my gratitude to Mr. Creighton, Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the prompt and active measures adopted by him to effect the recapture, without which the men that were afterwards secured would doubtless be still at large.

Up to the time of this escape the discipline was as good as it had been at any previous period in the history of the Penitentiary, but the escape of these seven convicts had, and still continues to have, a very detrimental effect upon it. Strict attention to their duty, on the part of the officers, will, I hope, soon bring back the former state of things.

The number of punishments, considered with reference to population, has not exceeded that of any previous year. A reference to the statistical tables annexed will show that corporal punishment has been inflicted once only during the year. My experience has led me to believe that the lash degrades a man both morally and physically, and I am on that account loath to make use of it, except in the case of men who are so lost to all sense of self-respect and good feeling that they can only be governed by the fear of bodily pain. We have here quite a number of half-witted convicts who cannot be punished when they misbehave themselves, as others, in full possession of their mental faculties, would be. In some such cases only slight punishment can be ordered, and in others it would be inhuman to award any at all. This has an injurious effect upon the discipline.

Of late years a prejudice against this Institution has grown up in the public mind because, it seems to me, neither its position or circumstances are properly understood by those having no immediate connection with it. This feeling has arisen because of the supposed great expenditure incurred in working and maintaining it. To correct these erroneous impressions certain explanations appear necessary, and these, I think, it behoves me to give in order to remove the prejudice if possible; for I feel that moral support and encouragement are not only desirable but necessary to secure the efficient and satisfactory working of an institution of this kind.

The amount annually appropriated by the Dominion Legislature for this Institution must not only meet the expense of the working and maintenance of an ordinary well equipped penitentiary, but must also cover the cost of buying and making plant and tools, quarrying and cutting stone, supplying brick and lime, and keeping horses to draw the material for the extensive buildings now being erected here. Because of these same building operations the disbursements are increased in other ways also. For instance, the convicts are divided up into so many gangs, owing to the different classes of work being done, that a larger staff of officers than would otherwise be required is rendered necessary. A gang may be small yet a guard is required all the

same; as an example of this I may cite the fact that in the machine shop, where the Maréchal patent combination lever locks for the wings are being made, and where the Engineer is only occasionally present, the number of convicts seldom, or never, exceeds five, over whom nevertheless a guard is posted.

It is supposed by some that the labor of the convicts is not remunerative, inasmuch as no tangible revenue is made to appear as being derived from it. Now this is quite incorrect, for whilst the men are performing the hard labor which they were sent here to do, they at the same time are erecting for the country, at a comparatively small cost, a pile of substantial buildings of a kind that will always be needed. This is not made to appear as a pecuniary gain though it is so in reality, for the buildings are better built, and are not more than half as costly as they would be if put up by contract.

The cottages occupied by the guards, situate at a short distance from the Penitentiary, have been supplied with water by pipes from the waterworks of the Institution. In this work the excavation was for the most part in solid rock, which had to be blasted. This work was wholly done by convict labor. Under similar circumstances the two dwellings occupied by the Chief Keeper and Engineer, were supplied with water, permission having first been obtained from the municipality. New pipes have also been placed connecting the kitchen range and baths with the hot water tanks.

Operations have been actively carried on at the quarry during the entire year. Stone is now being supplied and cut for the new dining hall, so as to be in readiness when required for building. In transporting the stone from the quarry to the site of the Penitentiary, the tramway completed last year has proved most useful.

The farm has been managed as heretofore, producing the usual results. The pigs fed with the refuse from the Penitentiary have afforded a large and excellent supply of pork.

There are three subjects concerning institutions of this sort that I think would be worthy the consideration of the Department, and which I feel it my duty to bring under your notice.

I refer to the fact that while sentence to the Penitentiary for a term of years is a condemnation to hard labor, it has frequently happened, and more particularly so during the past year, that invalids, whose illness had become almost chronic, and imbeciles, who are scarcely able to distinguish between right and wrong, have been sent here to be cared for and treated, as though the place were a hospital or a lunatic asylum. I would, therefore, suggest that, when imprisonment in the Penitentiary is contemplated by the Court before whom the offender has been tried, it should first be ascertained whether the accused is corporally and mentally fit to undergo the proper punishment. As there are physicians attached to the several jails throughout the Province, this would not be attended with any difficulty.

In the next place, I allude to the appointments on the staff, which I would suggest should be made not for any particular penitentiary, but for the penitentiaries generally, throughout the Dominion. If this system prevailed an officer might be sent from any one penitentiary to any other to do duty there. As is well known, local jealousies and bickerings, due in some cases to political animosity, exists amongst the officers of some penitentiaries, especially when these officers have lived in the vicinity of the institution themselves. The injury to the public service resulting from such quarrels would partly, at all events, be obviated by enforcing such a system.

In the third place; I would suggest, with regard to the annual letting of contracts for supplies, that not only a list of the articles to be tendered for be prepared, but that samples of the articles needed be selected and sealed, and that parties tendering be required to tender not as per sample submitted by themselves, but as per sample selected by the Department. In this case the task of deciding would be an easy one and the lowest tender, where one set of samples alone existed, would not be difficult to select.

I cannot conclude without an acknowledgment of the able assistance and instructions that I have received from you in your official capacity, and which have encouraged me in the discharge of the arduous duties which I have had to fulfil under circumstances which required the exercise of courage, prudence and discretion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTLY B. MACKAY,

Acting Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

(Translation.)

PENITENTIARY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
August, 1881.

SIR,—The transitory state in which this Penitentiary is at present hardly permits of an impartial opinion being formed as to the manner in which it is conducted. Everybody knows the difficulties which arise during interregnums. So long as a man does not actually and legally occupy the position which he ought to hold, it is difficult to pass a fair judgment on the merits of his administrative ability. During the last year all the officers of superior grade were placed in exceptional positions, not fully allowing of that liberty of action and absolute authority so essential to the government of a penitentiary. I am, therefore, of opinion that the sooner matters are brought to their normal condition the better it will be for everybody concerned.

I must say, however, that in spite of the difficulties those persons charged with the management have had to encounter, discipline in general has been maintained, and the attacks to which the Penitentiary has been subjected, are for the most part unjust and unfounded.

I shall say nothing concerning this year, waiting until the Government shall place us in such a position as to enable me to speak my thoughts without running the risk of being unjust to any one whatever.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. U. LECLERC, Priest.

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

Returns for 1880-81.

1. Return of Officers employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
2. do convicts, how employed.
3. do do pardoned.
4. do do re-committed.
5. do partial remission of sentence.
6. do movements of convicts.
7. Comparative statement of movements of convicts.
8. Table showing number of convicts during the year and average per month.
9. Criminal statistics.
10. Return of summary punishments.
11. Expenditure.
12. Revenue.
13. Comparative statement of expenditure.
14. do do revenue.
15. do do earnings.
16. General summary of value of labor.
17. Return of unproductive labor.
18. Statement showing the cost of maintenance.
19. General summary of value of labor and material used.
20. Summary of real estate.
21. do real Departmental stock.
22. do debts owing the Penitentiary.
23. do claims against the Penitentiary.
24. Return of Farm.
25. do Stables.
26. do Shoe department.
27. do Tailor's do
28. do Carpenter's department.
29. do Blacksmith's do
30. do Tinsmith's do
31. do Bakery do
32. do Stonecutter's do
33. Report of the Physician.
34. do Schoolmaster.
35. do Protestant Chaplain.
36. do Acting Warden.

No. 1.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1881, giving rate of pay, age, and date of appointment.

Names	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks—Date of Appointment to the Reformatory.
H. B. MacKay.....	Acting Warden.....	\$ 2,600	59	June 21, 1880	
J. U. Leclerc.....	Rom. C. Chaplain....	1,200	43	May 20, 1873	January 1, 1865.
John Allan.....	Protestant Chaplain..	1,200	68	do 20, 1873	November 11, 1858.
Télesphore Ouimet.....	Acting Dep. Warden..	1,400	37	Feb. 20, 1881	February 1870.
Désiré Beaudry.....	Accountant.....	1,000	32	do 20, 1880	
J. T. Pominville.....	Surgeon.....	1,200	56	May 20, 1873	1st, Jan. 9, 1862, (held his office 18 months); 2nd, Dec. 4, 1868.
Hyp. Lanctôt.....	Clerk.....	700	65	Dec. 15, 1875	
John Cooper.....	Chief Keeper.....	800	66	May 20, 1873	
George B. Lamarche.....	Store-keeper.....	700	39	Feb. 1, 1880	
Léandre Mazuret.....	Steward.....	650	53	May 20, 1873	September 1, 1861.
Henry Harnett.....	Hospital Keeper.....	600	36	do 6, 1881	
Luc Levesque.....	Chief Instructor and Clerk of Works.....	1,000	63	Feb. 1, 1881	
James Devlin.....	Engineer.....	780	31	Dec. 1, 1874	
Edward Kenny.....	Farmer.....	580	31	Jan. 1, 1876	
Procope Dumas.....	Trade Instructor.....	560	43	May 20, 1873	
Jean Vaudry.....	do.....	700	54	do 20, 1873	November 24, 1863.
Auguste Leduc.....	do.....	560	43	do 20, 1873	September 4, 1862.
J. B. D. Guibault.....	do.....	600	48	June 15, 1881	
Joseph Desautels.....	do.....	700	32	do 9, 1876	
Noël Beauparlant.....	do.....	500	48	April 15, 1877	
David Léonard.....	Messenger.....	450	50	Dec. 1, 1877	
John Lynch.....	Keeper.....	500	43	May 20, 1873	October 21, 1858.
Onésime Sigouin.....	do.....	500	46	do 19, 1873	January 26, 1864.
F. P. McIlwaine.....	do.....	500	41	do 20, 1873	
Jean Bte. Désormeau.....	do.....	500	44	July 1, 1873	May 2, 1862.
Michael Kerrigan.....	do.....	500	52	May 20, 1873	
James Blain.....	do.....	500	48	do 20, 1873	November 24, 1863.
Joseph Demers.....	do.....	500	35	do 20, 1873	
Romuald Gadbois.....	do.....	500	34	do 20, 1873	
Alphonse Dequoy.....	do.....	500	43	do 19, 1873	May 1, 1868.
John Brière.....	Guard.....	450	40	do 19, 1873	do 1, 1865.
Zéphirin Lacasse.....	do.....	450	52	July 14, 1873	
Jean Bte. Gauthier.....	do.....	450	39	do 1, 1873	
Nap. Charbonneau.....	do.....	450	32	do 7, 1873	
Adolphe Lefebvre.....	do.....	450	41	do 13, 1874	
Magloire Bélanger.....	do.....	450	54	Jan. 1, 1876	
Louis Isaïe Gibeau.....	do.....	450	39	June 1, 1876	
Nap. Mallette.....	do.....	450	38	do 1, 1876	
Gilbert Chartrand.....	do.....	450	40	July 1, 1876	
James Carty.....	do.....	450	54	Dec. 7, 1876	
Alfred Pudney.....	do.....	450	43	do 19, 1876	
Nap. St. Germain.....	do.....	450	35	Feb. 1, 1877	
Alphonse Reid.....	do.....	450	35	March 1, 1877	
Joseph Lauzon.....	do.....	450	42	April 23, 1877	
Nap. Trépanier.....	do.....	450	36	do 25, 1877	
Dolphus O' Borne.....	do.....	450	38	June 1, 1877	
John Eward.....	do.....	450	43	Nov. 12, 1877	
Ubaldo Chartrand.....	do.....	450	37	Jan. 1, 1878	
Romuald Lacasse.....	do.....	450	36	July 1, 1878	
Jean Bte. Lemay.....	do.....	450	44	June 1, 1879	
Octave Beausoleil.....	do.....	450	27	Sept. 1, 1879	
Isidore Thérien.....	do.....	450	45	Jan. 12, 1880	
Charles Taillon.....	do.....	450	43	May 1, 1880	
Moïse Roger.....	do.....	450	39	do 1, 1880	
Fabien Hogue.....	do.....	450	46	July 1, 1880	
François Couvrette.....	do.....	350	42	May 12, 1881	
Maxime Durocher.....	do.....	350	48	June 1, 1881	
Pierre DeMontigny.....	Schoolmaster.....	600	47	May 1, 1881	
Ferdinand Chartrand.....	Teamster.....	250	46	Dec. 9, 1876	
Edouard Prévost.....	do.....	250	31	do 15, 1876	

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution of Convicts in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Bakery	4	Stonebreakers	22
Blacksmith's shop	9	Tailor's shop	20
Carpenter's shop	20	Plumber's and Tinsmith's shop	7
Excavation	9	Tramway	5
Farm	32	Machine shop	4
Mason's shop	24	Sick in cells	9
Quarry	24	Undergoing punishment	16
Shoemaker's shop	17		
Steward	51	Total	318
Stonecutter's shop	45		

No. 3.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881, with Crime and Place where convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Peter Mulligan	Stealing property beyond the limit of Canada	Montreal.
2	Joseph Therrien	Larceny	St. Scholastique.
3	Jean James Beyriés	do and forgery	Montreal.
4	Wm. M. J. Smith	Neglecting to provide for his wife	do
5	Telford Curry	Larceny	do
6	Hermidas Brunet	Stealing a mare	do
7	Charles Taylor	Stealing from the person	do
8	Wm. Arthur Osborne	Embezzlement	do
9	Alfred Ducharme	Aggravated assault	do
10	John Aug. Strinholm	Going on board a vessel without permission.	Quebec.
11	Peter Reynolds	Larceny	Montreal.
12	Philippe Pinsonnault	Stealing money out of a letter	do
13	John England	Assault	Aylmer.
14	Xavier Clément	Larceny	do
15	Jean Cayen <i>alias</i> Daigle	do	Quebec.
16	William Blaney	Attempt to commit bestiality	do
17	Charles Beaudin	Aggravated assault	Montreal.
18	Frédéric Seymour	do	Quebec.
19	William Reardon	Burglary and larceny	Montreal.
20	Anselme Hardy	Stealing on a navigable river	do

No. 4.

LIST of Convicts who have been Re-committed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.	Name.	1st Re-com- mitment.	2nd Re-com- mitment.	3rd Re-com- mitment.	No.	Name.	1st Re-com- mitment.	2nd Re-com- mitment.	3rd Re-com- mitment.
1	Napoléon Déry	1			21	Narcisse Blondin.....	1		
2	Henri Landry.....			1	22	Jean Baptiste Déragon.....	1		
3	Jean Baptiste Bienvent.....	1			23	Michael Kilgallen.....	1		
4	James Mullin		1		24	J. W. Blanchard	1		
5	Auguste Christin	1			25	James Tansay	1		
6	Charles Ready		1		26	George Nugent	1		
7	Edward Costigan.....	1			27	Herménégilde Paquette.....		1	
8	Jean Baptiste Richard		1		28	Edouard Parent.....	1		
9	Charles Mercier	1			29	Alfred Deshamaux.....	1		
10	Achille Sentenne	1			30	Edmond Côté.....	1		
11	Hermidas Viger.....	1			31	Charles Corriveau.....	1		
12	Osmer Pigeon <i>alias</i> Archambault.....		1		32	Charles Coulombe.....	1		
13	William Gravel	1			33	Jean Giroux.....	1		
14	Edward Jackson		1		34	John McGrath.....		1	
15	François Provost.....	1			35	Michael Norman.....	1		
16	Thomas Sherry	1			36	Charles Adams.....		1	
17	Edouard Cyr.....	1							
18	Charles Busseau.....	1					27	8	1
19	Alfred Tessier.....	1							
20	Patrick Smith.....	1				Total			36

No. 5.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.		Days earned.	No.		Days earned.
1	Convict earned.....	52	2	Convict earned.....	123
1	do	63	4	do	127
1	do	64	30	do	130
4	do	70	1	do	144
2	do	71	1	do	177
2	do	72	2	do	179
4	do	73	2	do	180
5	do	75	2	do	190
4	do	76	2	do	218
32	do	77	3	do	221
1	do	115	2	do	240
1	do	116	1	do	337
1	do	118			
1	do	120	112		

No. 6.

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from
midnight of 30th June, 1880, until midnight of 30th June, 1881.

Description.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1880.....				345		345
Received since:—						
From Common Jail.....				151	4	155
				496	4	500
Discharged since:—						
By expiration of sentence.....	112		112			
By being pardoned.....	20		20			
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.....	40	4	44			
do Reformatory School.....	1		1			
Death.....	3		3			
Escape.....	2		2			
				178	4	182
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1881.....				318		318

No. 8.

Showing Number of Convicts during the Year ended 30th June, 1881:—
 The largest number at any time during the year was 364; the smallest number at any time during the year was 318; the average number during the year per day was 346. Monthly average:—

July, 1880.....	341	January, 1881.....	348
August, ".....	334	February, ".....	351
September, ".....	329	March, ".....	348
October, ".....	343	April, ".....	346
November, ".....	350	May, ".....	359
December, ".....	360	June, ".....	341

No. 9.

CRIMINAL Statistics, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Race				Religion			
Marital				Occupation			
Age				Crime			
Education				Moral habits			
Country				Total			
Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	149	4	153	Catholic.....	125	4	129
Colored.....	2	0	2	Church of England.....	5	0	5
	151	4	155	Methodist.....	10	0	10
Single.....	114	0	114	Baptist.....	3	0	3
Married.....	37	4	41	Lutheran.....	1	0	1
	151	4	155	Presbyterian.....	5	0	5
Under 20 years.....	31	0	31	Congregationalist.....	1	0	1
From 20 to 30 years.....	72	0	72	French Protestant.....	1	0	1
do 30 to 40 do.....	34	1	35		151	4	155
do 40 to 50 do.....	6	1	7	Laborers.....	60	4	64
do 50 to 60 do.....	5	1	6	Shoemakers.....	16	0	16
Over 60 years.....	3	1	4	Carters.....	10	0	10
	151	4	155	Carpenters.....	7	0	7
Read only.....	25	0	25	Joiners.....	6	0	6
Cannot read.....	44	3	47	Tailors.....	6	0	6
Read and write a little.....	69	1	70	Stonecutters.....	4	0	4
do fair.....	13	0	13	Clerks.....	4	0	4
	151	4	155	Traders.....	4	0	4
Temperate.....	93	4	97	Barbers.....	4	0	4
Intemperate.....	58	0	58	Blacksmiths.....	3	0	3
	151	4	155	Gardeners.....	3	0	3
Quebec.....	121	3	124	Bakers.....	3	0	3
England.....	8	0	8	Painters.....	3	0	3
Ireland.....	6	1	7	Carvers.....	2	0	2
Scotland.....	2	0	2	Butchers.....	2	0	2
United States.....	5	0	5	Machinists.....	2	0	2
Ontario.....	2	0	2	Cooks.....	2	0	2
France.....	5	0	5	Tobaccoonists.....	2	0	2
Sweden.....	1	0	1	Storekeepers.....	2	0	2
East Indies.....	1	0	1	Millers.....	2	0	2
	151	4	155	Watchmaker.....	1	0	1
				Medical Student.....	1	0	1
				Tinsmith.....	1	0	1
				Architect.....	1	0	1
					151	4	155
				Larceny.....	54	1	55
				Aggravated larceny.....	28	0	28
				Receiving.....	16	0	16
				Horse and cattle stealing.....	15	0	15

No. 11.—EXPENDITURE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1881.

1881.	Dr.	\$	cts.	1880.	Cr.	\$	cts.
June 30.	To Staff as detailed below—			July 20.	By Official Cheque, Contingent Fund.....		
	Salaries.....	35,072	00	do 31.	Pay list.....	400	00
	Uniforms.....	1,233	28	Aug. 16.	Warrant.....	2,945	33
				do 31.	Pay list.....	3,802	86
	To Maintenance—			Sept. 22.	Warrant.....	2,970	35
	Rations.....	14,947	38	do 30.	Pay list.....	4,984	20
	Clothing.....	7,199	05	Oct. 10.	Warrant.....	2,970	35
	Travelling allowance and gratuity.....	1,298	80	do 31.	Pay list.....	4,694	71
	Discharge clothing.....	1,919	63	Nov. 20.	Warrant.....	2,978	69
	Bedding.....	524	62	do 30.	Pay list.....	6,899	62
	Interments.....	8	10	do 31.	Warrant.....	2,978	69
	Chapels.....	226	85	Dec. 18.	Warrant.....	3,298	10
	Libraries.....	156	72	do 31.	Pay list.....	2,978	69
	School.....	35	17	1881.			
	Escapes.....	106	30	Jan. 20.	Warrant.....	3,028	82
	Hospital.....	568	48	do 31.	Pay list.....	2,950	38
	Contingencies.....	571	00	Feb. 22.	Warrant.....	2,103	46
	Transfer.....	464	50	do 28.	Pay list.....	2,883	02
	To Working Expenses—			March 16.	Warrant.....	2,876	04
	Heating.....	4,762	49	do 31.	Pay list.....	2,883	02
	Light.....	910	07	April 18.	Warrant.....	2,391	50
	Repairs to buildings.....	4,134	06	do 30.	Pay list.....	2,815	91
	Maintenance of machinery.....			May 19.	Warrant.....	2,634	27
	Armory.....	51	25	do 31.	Pay list.....	2,847	89
	Kitchen.....	93	38	June 19.	Warrant.....	2,659	55
	Sundries.....	941	85	do 30.	Pay list.....	2,869	68
	Farm and stables.....	1,961	43	July 28.	Warrant.....	2,667	40
July 8.	To Bank draft remitted the Honorable the Receiver-General, balance of Contingent Fund.....						
		77,282	38				
		140	15				
		\$77,422	53				
						\$77,422	53

L. J. DÉZÉRY BEAUDRY,
Accountant.

No. 12—REVENUE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

1880.	DR.	\$ cts.	1880.	CR.	\$ cts.
Aug. 12	To Drafts remitted the Hon. the Receiver General.....	60 70	June 30	By Rent	431 63
Sept. 7	do	91 69		Store	412 44
Oct. 20	do	63 11		Stonecutters	284 11
Nov. 8	do	76 50		Farm	96 54
Dec. 10	do	342 49		Carpenters	96 35
				Shoe shop	72 32
1881.				Tailors' shop	56 50
Jan. 12	do	195 37		Visitors' fund	48 50
Feb. 16	do	105 84		Brickyard	39 40
March 24	do	160 60		Limekiln	30 00
April 19	do	60 58		Bakery	25 00
May 21	do	237 62		Tinsmiths' shop	19 20
June 18	do	96 52		Blacksmiths	9 19
July 8	do	138 30		Quarry	6 44
				Fines	1 00
				Convicts' labor	0 20
		1,629 32			1,629 32

No. 13.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Years 1880-81.

	1880.	1881.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Armory.....	50 00	51 25
Bedding.....	471 25	524 62
Chapels.....	42 25	226 85
Contingencies.....	471 25	571 00
Convicts' clothing.....	3,826 70	7,199 05
do do discharged.....	1,632 00	1,919 63
do travelling allowance and gratuity.....	1,600 00	1,298 80
do escapes.....	42 25	106 30
Farm and stables.....		1,961 43
Gratuities on retirement.....	927 10	
Hospital.....	448 50	566 48
Heating.....	5,000 00	4,762 49
Interments.....		8 10
Kitchen.....	100 00	93 38
Light.....	800 00	910 07
Libraries.....	130 00	156 72
Maintenance of machinery.....	81 25	97 97
Officers' uniform.....	1,124 00	1,233 28
Repairs to buildings.....	3,848 00	4,134 06
Rations.....	15,580 71	14,947 38
School.....	32 50	35 17
Salaries.....	33,790 23	35,072 00
Sundries.....	585 00	941 85
Stationery.....	211 25	
Tramway.....	45 00	
Transfer of convicts.....	200 00	464 50
Total.....	71,039 24	77,282 38

No. 14.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Years 1880-81.

	1880.	1881.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....		25 00
Brickyard.....		39 40
Blacksmiths' shop.....	34 94	9 19
Carpenters' shop.....	130 71	96 35
Convicts' labor.....		0 20
Farm.....	79 15	96 54
Fines.....	5 00	1 00
Limekiln.....		30 00
Quarry.....		6 44
Rent.....	388 64	431 63
Store.....	1,039 95	412 44
Stonecutters.....	61 12	284 11
Shoe shop.....	234 53	72 82
Tailors' shop.....	30 24	56 50
Tinsmiths' shop.....	19 48	19 20
Visitors' fund.....	79 25	48 50
Total.....	2,103 01	1,629 32

No. 15.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Earnings of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Years 1880-81.

Department.	1880.			1881.		
	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	No.	cts.	\$ cts.	No.	cts.	\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	204	50	102 00	297	50	148 50
Bakery.....	1,112	50	556 00	1,203½	50	601 75
Blacksmiths'.....	4,506½	50	2,253 13	4,169	50	2,084 50
Brickyard.....	341	50	170 50			
Carpenters'.....	8,252	50	4,126 00	8,495	50	4,247 50
Chapel, library, &c., Catholic.....	845	50	422 50	1,389	50	694 50
do do Protestant.....	297	50	148 50	346	50	173 00
Excavation.....	4,668½	50	2,334 25	3,676	50	1,838 00
Farm, garden and stables.....	8,342	50	4,171 00	7,059	50	3,529 50
Limekiln, &c.....	594	50	297 00	60	50	30 00
Hospital Orderlies.....	337	50	168 50	688	50	344 00
Masons'.....	9,311	50	4,655 50	10,495½	50	5,247 75
Quarry and tramway.....	5,922½	50	2,961 25	8,713	50	4,356 50
Shoe shop.....	4,751	50	2,375 50	5,816½	50	2,908 25
Steward's.....	10,179	50	5,089 50	12,889	50	6,444 50
Stonecutters'.....	17,373	50	8,686 50	14,511½	50	7,255 75
Stonebreakers', wood yard and jobbing.....	4,188½	50	2,094 25	6,480½	50	3,240 25
Store.....	297	50	148 50	297	50	148 50
Tailors' shop.....	6,701	50	3,350 50	8,110	50	4,055 00
Tinsmiths' shop.....	2,052½	50	1,026 13	2,112½	50	1,056 25
Engineers'.....				630	50	315 00
Total.....	90,274		45,137 00	97,438		48,719 00

No. 16.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labor performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	No.	cts.	\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	297	50	148 50
Bakery.....	1,203½	50	601 75
Blacksmiths'.....	4,169	50	2,084 50
Carpenters'.....	8,495	50	4,247 50
Chapel, library, &c., Catholic.....	1,389	50	694 50
do do Protestant.....	346	50	173 00
Excavation.....	3,676	50	1 838 00
Farm, garden and stables.....	7,059	50	3,529 50
Limekiln, &c.....	60	50	30 00
Hospital Orderlies.....	688	50	344 00
Masons'.....	10,495½	50	5,247 75
Quarry and tramway.....	8,713	50	4,356 50
Shoe shop.....	5,816½	50	2,908 25
Steward's.....	12,889	50	6,444 50
Stonecutters'.....	14,511½	50	7,255 75
Stonebreakers', wood yard and jobbing.....	6,480½	50	3,240 25
Store.....	297	50	148 50
Tailors'.....	8,110	50	4,055 00
Tinsmiths'.....	2,112½	50	1,056 25
Engineers'.....	630	50	315 00
Total.....	97,438	.....	48,719 00

No. 17.

RETURN of Unproductive Labor performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, showing the average Number of Convicts employed in each Department, and the Number of Days' Work done, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Average.	Days.
Accountant's office.....	1	297
Bakery.....	4	1,203½
Blacksmiths'.....	15	4,169
Carpenters'.....	29½	8,495
Chapel, library, &c., Catholic.....	4	1,389
do do Protestant.....	1	346
Excavation.....	17½	3,676
Farm, garden and stables.....	25½	7,059
Limekiln.....	1	60
Hospital Orderlies.....	2	688
Masons'.....	37½	10,495½
Quarry and tramway.....	31½	8,713
Shoe shop.....	21½	5,816½
Steward's.....	40½	12,889
Stonecutters'.....	55½	14,511½
Stonebreakers', wood yard and jobbing.....	31½	6,480½
Store.....	1	297
Tailors'.....	29½	8,110
Tinsmiths'.....	7½	2,112½
Engineers'.....	2½	630
Total.....	.....	97,438

No. 18.

STATEMENT showing the Cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Expenditure for Year ending 30th June, 1881.....		77,282 38
Ca. Revenue for year, viz:—		
By Bakery.....	25 00	
Brickyard.....	39 40	
Blacksmiths' shop.....	9 19	
Carpenters' do.....	96 35	
Convicts' labor.....	0 20	
Farm.....	96 54	
Fines.....	1 00	
Limekiln.....	30 00	
Quarry.....	6 44	
Rent.....	431 63	
Store.....	412 44	
Stonecutters.....	284 11	
Shoe shop.....	72 82	
Tailors' shop.....	56 50	
Tinsmiths' shop.....	19 20	
Visitors' fund.....	48 50	
		1,629 32
By Convicts' discharge allowance.....	1,298 80	
do do clothing.....	1,919 63	
Transfer of convicts.....	464 50	
Maintenance of machinery.....	97 97	
Repairs to buildings.....	4,134 06	
		7,914 96
		67,738 10
By Earnings of convicts, viz:—		
Accountant's office.....	148 50	
Bakery.....	601 75	
Blacksmiths' shop.....	2,084 50	
Carpenters' do.....	4,247 50	
Chapel, library, &c., Catholic.....	694 50	
do do Protestant.....	173 00	
Excavation.....	1,838 00	
Farm, garden and stables.....	3,529 50	
Limekiln.....	30 00	
Hospital Orderlies.....	344 00	
Masons.....	5,247 75	
Quarry and tramway.....	4,356 50	
Shoe shop.....	2,908 25	
Steward.....	6,444 50	
Stonecutters.....	7,255 75	
Stonebreakers, wood yard and jobbing.....	3,240 25	
Store.....	148 50	
Tailors' shop.....	4,055 00	
Tinsmiths' shop.....	1,056 25	
Engineers' department.....	315 00	
		48,719 00
		19,019 10

Average number of convicts..... 346
do cost per capita for maintenance..... \$195.77
Daily cost of each convict after deducting value of labor.. 54.96

L. J. DÉZÉRY BEAUDRY,

Accountant

No. 19.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labor and Material used in the several Departments of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Penitentiary.		Public Works.		Customs.		Total.
	Material.	Labor.	Material.	Labor.	Material.	Labor.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery	6,230 19	601 75					6,831 94
Blacksmiths'	553 10	3,884 77	227 80	3,332 34	2 26	13 04	8,013 31
Carpenters'	230 51	1,047 50		1,132 17	55 88	105 74	2,571 80
Farm	619 80	3,029 50					3,649 30
Shoe shop	2,386 60	1,731 19			10 30	12 93	4,141 02
Stables	2,125 50	500 00					2,625 50
Stonecutters'		126 92		11,889 65		215 37	12,231 94
Tinsmiths'	331 10	949 73	40 87	247 78	11 96	19 65	1,592 09
Tailors'	8,572 13	2,368 15			10 00	18 00	10,968 28
	21,048 93	14,230 51	268 67	16,601 94	90 40	384 73	52,625 18

No. 20.

SUMMARY of the Real Estate of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Warden's house and premises	10,700 00	Brought forward	316,649 00
Quarry and 96 acres of land	18,000 00	Buildings on the last-mentioned land—	
Brick house and premises	3,000 00	Privies	24 00
Waterworks, sewers and appurtenances	10,500 00	Ice-house	175 00
Wharf	1,000 00	Barn and root-house	3,000 00
62½ acres of land	1,875 00	Prison walls and towers	7,500 00
Buildings on the last-mentioned land—		Farm walls and fences	2,000 00
Stone house and premises	1,000 00	Bridge	600 00
Stonecutters' shed	800 00	1 terrace of 8 houses, with stables, &c	10,000 00
Blacksmiths' shop and coal-shed	500 00	2 engine sheds at quarry	75 00
Carpenters' and tinsmiths' shops and engine house	2,500 00	1 shanty	50 00
Penitentiary buildings	265,000 00	5 watchmen's boxes	50 00
Stables	500 00	Iron shed	30 00
Waggon shed, harness and grain house	300 00	Brick sheds and watchmen's boxes	4,000 00
2 hose houses, \$75	150 00	2 limekilns	600 00
Shoe and tailor shops	800 00	Pig houses	60 00
Bakery	24 00	Tramway and rolling stock	10,050 00
		1 fountain	400 00
Carried forward	316,649 00	1 hitching post	30 00
		Total	355,293 00

No. 21.

SUMMARY of the Stock in the several Departments of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Amount.	Department.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	153 60	Brought forward.....	20,321 20
Armory.....	2,491 36	Library—Catholic.....	289 50
Bakery.....	497 86	do —Protestant.....	151 42
Blacksmiths' shop.....	2,128 24	Quarry.....	1,239 35
Bookbindery.....	9 74	Stonecutters.....	3,201 98
Brickyard.....	1,720 83	Shoe shop.....	251 69
Chapel, Catholic.....	1,093 70	School.....	115 20
do Protestant.....	288 70	Steward's department.....	18,395 88
Carpenters' shop.....	2,802 56	Storekeeper's do.....	5,881 95
Chief Keeper's office.....	151 87	Summary of real estate.....	355,293 00
Clerk of Works' office.....	18 60	Tailors' shop.....	906 73
Deputy Warden's office.....	26 00	Tinsmiths' shop.....	338 12
do Quarters.....	59 62	Tramway.....	495 50
Engineer's department.....	2,603 44	Warden's and Inspector's offices.....	282 55
Farm and stables.....	5,576 85	do Quarters.....	136 78
Hospital.....	698 23	Total.....	407,300 85
Carried forward.....	20,321 20		

L. J. DÉZÉRY BEAUDRY, } Valuators.
G. B. LAMARCHE,

No. 22.

STATEMENT of Debts owing the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary 30th June, 1881:—

Good debts.....	\$1,496 12
Bad and doubtful.....	124 00
	<hr/>
	1,620 12
Since paid.....	124 91
	<hr/>
Balance still due.....	\$1,495 21

1st August, 1881.

No. 23.

STATEMENT of Claims against the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1881:—

June 30th, 1881.....	\$5,796 93
Since paid.....	5,796 93

No. 24.

THE STABLES in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

DR.

CR.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Forage and sundries.....		2,125 50	By 5,000 days' horse labor.....	0 60	3,000 00
2 Teamsters' salary.....		500 00	Balance.....		125 50
1,000 days convict labor.....	0 50	500 00			
Total.....		3,125 50	Total.....		3,125 50

No. 25.

THE FARM in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

DR.

CR.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Implements seeds, tools, manures, &c.....		619 80	By 4,150 bush. potatoes.....	0 50	2,075 00
6,059 days' convict labor.....	0 50	3,029 50	1,500 do turnips.....	0 40	600 00
1,000 days horse labor.....	0 60	600 00	300 do parsnips.....	0 50	150 00
Farmer-Gardener's salary.....		56 00	900 do carrots.....	0 40	360 00
2 Guards' salary, \$450.....		900 00	400 do table beets.....	0 40	160 00
Balance.....		1,015 34	1,500 do mangel wurzels..	0 30	450 00
			700 do grain.....	0 50	350 00
			30 do beans.....	1 50	45 00
			17,000 heads cabbage.....	0 04	680 00
			3,000 do celery.....	0 03	90 00
			4,000 bundles straw.....	0 03	120 00
			1,000 do hay.....	0 10	100 00
			15,008 lbs. pork.....	0 08	1,200 64
			200 gallons milk.....	0 20	40 00
			Early vegetables.....		250 00
			Vegetables sold.....		54 00
Total.....		6,724 64	Total.....		6,724 64

EDWARD KENNY,
Farmer.

No. 26.

STATEMENT of Work done in the Shoe Shop Department, during the Year ending
30th June, 1881.

Quantity.	Description.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
<i>Institution.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
128	Pairs discharge boots.....	214 68	169 12	383 80
106	do long do	165 78	153 22	319 00
391	do brogans	405 91	377 84	783 75
29	do do cloth.....	37 75	30 50	68 25
250	do low shoes.....	305 82	136 37	442 19
7	do do cloth.....	8 56	4 94	13 50
15	do do canvas	17 10	8 40	25 50
40	do uniform boots	148 70	51 30	200 00
3	do men's balmorals	6 05	2 95	9 00
32	do leather slippers.....	22 51	9 49	32 00
11	do cloth do	2 65	1 00	3 65
271	do canvas do	122 27	81 99	204 26
1,632	do boots and shoes repaired.....	580 92	446 96	1,027 88
350	do leather palms.....	28 75	11 50	40 25
457	do do mitts.....	94 02	76 06	170 08
34	do do do repaired.....	1 80	1 45	3 25
13	Gross shoe laces.....	19 35	9 05	28 40
12	Dozen belt do	5 18	3 39	8 57
11	do finger stalls.....	1 90	0 95	2 85
85	Leather belts	24 15	13 30	37 45
9	Razor straps.....	1 30	0 40	1 70
1	Leather apron.....	0 93	0 32	1 25
1	Plumber's bag.....	1 98	1 02	3 00
1	Cushion	1 70	0 80	2 50
1	Stool covered.....	0 40	0 10	0 50
1	Chair do	2 25	1 00	3 25
1	Leather bag.....	2 50	1 00	3 50
4	Nail bags.....	0 50	0 30	0 80
3	Guards' belts.....	1 37	0 55	1 92
1	Valise covered.....	0 80	0 20	1 00
1	Machine belt repaired	0 50	0 25	0 75
60	Hammocks do	13 20	12 15	25 35
1	Hose do	0 90	0 60	1 50
12	Buckles.....	0 23	.....	0 23
	Total.....	2,242 41	1,608 47	3,850 88
<i>Officers' Account.</i>				
3	Pairs men's balmorals.....	5 50	2 50	8 00
2	do do low shoes.....	3 40	1 60	5 00
1	do boys' balmorals	2 10	0 90	3 00
1	do do foxed balmorals.....	1 90	0 85	2 75
6	do slippers	2 68	1 30	3 98
11	do boots and shoes repaired.....	15 80	11 40	27 20
4	Paillasses	2 00	1 00	3 00
2	Cushions stuffed	1 55	0 70	2 25
1	Valise repaired.....	0 60	0 40	1 00
1	Sofa do	0 15	0 50	0 65
1	Chair do	0 90	0 60	1 50
	Total	36 58	21 75	58 33

STATEMENT of Work done in the Shoe Shop Department, &c.—*Concluded.*

Quantity.	Description.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
<i>Farm Account.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6½	Pairs reins.....	5 60	2 40	8 00
1	do traces.....	4 50	1 50	6 00
1	Under collar.....	3 80	1 70	5 50
2	Martingales.....	1 75	1 25	3 00
7	Back bands.....	9 45	2 55	12 00
27	Straps.....	2 15	1 80	3 95
47	Sets harness repaired.....	74 16	86 22	160 38
3	Leather hose.....	5 25	3 00	8 25
2	Canvas do.....	0 95	0 55	1 50
	Total	107 61	100 97	208 58
<i>Customs Account.</i>				
52	Pairs brogans.....	5 73	6 50	12 23
20	do low shoes.....	1 39	2 10	3 49
15	do slippers.....	2 18	2 72	4 90
23½	do boots and shoes repaired.....	1 00	1 61	2 61
	Total	10 30	12 93	23 23

RECAPITULATION.

Institution.....	2,242 41	1,608 47	3,850 88
Officers.....	36 58	21 75	58 33
Farm.....	107 61	100 97	208 58
Custom.....	10 30	12 93	23 23
Total	2,396 90	1,744 12	4,141 02

STATEMENT of the Number of Days' Work done and Men employed in Shoe Shop, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	19	427	50	213 50
August.....	21	486	50	243 00
September.....	23	502	50	251 00
October.....	21	535	50	267 50
November.....	23	543	50	271 50
December.....	22	518	50	259 00
1881—January.....	23	478	50	239 00
February.....	22	479	50	239 50
March.....	21	485	50	242 50
April.....	21	487½	50	243 75
May.....	21	444	50	222 00
June.....	21	432	50	216 00
Total	258	5,816½	.....	2,908 25

Average number of men, 21½.

NOEL BEAUPARLANT, *Shoe Instructor.*

No. 27.

STATEMENT of Work done and Materials used in the Tailors' Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Description.	Quantity.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
<i>Prison Clothing.</i>				
Summer jackets.....	373	\$ cts. 338 00	\$ cts. 211 50	\$ cts. 549 50
do pants.....	566	594 80	330 47	925 27
do vests.....	2	1 70	0 30	2 00
Winter jackets.....	264	832 25	193 75	1,026 00
do pants.....	412	894 95	55 70	950 65
do vests.....	221	195 40	74 40	269 80
Sleeve do.....	11	20 17	6 33	26 50
Linen caps.....	8	1 17	1 61	2 78
Braces.....	150	7 50	15 00	22 50
Overalls.....	6	6 82	3 08	9 90
Over shirts.....	2	1 41	0 77	2 18
Pillow cases.....	269	32 70	8 25	40 95
do slips.....	100	15 85	6 00	21 85
Flannel drawers.....	517	697 70	200 35	898 05
do shirts.....	514	649 20	364 50	1,013 70
do mitts.....	100	12 00	3 00	15 00
Cloth do.....	365	145 50	30 50	179 00
Red ticks.....	142	150 05	10 53	160 58
do sheets.....	355	184 44	23 37	207 81
Brown towels.....	1,000	114 00	45 96	159 96
White do.....	42	8 25	1 75	10 00
Cloth caps.....	301	179 94	66 91	246 85
do slippers.....	25	4 20	2 42	6 62
Aprons.....	114	15 30	21 84	37 14
Cotton shirts.....	354	177 91	106 01	283 92
Handkerchiefs.....	504	31 46	26 22	57 68
Pieces repairs.....	10,681	660 83	90 86	751 69
Sundries.....	52	26 20	3 90	30 10
Total.....		6,002 70	1,905 28	7,907 98
<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>				
Overcoats.....	42	375 04	44 96	420 00
Pea jackets.....	88	462 00	38 00	500 00
Tweed pants.....	130	397 20	48 80	446 00
do vests.....	130	246 50	55 30	301 80
do caps.....	1	0 25	0 25	0 50
Flannel drawers.....	140	109 25	42 75	152 00
do shirts.....	260	467 00	53 04	520 04
Total.....		2,057 24	283 19	2,340 34
<i>Officers' Uniform.</i>				
Dress coats.....	6	47 94	14 56	62 50
Pea jackets.....	21	119 26	38 22	157 50
Ulster coats.....	15	127 48	61 02	188 50
Pants.....	26	106 24	34 49	140 73
Vests.....	26	111 27	31 46	142 73
Total.....		512 19	179 77	691 96
Custom work.....	12	10 00	18 00	28 00

RECAPITULATION.

Prison clothing.....	6,002 70	1,905 28	7,907 98
Discharge clothing.....	2,057 24	283 10	2,340 34
Officers' uniform.....	512 19	179 77	691 96
Custom work.....	10 00	18 00	28 00
Total.....	8,582 13	2,386 15	10,968 28

STATEMENT of the Number of Days' Work done and Men employed in the Tailors' Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	27	668	50	334 00
August.....	29	641	50	320 50
September.....	29	646	50	323 00
October.....	29	647	50	323 50
November.....	32	711	50	355 50
December.....	29	753	50	376 50
1881—January.....	30	696	50	348 00
February.....	31	685	50	342 50
March.....	30	713	50	356 50
April.....	30	682	50	341 00
May.....	31	675	50	337 50
June.....	28	593	50	296 50
Total.....	355	8,110	.....	4,055 00

Average number of men, 29 ⁷/₂.

B. D. GUILBAULT,
Instructor.

No. 28.

MONTHLY Statement of Materials used and Work done in Carpenters' Department during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	20 15	279 12	299 27
August.....	14 99	257 83	272 82
September.....	27 34	278 74	306 08
October.....	25 55	391 54	417 09
November.....	24 30	277 30	301 60
December.....	11 79	242 11	253 90
1881—January.....	16 50	63 55	80 05
February.....	21 95	89 82	111 77
March.....	29 01	104 28	133 29
April.....	7 39	53 49	60 88
May.....	36 13	76 82	112 95
June.....	51 29	170 81	222 10
Total.....	286 39	2,285 41	2,571 80

STATEMENT of Work done for the undermentioned Accounts at the Carpenters' Shop during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Names.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public Works.....		1,132 17	1,132 17
Institution.....	153 30	860 27	1,013 57
Steward's department.....	77 21	187 23	264 44
Custom.....	55 88	105 74	161 62
Total.....	286 39	2,285 41	2,571 80

STATEMENT of Men and Number of Days' Work in the Carpenters' Shop, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	Men.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	25	611	0 50	305 50
August.....	32	776	0 50	388 00
September.....	30	768	0 50	384 00
October.....	32	780	0 50	390 00
November.....	34	827	0 50	413 50
December.....	33	803	0 50	401 50
1881—January.....	33	779	0 50	389 50
February.....	32	712	0 50	356 00
March.....	26	667	0 50	333 50
April.....	26	634	0 50	317 00
May.....	26	614	0 50	307 00
June.....	24	524	0 50	262 00
Total.....	353	8,495	.....	4,247 50

Average number of Men, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PROCOPE DUMAS,

Trade Instructor.

No. 29.

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Blacksmiths' Shop, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

For Whom.	Material.	Labor.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public Works.....	227 80	3,332 34	3,560 14
Stonecutters.....	181 96	1,681 83	1,863 79
Stables.....	38 21	211 78	249 99
Institution.....	11 89	102 19	114 08
Carpenters.....	47 25	677 26	724 51
Farm.....	22 93	115 07	138 00
Blacksmiths.....	127 97	498 16	626 13
Steward.....	12 64	120 28	132 92
Excavation.....	42 86	186 69	229 55
Quarry.....	27 82	121 29	149 11
Tramway.....	16 01	58 31	74 32
Masons.....	1 05	7 33	8 38
Machine shop.....	10 86	46 14	57 00
Engineers.....	4 54	18 90	23 44
Tinsmiths.....	1 42	6 05	7 47
Tailors.....	0 23	3 00	3 23
Waterworks.....	0 25	14 50	14 75
Limekiln.....	3 86	0 95	4 81
Brickyard.....	0 06	0 50	0 56
Wood shed.....		0 75	0 75
Stone pile.....		1 00	1 00
Bakery.....	0 06	0 60	0 66
Storekeeper.....	0 09	0 66	0 75
do (discharged convicts tools).....		5 00	5 00
Shoe shop.....		1 50	1 50
Protestant Chapel.....		0 50	0 50
do Chaplain's quarters.....		0 10	0 10
Roman Catholic Chapel.....	0 67	1 50	2 17
Hospital.....		0 25	0 25
Acting Warden's office.....	0 07	0 93	1 00
Deputy do.....	0 15	1 10	1 25
Acting do.....	0 25	0 65	0 90
Customs.....	2 26	13 04	15 30
Total.....	783 16	7,230 15	8,013 31

RECAPITULATION.

Public Works.....	227 80	3,332 34	3,560 14
Institution.....	553 10	3,884 77	4,437 87
Customs.....	2 26	13 04	15 30
Total.....	783 16	7,230 15	8,013 31

STATEMENT of Number of Days' Work done and Men employed in Blacksmiths' Shop, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	15	395	50	197 50
August.....	17	357½	50	178 75
September.....	15	390	50	195 00
October.....	15	373	50	188 50
November.....	14	347	50	173 50
December.....	17	377	50	188 50
1881—January.....	17	380	50	190 00
February.....	21	438	50	219 00
March.....	15	404½	50	202 25
April.....	15	270	50	135 00
May.....	10	241	50	120 50
June.....	9	196	50	98 00
Total.....	180	4,169	.....	2,084 50

Average number of men, 15.

A. LEDUC,
Instructor.

No. 30.

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Tinsmiths' Shop, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

For Whom.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Steward.....	173 48	419 65	593 13
Stonecutters.....	3 36	22 81	26 17
Quarters, Warden's.....	3 38	22 86	26 24
do Deputy Warden's.....	8 84	16 56	25 40
do Chief Keeper's.....	.....	3 00	3 00
do Protestant Chaplain's.....	1 13	5 87	7 00
do Guards.....	0 84	3 66	4 50
Roman Catholic Chapel.....	0 08	1 82	1 90
Protestant Chapel.....	1 43	3 57	5 00
Shoemakers.....	1 60	4 70	6 30
Tailors.....	5 39	10 96	16 35
Blacksmiths.....	15 79	28 05	43 84
Carpenters.....	3 47	7 94	11 41
Institution.....	7 96	179 44	187 40
Bookbindery.....	0 22	0 43	0 75
Excavation.....	0 64	1 86	2 50
Tinsmiths.....	25 13	4 12	29 25
Farm.....	28 93	53 52	82 45
Quarry.....	4 31	10 19	14 50
Brickyard.....	0 22	1 21	1 43
Bakery.....	2 27	1 65	3 92
Hospital.....	3 43	10 43	13 86
Store.....	27 47	96 96	124 43
Engineers.....	9 77	22 73	32 50
Deputy Warden's Office.....	1 33	4 77	6 10
School.....	0 53	1 97	2 50
Public Works.....	40 87	247 78	288 65
Customs.....	11 96	19 65	31 61
Total.....	333 93	1,268 16	1,592 09

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Tinsmiths' Shop, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

For Whom.	Material.		Labor.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Institution.....	331	10	940	73	1,271	83
Public works.....	40	87	247	78	288	65
Customs.....	11	96	19	65	31	61
Total.....	383	93	1,208	16	1,592	09

STATEMENT of Number of Days' Work done and Men employed in Tinsmiths' Shop, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No of Men.	No of Days.	Rate.		Amount.	
			cts.	\$	cts.	
1880—July.....	8	215½	50		107	75
August.....	8	199	50		99	50
September.....	8	205	50		102	50
October.....	8	189½	50		94	75
November.....	9	212½	50		106	25
December.....	10	204½	50		102	25
1881—January.....	8	174	50		87	00
February.....	7	126½	50		63	25
March.....	6	150	50		75	00
April.....	6	140	50		70	00
May.....	6	140	50		70	00
June.....	7	156	50		78	00
Total.....	91	2,112½	.....		1,056	25

Average number of men $7\frac{1}{3}$.

MAXIME DUROCHER,

Guard in Charge.

No. 31.

BAKERY in account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending
30th June, 1881.

DR.	Rate.	Amount.	CR.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 879½ bbls. flour.....	6 75	5,934 94	By 241,194 lbs. bread.....	0 03½	8,441 79
9 do (Graham).....	6 50	58 50	4½ bbls. flour.....	6 75	28 69
203½ bush. potatoes.....	0 50	101 75	268 empty barrels.....	0 12½	33 50
25 cords wood (tamarac).....	3 15	78 75			
41½ lbs. hops.....	0 15	6 26			
292½ lbs. malt.....	0 12	35 10			
1,834 lbs. salt.....	0 00½	9 17			
52 lbs. lard.....	0 11	5 72			
1,203½ days convict labor.....	0 50	601 75			
Profit and Loss.....		1,672 04			
		8,503 98			8,503 98

STATEMENT of the Number of Days' Work done and Men employed in the Bakery
Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1880—July.....	4	104	50	52 00
August.....	4	104	50	52 00
September.....	4	104	50	52 00
October.....	4	104	50	52 00
November.....	4	100	50	50 00
December.....	4	100	50	50 00
1881—January.....	4	96	50	48 00
February.....	4	95½	50	47 75
March.....	4	104	50	52 00
April.....	4	100	50	50 00
May.....	4	97	50	48 50
June.....	4	95	50	47 50
Total.....	48	1,203½		601 75

J. VAUDRY,
Trade Instructor.

No. 32.

STATEMENT of Work done in Stonecutters' and Masons' Departments, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
<i>Public Works.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
450	Barrels lime.....	1 50	675 00
116	Feet cornice, 7½ inches, for north wing.....	1 00	116 00
114	do do 14 do do	2 50	360 00
23	Crochets	1 50	34 50
43	do with panels.....	4 00	172 00
1,082	Feet squeeback for cells.....	0 40	432 80
19	Inside window jambs.....	1 00	19 00
57	Outside do	1 50	85 50
184	Inside do	2 00	368 00
1,566	Feet ashlar.....	0 35	548 10
322	do do	0 50	161 00
1,280	do do	0 40	512 00
53	do do	0 45	23 85
1,816	do rockface.....	0 30	544 80
270	do frize under main cornice	0 70	189 00
4	Chimneys	132 00	528 00
2	Pieces squeeback for chimneys.....	20 00	40 00
147	do do between caps of cells.....	1 25	183 75
34	Feet cornice.....	1 50	51 00
645	do blocks for cells	2 00	1,290 00
18	Pieces window jambs.....		15 00
1	do do		25 00
232	Caps and sills for cells.....	2 00	464 00
46	Bottom sills	1 75	80 50
9	Coignes for gallery in north wing	1 50	13 50
142	Feet flagging.....	0 20	28 40
84	Days' labor for water pipe.....	0 50	42 00
62	Toise rubble work.....	3 00	186 00
14	do masonry.....	5 00	70 00
91½	do do	6 00	549 00
14,427	Cut stone laid.....	0 05	721 35
4,171	do do	0 20	834 20
1,100	do do	0 15	165 00
278,000	Bricks do	2 00	557 20
14	Coignes for cells.....	1 60	78 40
131	Half blocks.....	1 50	196 50
702	Yards filling foundation with stone.....	0 10	70 20
	Cut stone for main drain.....		30 00
2	Chimneys for blacksmiths' shop	7 50	15 00
413	Days' labor, excavation of dining hall.....	0 50	206 50
48	Coignes for do	4 35	208 80
662	Feet rockface for do	0 40	264 80
8	Droved coignes for do	2 00	16 00
4	Sills for do	6 25	25 00
7	Window caps for do	5 14	36 00
1,314	Days' labor digging drain for water pipes in Guard's block, Chief Keeper's house, Catholic Chapel, &c	0 50	657 00
	Total.....		11,889 65
<i>Institution.</i>			
1	Soap furnace.....		15 00
20	Days' labor painting joints.....	0 50	10 00
6	do repairing bedstead brackets.....	0 50	3 00
1	Chimney repaired		4 00
1	Water closet made		50 00
32	Holes drilled in front steps.....		2 00

STATEMENT of Work done in Stonecutters' and Masons' Departments, &c.—*Concluded.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
<i>Institution—Concluded.</i>			
3	Days' labor fitting wires.....	\$ cts. 0 50	\$ cts. 1 50
1	Furnace boiler repaired.....		1 00
4	Days' labor repairing lamp pins.....	0 50	2 00
40	do screening stone.....	0 50	20 00
1	Stone cut for drain.....		2 00
1	Fountain repaired.....		3 25
	Repairing cement floor and plastering.....		10 65
	Sundry items.....		2 52
	Total		126 92
<i>Customs.</i>			
3	Toise macadam.....	2 66	1 33
47½	do do.....	2 75	130 63
12	Loads screened stone.....	0 50	6 00
58	do rubbish.....	0 05	2 90
31	do do.....	0 03½	1 16
37½	do do (toise).....	0 60	22 35
1	Chimney repaired.....		3 00
3	Tombstones.....	12 00	24 00
16	Toise rubble stone.....	1 00	16 00
236	Window jambs and 2 chimney caps.....		8 00
	Total		215 37

RECAPITULATION.

Public Works.....	11,889 65
Institution.....	126 92
Customs.....	215 37
Total.....	12,231 94

STATEMENT of Number of Days' Work and Men employed in the Stonecutters' Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
1880—July.....	161	3,723½	cts. 50	\$ cts. 1,861 75
August.....	154	3,326½	50	1,663 25
September.....	142	3,220	50	1,610 00
October.....	136	3,054½	50	1,527 25
November.....	138	2,973½	50	1,486 75
December.....	130	2,751½	50	1,375 75
1881—January.....	124	2,668	50	1,334 00
February.....	130	2,724½	50	1,362 25
March.....	136	3,011	50	1,505 50
April.....	131	2,913½	50	1,456 75
May.....	139	2,959½	50	1,479 75
June.....	130	2,639	50	1,319 50
Total	1,651	35,965		17,982 50

Average number of men, 137½.

JOS. DESAUTELS,
Trade Instructor.

No. 33.

(Translation.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—The sanitary condition of this Penitentiary has been most satisfactory during the year ended on the 30th June last.

I am happy to inform you that there have been fewer cases of serious sickness in this Penitentiary during the past year than during previous years, as shown by the statistics hereunto annexed, notwithstanding that the number of convicts has been greater.

Every day some twenty or thirty convicts apply for prescriptions for slight indispositions, such as colds, sore throat, rheumatic pains, &c., for which they would certainly not seek treatment if they were at liberty.

There have been in the course of the year three deaths in the Institution. The first was caused by acute bronchitis, the second by pulmonary consumption and the third by a wound from a cutting instrument, inflicted by another convict, and which penetrated the right ventricle of the heart. In the course of the year three convicts were attacked by insanity. Two of them attempted suicide. One of them inflicted two broad gashes on his throat with a knife. Happily no leading artery was severed. The other so mutilated himself with a piece of glass that he had to undergo the operation of castration. The latter left the Institution perfectly well, while the other two were, by order of the Government, transferred to Kingston together with two imbecile convicts who were under sentence for three and two years respectively.

In the month of March last, a convict whose period of confinement had but a few weeks to run, was so unfortunate as to have his face burnt by the explosion of a blast. He was obliged to remain in the Infirmary for several weeks after the expiration of his sentence. He was cured when he left the Penitentiary, but the accident caused him the loss of his left eye. Thirty out of the whole number of officials were absent from duty by reason of sickness, making a total absence of 410 days. They were visited at their domiciles whenever it was necessary.

I must not omit paying a deserved tribute of praise to the new Hospital Keeper (Mr. Harnett), for his attention and kindness, and moreover for the care he takes of the patients admitted to the Infirmary.

In concluding this Report I must also offer my thanks to Mr. Mackay, the House Warden, for his care in providing me with everything I required, and his courtesy in the official relations I have had with him. The other officials have also assisted me whenever it was in their power to facilitate the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. POMINVILLE, M.D.

Surgeon.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1881.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Disease.
1	D. Charbonneau	36	Bronchitis	July 29, 1880	Aug. 9, 1880	Canada.	11½	
2	E. Morgan	28	Pulmonary phthisis.....	June 29, 1880	Feb. 12, 1881	do	53	
3	T. Salter	42	Wound.....	Dec. 29, 1881	June 29, 1881	do	Nil.	Died 10 minutes after accident.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1881.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1880.						
August 17	J. O'Connell	Wash-house	Scald.....	Overturning of a tub of boiling lye.....	56	
Nov. 16	P. Dallaire.....	Excavation.....	Castration.....	A self inflicted wound which necessitated castration.....	66	Dore in a moment of insanity.
Nov. 25	E. Cherrier.....	Carpenters' shop.....	Wound of finger.....	Circular saw.....	33	
Dec. 7	H. Agnew	Farm.....	Wound on throat.....	Self-inflicted in a moment of insanity	58	Sent to Kingston Lunatic Asylum.
1881.						
March 3	P. O'Connell	Excavation.....	Wounds on face.....	Explosion of a blast.....	51	
June 29	T. Salter	Wing.....	Wound of chest penetrating the heart.....	Stabbed by another convict.....	Nil.	Died 10 minutes after accident.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess		4	4			Hydrocele.....		1	1		
Asthma.....		1	1			Insane.....		4	4		
Blepharitis.....		3	3			Lumbago.....		4	4		
Boils.....		12	12			Neuralgia.....		3	3		
Bronchitis.....		5	4	1		Ophthalmia.....		12	12		
Buboes.....		9	9			Plymosis.....		2	2		
Burns.....		11	11			Pleurodynia.....		8	8		
Cardialgia.....		8	8			Paraphymosis.....		1	1		
Cancer (testicle).....		1	1			Phthisis (pulmonary).....		4	2	1	1
Cholera sporadic.....		1	1			Ringworm.....		2	2		
Contusion.....		10	10			Scrofula.....		3	3		
Diarrhœa.....		50	50			Sprain.....		17	17		
Diphtheritis.....		2	2			Stricture Ureter.....		4	4		
Dyspepsia.....		8	8			Syphilis secondary.....		5	5		
Dysentery.....		12	12			Syphilis (chancres).....		6	6		
Enteritis.....		1	1			Stomatitis.....		1	1		
Epilepsy.....		4	4			Tonsillit s.....		7	7		
Erysipelas.....		1	1			Tic-douloureux.....		2	2		
Fistula in ano.....		2	2			Ulcer.....		5	5		
Gonorrhœa.....		7	7			Wounds.....		5	5		
Heart disease.....		8	8								
Hæmoptysis.....		2	2								
Hæmorrhoids.....		12	12								
						Total.....		270	267	2	1

J. T. POMINVILLE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

No. 34.

SCHOOLMASTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1881.

STR,—In presenting this my third Annual Report of the school in connection with this Penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881, I am happy to state that the progress made during the past year has given satisfaction. Out of a total of 141 prisoners discharged from this Institution during the past year, fifty-four have learned to read, write and cypher in our school, twenty-two of them commencing with the alphabet on their admission, the remaining thirty-two commencing with the first and second readers. Statistics like the foregoing, appearing year after in my reports since the establishment of our school, are sufficient proofs that the school has not been established in vain, but, on the contrary, has exceeded all expectations.

Having resigned my position as Schoolmaster on 1st April of this year, consequently this will be my last report concerning that department. I therefore beg to tender to the Chaplains my sincere thanks for their uniform kindness and valuable assistance during my term of office; and I beg to assure those gentlemen that whatever my faults may have been, I have always done my utmost to make the school

what they so ardently desired it should be, viz.: a school, in reality, always progressing. To what extent I have succeeded I shall leave for those gentlemen to decide.

I also beg to tender to our acting Warden my thanks for his personal kindness and assistance. Attached are the usual school statements, with classification sheets, &c.

Libraries.

I am happy to report favorably of our libraries.

The libraries are much appreciated by the men. The books issued to the prisoners during the past year have been well taken care of.

Attached are the usual library statements.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HARNETT,

late *Schoolmaster.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

STATEMENT showing Number, Hours of Attendance and Subjects taught.

Hours of Attendance. Classes.	Number.	Reading and Spelling.	Spelling only.	Writing.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.		
						Rules.		Learning to make figures.
						Simple.	Compound.	
9 a.m.—French	11	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....
English	14	14	.....	14	14	8	6	.....
10 a.m.—French	12	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....
English	13	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....
Noon.—French	25	8	17	25	.....	.....	.....	25
English	20	9	11	20	.....	.....	.....	20
2 p.m.—French	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13
English	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14
3 p.m.—French	28	20	8	28	17	12	16	.....
English .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	150	87	63	150	31	56	22	72
Total French	89	51	38	89	17	35	16	33
do English	61	36	25	61	14	21	6	34

CLASSIFICATION showing the Number of Men from each Gang attending School, and their hours of attendance.

Gangs.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	Noon.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.	Total.
Masons'.....	5	5	5	4	2	21
Stonecutters'.....	6	6	12	6	6	36
Steward's.....	2	5	6	3	4	20
Tailors'.....	5	3	4	4	3	19
Shoe shop.....	4	3	2	4	2	15
Bakery.....				1	2	3
Blacksmiths'.....	1	1			4	6
Carpenters'.....	1	1		3	3	8
Tinsmiths'.....	1	1		2	2	6
Farm.....			10			10
Tramway.....			6			6
Total.....	25	25	45	27	28	150

STATEMENT of Libraries, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, 30th March, 1881.
ROMAN CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in library, French.....	572
do do English.....	320
Number of officers receiving books from library, as per register.....	46
do prisoners do do.....	204
Average weekly issue of books to officers.....	20
do do prisoners.....	200
Number of volumes issued during year from library.....	12,480

PROTESTANT LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in library.....	465
do officers receiving books from library, as per register.....	4
do prisoners do do.....	53
Average weekly issue of books to officers.....	4
do do prisoners.....	34
Total number of volumes in libraries.....	1,357
do do issued from libraries during the year.....	14,456

HENRY HARNETT,
Late Schoolmaster.

No. 35,

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING
30TH JUNE, 1881.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my Report for the year ending 30th June last past:—

No. on books 1st July, 1880.....	54
“ admitted during the year.....	28
	— 82
“ discharged by expiration of sentence.....	15
“ pardoned.....	5

No. transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.....	7
“ “ Rockwood Asylum.....	2
“ escaped	1
“ died.....	1
“ murdered.....	1
	— 32
	—
“ remaining on books.....	50
	==
Religious denominations of those admitted :	
Church of England... ..	6
Presbyterian	5
Methodist	12
Baptist.....	3
Congregationalist.....	1
Lutheran	1
	— 28
	==

Of these twenty-eight admitted sixteen acknowledge the justice of their respective convictions.

I have to report the death of one of the convicts after a prolonged sickness of ten weeks. All that Dr. Pominville could do, and the assistants in the hospital, the patient's kind-hearted fellow-prisoner's, was done, whether to promote his recovery or to render him comfortable. More than one of the families of the officers supplied him with such delicacies as their homes afforded, and he was cheered by the visits and consolations of sympathizing ladies.

I have also to report the death of one by the hand of a fellow-prisoner on 29th ultimo. Only a few minutes intervened between the fatal stab and the wounded man's death which occurred just as I rose from prayer. Dr. Pominville again did all that was possible under the circumstances. An inquest was opened yesterday, and is being continued to-day.

For the most part the behavior of the convicts at morning prayer, Divine service and expositions, has been very satisfactory. I have felt it necessary to check the spread of atheism and infidelity among the prisoners more than at any former time. The sick and those under punishment have been duly visited, and the progress of those in school noted, entitling the teacher to commendation.

The cell system, now so highly extolled, seems adapted to supply a remedy against the evils produced through the too frequent and prolonged association of prisoners. Were it to be adopted in this Institution, the necessity for a dungeon would almost cease. From two to five prisoners on each side of this chamber, the cells being contiguous, may, and often do converse with each other, seldom, I fear, to their mutual edification; and the temporary confinement of prisoners in their own cells for minor offences, would be unnecessary. Until some effective remedy be provided for the correction of refractory prisoners, whether in cell or dungeon, they might, instead of eating the bread of idleness, be required to perform such work as would be suitable to their ability and the cellular dimensions. Some daily exercise in the open air and frequent ablutions, seem to me absolutely necessary for prisoners under the present or any other system.

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

JOHN ALLAN,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1881.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first Annual Report on the management of this Penitentiary, with the usual returns for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881.

My administration of Penitentiary affairs being of so short a period, I think it would be advisable for me to leave the discussion of that important subject, viz.: the best method of treating convicts, as well as the general government of penitentiaries, for persons of more experience than myself to deal with, being a matter of such vital importance to all concerned, and confine my remarks on the subject to my own practical experience in this prison.

At the opening of the Penitentiary in July, 1880, I made up my mind as to the course I would adopt, and took occasion to address the convicts, in presence of the staff, upon the subject. I expressed myself very fully as to what I believed and hoped would be found the best mode of procedure in the government of the Institution, and calculated to promote the best interests of all concerned, and that I believed in, and intended to thoroughly test kind treatment tempered with firmness; and I also told them what I had a right to expect from them in return. At the same time I was very particular to inform them that if I found after a fair trial that this mode of treatment should fail with any of them, I must conclude the only remedy for such exceptions would be severe punishment. I am pleased to be able to report that these exceptions were very few indeed, and they have been dealt with in such a way as to convince them, as well as all the other convicts, of my determination to fulfil the promises I made to them. I may say, in concluding the subject, that if I find the same satisfactory results to continue from this mode of government I shall be most thankful.

I have received every assistance from the Deputy Warden and the other officers of the staff, and I am very glad to be able to report their conduct to be good, with one exception, and the circumstances connected with this case have already been fully reported to you.

The total expenditure for the year was \$49,956.51. A portion of this amount, \$9,651.19, was applied to the payment of liabilities of the St. John and Halifax Penitentiaries, the transfer of convicts to this and the Kingston Penitentiary, as well as for the purchase of materials connected with the organization of this prison. This will leave \$40,330.32 as the amount properly chargeable to the maintenance of this Penitentiary.

The total value of all the convict labor connected with the prison from the 14th day of July, 1880, to the end of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1881, amounts to \$9,259.03. This work I may say was principally in connection with the Department of Public Works, viz.: constructing waterworks, erecting a stockade—which encloses eighteen acres of land—around the prison, grading the grounds, &c., building a barn and stable 30 x 60 feet, within the prison enclosure, erecting temporary workshops and a quantity of fence on the farm, farm labor, getting out about 3,000 fence poles and sufficient logs to manufacture 50,000 feet of lumber and 130,000 of shingles besides the work done in the carpenter, blacksmith, machine, tailor and shoe shops, and all the other routine work connected with the prison.

As the transfer of the prisoners did not take place until July 14th, 1880, our farm products last fall did not amount to much, but we have done considerable work preparing for the next year's crops. The great drawback to this branch of industry is the want of manure. We have, however, put down all the crops that we could provide manure for this spring, but from the unproductive state of the farm, together with the scarcity of manure, it will be some time before our farming operations will be as remunerative as I would like to see them. I have made a small provision in my estimates for the coming year for artificial manure, which will greatly assist us

in our next spring's operations. The products of the farm this year are the result of the work done by me under your directions in the spring of 1880, and some time previous to the transfer of the convicts here.

In consequence of the over-crowded state of our prison last winter, thirty of the convicts were transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary, in charge of Mr. Forster, the Deputy Warden, accompanied by a sufficient staff selected from our officers. The prisoners were safely handed over to the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, and as there is always considerable danger of escapes in transferring a number of convicts, as in this case, I am glad to be able to say that it was accomplished without any difficulty, and with due regard to economy. I trust that our new wing now under construction will be finished in time to make any further transfer of convicts unnecessary from this prison to Kingston.

You will see by the statement of the movement of convicts, accompanying this report, that we have received in all 184 convicts, and have discharged 88, leaving on hand, at 12 p.m., 30th June, 96 prisoners.

The general health, as you will observe by the Surgeon's Report, has been good. There was one death—that of convict George V. Smith, who died of consumption on the 27th day of June last.

You will recollect that during the discussion of matters relating to penitentiaries, in the Dominion Parliament last winter, an allusion unfavorable to this prison was made in the course of the debate as to the number of the staff employed here in comparison to that of the Kingston Penitentiary,—we, at that time, having only about 149 convicts and 18 guards, while at Kingston they had upwards of 700 convicts and 42 guards. Now, this state of affairs, without explanation, is well calculated to produce a very unfavorable impression in respect to the economy as well as to the management of this Penitentiary. It would not be necessary for me to give any explanation in respect to the apparent difference in the staffs referred to for your information—a gentleman with so much experience in the government of Penitentiaries—but I think it proper that I should give a short statement in this report, in order that those interested in the success of the prison, as well as the public at large, may not form an unfavorable opinion of its government upon a wrong basis. A very short explanation of this matter will suffice. We have on an average not less than 18 gangs working in connection with the different industries of the prison, and although composed of few convicts in each gang, they require the same guards and sometimes more, than the gangs working at Kingston, some of which have 120 convicts in them; and from the provided protection against escapes at Kingston, the 120 men there would not require as many guards as a gang of 8 or 10 men employed at the same industry would here, working forsooth sometimes in the woods, and frequently not less than from 30 to 300 feet from it. Now, if you apply the same principle to all our gangs—which should be done in justice to us—it must satisfactorily explain the apparent great discrepancy in respect to the number of guards employed here and at Kingston in proportion to the prison population of each institution, and permit me here to say, that from the location of the work required to be done here during the year, and the exposed position of the convicts while at work, it not only required the greatest vigilance on the part of the guards, but of every other officer of the staff to prevent escapes.

I am very much pleased that you were present, and remained a few days with us at the transfer of the convicts here when the prison was first opened. You would easily understand and fully appreciate the circumstances and many difficulties I would have to contend with in conducting its affairs from that period for some time to come; and it will enable you to deal with this subject in your Annual Report in a more satisfactory way than from any information I could give you about them in this report. When I look back and consider what we have passed through during the first six months after the opening of the Institution, the anxiety of mind, and the continued attention to the various duties required of me, I may well hope never to experience another six months of such difficulty and responsibility. In fact I scarcely conversed with a person previous to and during that time, that did not

predict anything but trouble and escapes; and some of these were persons who had considerable experience in prison management, and to whose opinions I attached no small value. You will recollect that at the time of the transfer, and for six months afterwards, the prison had no stockade around it, consequently the convict labor outside of the prison building—which I may say was nearly all of it—was performed under great risk of escapes. However, I may say that the convicts were not allowed to remain idle on that account as you can judge from the extent of the labor performed in connection with the various industries of the Penitentiary. Under all these circumstances, I am most thankful to be able to report that we have not lost a convict although there have been two unsuccessful attempts at escape. This state of facts is due to the zeal, energy and close attention to their duties displayed by all the staff of the Institution.

Permit me in closing this report to express my sincere thanks for your many favors and kindly consideration towards me during the year I have had the management of this Penitentiary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BLAIR BOTSFORD,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 30th June, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my first Annual Report of the Medical Department of this Institution, and to state that since the opening in July last, the sanitary condition has been very good; this is to be attributed largely to the elevated and healthy location of the prison, also, that it is well lighted, well ventilated, properly heated and kept perfectly clean, and, since the completion of our waterworks, we have a most bountiful supply of good water, suitable for all purposes, brought to every desirable point in the prison. The cells are sufficiently large and the local ventilation of them is all that can be desired. The prisoners are kept clean, well clothed and have sufficient quantity of food properly cooked and of good quality. The regularity of habits resulting from strict discipline and regular daily labor also assist to promote the general good health.

The general health of the prisoners has been good; we have had one death. The whole number of applications for advice and treatment was, up to this date, 557, number sent to hospital, nineteen; number of days in hospital, 225.

During the month of January we had an epidemic of measles, and fourteen cases were sent to the hospital.

I have vaccinated all the prisoners that I found had not previously been done, or those that did not show a fresh mark, in all eighty-two of which number ninety per cent. was successful.

As regards the number of applications for advice and treatment, I may say a large proportion of them require the simplest treatment, and a considerable number apply that are not sick.

ROBERT MITCHELL, M.D.,

Surgeon.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

CASES treated in Hospital.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Gunshot wound.....		1	1		
Paralysis.....		1	1		
Phthisis, incipient.....		2	1	1	
Febricula.....		1	1		
Measles.....		14	14		
Total.....		19	18	1	

ANNUAL REPORT of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells of Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess.....		1			1
Asthma.....		3	1		2
Bronchitis.....		18	18		
Boils.....		2	2		
Constipation.....		138	126		12
Conjunctivitis.....		1	1		
Cystitis.....		2	2		
Debility.....		15	13		2
Dyspepsia.....		9	9		
Diarrhœa.....		13	13		
Dentes, extract.....		6	6		
Excema.....		2	1		1
Erysipelas.....		1	1		
Febricula.....		1	1		
Gravel.....		1	1		
Gonorrhœa.....		3	3		
Heart disease.....		7	7		
Hæmoptysis.....		1	1		
Hæmorrhoids.....		3	3		
Insomnia.....		2	2		
Lumbago.....		11	11		
Neuralgia.....		2	2		
Ophthalmia.....		1	1		
Oscitis.....		1	1		
Ostitis.....		1	1		
Paralysis.....		1	1		
Pleurodynia.....		5	5		
Pyrosis.....		1	1		
Phthisis.....		3	1	1	1
Rheumatism.....		3	3		
Reubeola.....		14	14		
Syphilis.....		1	1		
Sprain.....		2	2		
Scrofula.....		2			2
Synovitis.....		1	1		
Stricture.....		1	1		
Spermatorrhœa.....		3	2		1
Tonsilitis.....		25	25		
Tenia Solium.....		1	1		
Urticaria.....		1	1		
Wounds.....		13	13		
.....		322	299	1	22

R. MITCHELL, M.D., Surgeon.

 REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 17th August, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

The number of prisoners under my charge has been between 33 and 49.

The various duties of the Catholic Chaplain towards the prisoners have been punctually fulfilled either by myself or by my assistant. It affords me great pleasure to say that the conduct of the prisoners during the religious services has been very good, and they all appear very anxious to hear the word of God. All but one have complied with the Easter duties. The good conduct of all the prisoners is a proof that our instructions to them had their fruits.

As some French prisoners cannot read English, I wish we could get some good French books to be added to our library.

I wish to return my most sincere thanks to the officers, from our worthy Warden to the last officer, for the kindness and courtesy which they have always shown me in our frequent relations with each other.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ED. E. LABBÉ,

Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

 REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my first Report as Protestant Chaplain to the Maritime Penitentiary, Dorchester. Immediately upon the opening of the Penitentiary in July, 1880, I began my ministrations as Chaplain, holding an afternoon service in the guard's hall for a few Sundays until the chapel was ready for use.

The services have been continued regularly every Sunday during the year, without an omission.

The convicts generally behave with perfect propriety during the services, are orderly and quiet, owing partly, no doubt, to the presence usually of either the Warden or his deputy.

Some of the men, I think, really take an interest in the services, use their prayer books and take part in reading the psalms and in general responding.

Through the kindness, first of Miss Botsford, daughter of the Warden, and latterly of Miss Chipman, daughter of the Matron, chanting and singing of hymns have been regularly kept up, and I have no doubt this part of the worship tends materially to make the whole service interesting and attractive.

These ladies have also very kindly taken the trouble to meet the singers during the week in order to practice for Sunday, so that the convict choir have, in general, performed their part very creditably. I doubt, however, if the singing could possibly be kept up with any satisfaction without a musical instrument, and hitherto a small melodeon lent by myself has been used in the chapel. The whole number of Protestant convicts to whom I have ministered during the year has been 119. The largest number at any one time being between 80 and 90.

I have visited the sick regularly either in the cells or in the temporary hospital, and, invariably, the men seem grateful for such ministrations. I have also, from time to time, visited the school in which useful work is being done by Mr. Short.

I cannot but hope that good must accrue to the convicts by the various means made use of by the Department for their spiritual, moral and mental training, as well as by the judicious kindness with which they are treated by the officers of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHD. SIMONDS,

Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

MATRON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

MARITIME PENITENTIARY,
DORCHESTER, 6th July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to present this, my first Annual Report, on the Female Department of the Maritime Penitentiary for the year ending June 30th, 1881. I assumed the duties of Matron of this Institution July 13th, 1880, but have nothing to report until October 13th, 1880. One convict was transferred from St. John, and on the 14th October, 1880, one convict and one short term prisoner were transferred from Halifax Penitentiary. Both of these were discharged by expiration of sentence.

Admitted from St. John, one convict, January 14th, 1881, leaving, on the 30th June, two convicts. The conduct and industry of these women have been exceptionally good. They have been employed in prison housework and knitting for the male department. Female prisoners share in the religious instruction provided for the Institution.

Hoping this Report may be satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. CHIPMAN,

Matron.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE PENITENTIARY,
DORCHESTER, N.B., 11th August, 1881.

SIR,—In submitting this, my first Report, I have the honor to state that, owing to the many difficulties attending the opening of a new institution like this, school was not opened till the beginning of January, and then not properly established until after the transfer to Kingston, as a good many of those that were transferred attended the school, which prevented any particular system being adopted and then followed. Since that time it has made good progress and is now on a satisfactory footing.

The men—with one or two exceptions—have behaved and conducted themselves in an orderly and becoming manner, paying all attention to those that I have selected from among them to assist me in attending to the different classes. They are anxious to learn all they can, and appreciate the opportunity afforded them for doing so, and, I believe, fully understand the benefit derived through being able to read,

write and cypher. When the school was first opened, there were several of them that could neither read nor write, and some did not even know their letters; now they can read very well and write a fair hand.

The situation for the school is very convenient, placed as it is at the back of the cell block, it affords the scholars very little chance whatever of seeing anything worth their notice, either in the prison or with the men in their cells, but the accommodation is not so good; the place is sufficiently long but too narrow, and in case a large number attended, coming altogether as they do now at the noon hour, they would either have to come at different times, or be placed in the passages in front of the cells; in the former case it would necessitate their leaving whatever work they were employed at, and in the latter, it would make it more difficult to look after them, besides their attention being taken from their lessons.

The different branches taught are reading, writing and arithmetic.

Total number of scholars, 43.

Average daily attendance, 32.

LIBRARIES.

The general library in use here is composed of the libraries used at the St. John and Halifax Penitentiaries, and consists of nearly seven hundred (700) volumes. The books, a great number of which were badly broken, have been thoroughly overhauled, mended, re-covered and numbered, and are now in a good state of repair, presenting a neat and uniform appearance.

Number of books issued each time, 73.

The books in Catholic Library have been repaired, covered and numbered, same as those in General Library.

Total number of books, 229.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SHORT,

Schoolmaster.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

REVENUE.

Dr. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881. Cr.

1880.	To deposit to credit of Hon. Receiver-General.....	\$ cts.	1881.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$
Aug. 31....	do	8 15	June 30...	By Shoe shop.....	202 89	
Sept. 30...	do	10 95		Masons' shop.....	4 85	
Oct. 31....	do	12 90		Carpenters' shop.....	2 25	
Nov. 30....	do	21 85		Blacksmiths' shop.....	1 75	
Dec. 31....	do	124 15		Machine shop.....	1 00	
				Farm.....	611 69	
1881.				Storekeeper.....	12 74	
Jan. 31....	do	38 38		Steward.....	3 48	
Feb. 28....	do	131 75		Convict labor.....	40 75	
March 31..	do	69 48		Broom corn sold.....	759 96	
April 4....	do	759 96		Broom handles sold.....	37 45	
do 30....	do	45 15				
May 14....	do	37 45				
do 31....	do	178 94				
do June 30..	do	249 60				
						1,678 81
						1,678 81

BLAIR BOTSFORD,
Warden.

JOHN A. GRAY,
Accountant.

EXPENDITURE.
DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881. Cr.

	1880.	1881.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1881. June 30...	To Staff—Salaries..... Uniforms.....	24,084 89 2,883 50	26,968	19	400 00	
	To Maintenance— Rations..... Convicts clothing..... Travelling allowance..... Discharge clothing..... Interments..... Chapels..... Library..... School..... Escapes..... Hospital..... Contingencies.....	6,149 88 1,775 48 616 50 811 41 5 08 182 07 29 85 54 46 46 89 360 66 378 24			1,956 25 1,956 25 3,898 67 1,353 20 1,992 25 1,074 14 1,995 48 3,356 60 2,017 25 3,926 93 2,017 25	
	To Working Expenses— Heating..... Light..... Repairs..... Maintenance of machinery..... Armory equipment..... Kitchen..... Stationery..... Sundries.....	1,276 30 477 37 241 46 275 42 631 72 329 75 54 03 486 81				
	To Capital Account—Saw Mill Industries..... Farm stock, equipments, tools, &c. Transfer of convicts..... St. John Penitentiary accounts, paid. Halifax do Refund deposit, No. 35.....	3,802 57 1,430 60 3,139 78 2,329 10 1,973 55 55 82			2,134 34 2,017 25 1,216 90 2,017 25 1,496 91 2,017 25 1,727 44 2,017 25 1,238 50 2,017 25 2,597 87 2,063 91 1,503 91	
	By Cash for contingencies..... Official pay list for July No. 1..... do No. 35..... Authority to pay July accounts..... do August do..... Official pay list, No. 37..... Authority to pay Sept. accounts..... Official pay list No. 82..... Authority to pay October accounts..... Official pay list No. 128..... Authority to pay November accounts..... Official pay list No. 151.....	10,310 52				
	Authority to pay December accounts Official pay list No. 181..... Authority to pay January accounts. Official pay list No. 195..... Authority to pay February accounts. Official pay list No. 212..... Authority to pay March accounts..... Official pay list No. 232..... Authority to pay April accounts..... Official pay list No. 245..... Authority to pay May accounts..... Official pay list No. 266..... Authority to pay June accounts.....					
	1881. Jan. 17... do 31... Feb. 19... do 28... Mar. 18... do 31... April 13... do 30... May 18... do 31... June 27... do 30... July 29...					
		50,010 33				

JOHN A. GRAY,
Accountant.

BLAIR BOWEN,
Warden.

RETURN of Officers employed at the Dorchester Penitentiary, as on 30th June, 1881,
giving Salary, Age, &c.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Blair Botsford.....	Warden	2,000 00	60	June 22, 1879...	
John B. Forster	Deputy Warden	1,200 00	38	do 22, 1879...	
Robert Mitchell.....	Surgeon	1,200 00	46	July 1, 1880...	
John A. Gray	Accountant	900 00	28	Sept. 1, 1880...	
Rev. Richard Simonds	Protestant Chaplain...	500 00	58	July 1, 1880...	
Rev. E. E. Labbé.....	Roman Catholic do ..	500 00	38	do 1, 1880...	
George Keeffe.....	Chief Keeper.....	800 00	53	Dec. 1, 1861...	
John Fraser.....	Storekeeper	700 00	44	July 1, 1880...	
Charles Ross.....	Steward	650 00	46	Nov. 1, 1867...	
Mrs. Chipman.....	Matron.....	500 00	59	July 1, 1880...	
Mrs. Keeffe.....	Deputy Matron.....	300 00	51	Jan. 1, 1865...	
Patrick McGowan	Hospital Overseer.....	560 00	39	July 1, 1880...	
Thomas Short.....	Schoolmaster	600 00	26	do 1, 1880...	
Robert J. Cooke.....	Engineer and Machinist	780 00	30	do 1, 1880...	
Wm. Fegan.....	Keeper and Mason				
	Instructor.....	700 00	47	May 1, 1876...	
John Downey	Keeper and Blacksmith				
	Instructor.....	700 00	42	do 1, 1868...	
Charles Miller.....	Keeper and Carpenter				
	Instructor.....	700 00	33	March 1, 1868...	
Wm. Hogan.....	Keeper.....	500 00	41	Jan. 1, 1869...	
Henry Godsoe.....	do	500 00	48	Aug. 1, 1869...	
John Johnston.....	do	500 00	40	March 20, 1871...	
Herbert S. Pipes.....	Farmer and Gardener ..	560 00	26	June 1, 1881...	
James McDougald.....	Guard	450 00	40	Jan. 1, 1873...	
Richard Umlah.....	do	450 00	64	May 1, 1872...	
Robert Earle.....	do	450 00	41	Oct. 3, 1872...	
Samuel Barnes.....	do	450 00	44	Jan. 1, 1874...	
John C. Beateay	do	450 00	40	April 1, 1875...	
H. Nauffts.....	do	450 00	28	do 1, 1878...	
Charles N. Derrah.....	do	450 00	35	July 1, 1878...	
Wm. Alexander.....	do	450 00	35	do 1, 1880...	
Robt. V. Greenwood.....	do	450 00	43	do 1, 1880...	
James McCarthy.....	do	450 00	54	do 1, 1880...	
Nathan Tattrie.....	do	450 00	38	Sept. 1, 1877...	
James Godwin	do	450 00	32	July 1, 1880...	
Robt. F. Lowden.....	do	450 00	30	do 1, 1880...	
Vital Legere.....	do	450 00	36	do 1, 1880...	
Patrick Shea.....	do	450 00	32	do 1, 1880...	
John Corcoran.....	do	450 00	33	do 1, 1880...	
George A. Hughes.....	do	450 00	47	do 1, 1880...	
John Taylor.....	do	450 00	45	Oct. 18, 1880...	
O. M. Cormier.....	do	450 00	21	do 16, 1880...	
John Curley.....	Messenger.....	450 00	38	May 1, 1871...	
Patrick Connell.....	Teamster.....	250 00	30	July 1, 1880...	
James A. Lane.....	do	250 00	34	do 1, 1880...	

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary, from the 14th day of July, 1880, until the 30th day of June, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Received from St John Penitentiary.....	64	1	65			
do Halifax do	61	2	63			
do Common Jails.....	55	1	56			
				180	4	184
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	42	2	44			
do pardon	13		13			
do death.....	1		1			
do sent to Kingston Penitentiary.....	30		30			
				86	2	88
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1881.....				94	2	96

CRIMINAL Statistics, Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Race	White	158	4	162	Religion.....	Presbyterian.....	20		20
	Colored	18		18		Methodist.....	17		17
	Indian.....	4		4		Baptist.....	30		30
		160	4	184	No religion	1		1	
						180	4	184	
Marital	Single.....	136		136	Crime	Murder	2	1	3
	Married.....	42	2	44		Manslaughter	5		5
	Widowed	2	2	4		Rape.....	2		2
		180	4	184	Forgery	2		2	
					Arson	6		6	
Age.....	Under 20 years.....	32		32	Larceny	67	3	70	
	From 20 to 30 years.....	100		100	Breaking and entering.....	20		20	
	do 30 to 40 do	16	1	17	Receiving stolen goods.....	8		8	
	do 40 to 50 do	19	3	22	Robbery	4		4	
	do 50 to 60 do	8		8	Shop breaking.....	7		7	
	Over 60 years.....	5		5	Assault.....	3		3	
		180	4	184	Burglary.....	5		5	
					Wounding police officer.....	1		1	
Country	England.....	10	1	11	Burning school house.....	1		1	
	Ireland.....	7		7	Felony and larceny	4		4	
	Scotland.....	4		4	Burglary and larceny.....	4		4	
	Quebec.....	5		5	Sheep stealing.....	4		4	
	New Brunswick.....	60	2	62	Cattle do	2		2	
	Nova Scotia.....	71	1	72	Vagrancy.....	3		3	
	P. E. Island.....	9		9	Unnatural crime.....	2		2	
	West Indies.....	3		3	Shooting with intent to maim.....	3		3	
	Newfoundland.....	1		1	Shooting with intent to murder.....	2		2	
	United States.....	10		10	Counterfeiting and uttering forged bills.....	1		1	
			180	4	184	Obtaining money under false pretences.....	3		3
						Aiding rape.....	1		1
Religion.....	Roman Catholic.....	61	3	64	Larceny & shooting cow.....	1		1	
	Church of England.....	51	1	52	Stubbing.....	1		1	
					Counterfeiting.....	2		2	

CRIMINAL Statistics, Dorchester Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

Description.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.			Male.	Female.	Total.					
Crime	Misdemeanor.....	1	1	Nova Scotia	Inverness.....	2	2	New Bruns- wick.....	St. John.....	39	1	40		
	Escaping from penit'y	1	1		Digby.....	2	2		Westmoreland	17	9	9
	do gaol....	2	2		Antigonish.....	2	2		Carleton.....	9	8	8
	Malicious injury to pro-	2	2		Hants.....	2	2		York.....	4	1	5	5
	perty	2	2		Guysboro'	1	1		Gloucester.....	4	4	4
	Larceny and setting fire	1	1		Richmond	1	1		King's.....	3	3	3
	to gaol	1	1							Madawaska.....	2	2	2
	Breaking, entering and	1	1							Northumberland	1	1	1
	attempting felony....	2	2							Albert.....	1	1	1
	Larceny & shopbreaking	3	3							Restigouche.....	1	1	1
	Attempting to do	3	3												
	bodily harm	1	1												
	Entering, stealing and	1	1												
	breaking prison.....	1	1												
			180	4		184						88	2	90		
Occupation..	Carpenters.....	5	5	P. E. Island.	Queen's	6	6	Sentences....	Under 2 years, (from					
	Veterinary Surgeon....	1	1								Halifax and St. John				
	Blacksmiths	5	5								Penitentiaries).....	9	1	10	
	Painter.....	1	1								2 years	61	1	62	
	Butchers.....	2	2								2½ do	1	1	
	Stonemasons.....	5	5								2 do	8	8	
	Bricklayer.....	1	1								3 do	31	1	32	
	Gardener.....	1	1								3½ do	2	2	
	Sailors.....	8	8								4 do	12	12	
	Gasfitter.....	1	1								5 do	24	24	
	Farmers.....	4	.....	4						6 do	7	.....	7	
	Tinsmiths.....	2	.....	2						7 do	5	.....	5	
	Clerks.....	2	.....	2						7½ do	1	.....	1	
	Shoemakers.....	2	.....	2						8 do	3	.....	3	
	Bakers.....	3	.....	3						9 do	3	.....	3	
	Cabinet makers.....	3	.....	3						10 do	1	.....	1	
	Shipwright.....	1	.....	1						12 do	4	.....	4	
	Boiler maker.....	1	.....	1						15 do	1	.....	1	
	Telegraph operator.....	1	.....	1						18 do	2	.....	2	
	Barber.....	1	.....	1						20 do	1	.....	1	
	Coach builder.....	1	.....	1						Life	3	.....	3	
	Merchant.....	1	.....	1							4	1	5		
Broom maker.....	1	.....	1												
Laborers.....	127	.....	127												
Women.....	4	.....	4												
		180	4	184					180	4	184					
Provincs.	County.				Nova Scotia.	Halifax.....	17	17	Courts.....	Supreme Court.....	130	3	133		
		Annapolis	15	.....		15	County do	45	1		46				
		Colchester.....	14	.....		14	Police do	5	.....		5			
		King's.....	9	.....		9									
		Queen's.....	5	.....		5									
		Yarmouth	4	.....		4									
		Cape Breton.....	4	.....		4									
		Cumberland.....	2	2		4										
		Shelburne.....	3	.....		3									
		Pictou.....	3	.....		3									

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary, on the 30th June, 1881.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Carpenters' shop.....	8	Scrubbing prison, &c.....	4
Shoe shop.....	5	Farm.....	7
Blacksmiths' shop.....	2	Stables.....	2
Tailors' do.....	4	Kitchen and dining hall.....	10
Excavating for boiler house.....	7	Sick.....	2
Grading around buildings.....	25	Admitted.....	3
Shingling new barn.....	4		
Wash house.....	5		
Stamping land.....	6	Total.....	94

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.
1	Lemuel McNutt.....	False pretences.....	Cape Breton.
2	James Gee.....	Larceny and shop breaking.....	Carleton.
3	Charles King.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	St. John.
4	William Boyd.....	Larceny.....	do
5	John Ogden.....	do breaking and entering.....	King's.
6	Peter Hachey.....	do.....	Gloucester.
7	Thomas Chambers.....	do breaking and entering.....	Carleton.
8	William Thornton.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	St. John.
9	John Kelly.....	Breaking and entering.....	do
10	Daniel McKenzie.....	Arson.....	Pictou.
11	John Amos.....	do.....	Fredericton.
12	Arnold Brown.....	do.....	do
13	John Francis.....	Rape.....	Yarmouth.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Re-committed to the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.	Name.	Re-commitments.
1	Peter Hachey.....	First re-commitment.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded in the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Month.	No. in Dark Cell.	No. Flogged.	No. of Lashes.	No. on Bread and Water.	No. Deprived of School.	No. Deprived of Light.	No. Deprived of Use of Library.	No. Deprived of Tobacco.	No. Reprimanded and Admonished.	Remarks.
1880.										
July	2			2						
August									2	
September	1			1		2	2	1	3	
October	1			1		1			5	
November	13			13						
December	9			9		1				
1881.										
January						4			3	
February	5			5	1			1	7	
March	1			1	2	2				
April	8	1	24	8	4	4		4	2	
May	2			2						
June									4	
Total	42	1	24	42	7	14	2	6	26	

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the Dorchester Penitentiary during Year ending the 30th day of June, 1880.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.
1	George V. Smith.....	Shooting with intent to kill	Dorchester, N.B.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Dorchester Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881, including Remission earned by those received from the Halifax and St. John Penitentiaries.

No.	—	Days.	No.	—	Days.
1	Convict earned.....	35	11	Convicts averaged.....	128
3	do averaged	30	1	do earned.....	173
5	do do	46	1	do do	182
2	do do	60	1	do do	193
1	do earned.....	62	6	do averaged.....	234
21	do averaged	77	1	do earned.....	239
1	do earned.....	86	1	do do	283
3	do averaged	97	1	do do	313
3	do do	106	1	do do	337
1	do earned.....	119	1	do do	368

SUMMARY of the Value of Labor performed in the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Department.	Custom.	Officers.	Public Works Department.	Dorchester Penitentiary	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shoemakers'	72 46	42 25	.....	187 81	302 52
Carpenters'	2 25	20 16	131 00	490 50	553 91
Blacksmiths'	4 15	.....	155 39	255 36	415 00
Tailors' .....	.....	.....	.....	479 80	479 80
Masons'	4 85	.....	57 70	276 00	338 55
Machinist	1 00	.....	127 00	31 00	159 00
Waterworks, stockade, &c .....	.....	.....	2,171 85	.....	2,171 85
Total	84 81	62 41	2,642 94	1,630 47	4,420 63

	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
		cts.	\$ cts.
Farm	1,696	40	674 40
Stables	707	40	282 80
Making road	324	40	129 60
Making barn frame	292	40	116 80
Lumbering in woods	180	40	72 00
Sawing lumber	223	40	89 20
Making shingles	532	40	212 80
Fencing	75	40	30 00
Digging cesspool	43	40	17 20
Kitchen, waiters, &c	2,730	40	1,092 00
Wash house	1,376	40	550 40
Whitewashing	424	40	169 60
Boiler room, &c	415	40	166 00
Clearing yard, &c	1,586	40	634 40
Scrubbing cells	121	40	48 40
Excavating for new wing and boiler house	170	40	68 00
Bucket ground	620	40	248 00
Storekeeper's department	296	40	118 40
Steward's do	296	40	118 40
Total			4,858 40
			9,259 03

RETURN of the Products of the Dorchester Penitentiary Farm, for the Year ending
30th June, 1881.

Quantity.		Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
40	Tons English hay	10 00	400 00
20	do broadleaf	4 00	80 00
202	Bushels potatoes	0 32	64 64
53	do do	0 10	5 30
105½	do turnips	0 25	26 44
103	do carrots	0 40	41 20
90	do do	0 10	9 00
1	do beans		1 80
1,610	Lbs. pork	0 08	128 80
200	do	0 06	12 00
24,500	Feet No. 1, spruce boards	8 00	196 00
11,000	do refuse do	5 00	55 00
3,000	do spruce deals	7 00	21 00
6,000	do hardwood lumber	10 00	60 00
3,795	do fence posts	6 00	22 77
83	Split spruce shingles	2 25	186 75
44	do	2 00	88 00
	Total		1,398 70

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1881.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 20th December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1881.

Little of extraordinary importance has occurred during the period named, or anything to which it would be necessary to draw special attention.

The frequent periodical communications which have been forwarded to you have fully touched from time to time upon the current circumstances which have surrounded the progress of the Manitoba Penitentiary for the fiscal year closed, and the fact of there being no special subject for comment must be viewed as evidence of the welfare of the Institution.

I desire particularly to draw your attention to the obstacles which now hinder the successful carrying out of any work necessary to be undertaken by the Department of Public Works; and in order to remove the trouble and delays which have hitherto existed, and must continue so to do until a new system is established, would suggest that for the future, that all material and labor appropriated for these purposes should be placed directly under the control of the Department of Justice, to be utilized for the specific objects without being subject to the delay incurred by reference to another Department.

I would draw your attention to the fact that new plant will be required for the quarries and brickyard, in view of an extension being made to the prison and the construction of boundary walls. The enlargement of the Institution is, of course, imperative, and the early erection of the boundary walls most important.

I enclose the usual statistical returns for the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. BEDSON.

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

 REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

ST. MARY'S, WINNIPEG, 18th December, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your inspection my Annual Report for the year 1881.

On the 10th day of December last I received an official letter from the Department of Justice, "Penitentiaries Branch," by which I was informed that, by an Order in Council, I had been appointed the new Catholic Chaplain of the Penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The appointment thus conferred on me having been occasioned by the resignation of the Reverend Father Lacombe, my predecessor, who, owing to his change of position in the diocese, could not hold the office any longer.

The well-known devotedness and the indescribable zeal with which the Reverend Father has constantly discharged his pastoral duties during the whole period of his ministration in the establishment, will never be forgotten. His removal as Chaplain has been, indeed, very much regretted, being admitted by every one that he was truly "the right man in the right place."

Now, Mr. Inspector, I have much pleasure to state, that since my appointment, the general conduct of the Catholic convicts has been such as to satisfy me of their desire to profit by the religious instruction which was given them. In fact, it is really consoling to witness the eagerness with which those unfortunate men are striving to learn and practice their duties as Christians.

The convicts being for the most part French and English-speaking, the sermons and other instructions are always given in those two languages.

I have, in many occasions, remarked with great satisfaction, that prisoners are, in general, very fond of reading. The reading of good books is certainly a very efficacious means of moralization, as well as a most agreeable pastime during the long and tedious hours of reclusion passed in a cell. Left to themselves as they are, how could they overcome the monotony of such a life, had they not, at least, the entire liberty of reading.

There is, it is true, a library at the disposition of the convicts, but, unfortunately, I am sorry to say, it is so small and meagre in every respect, that it is entirely insufficient to meet the requirements above mentioned. Therefore, I take the liberty of calling your attention to that serious matter, which, I have no doubt, will be taken into consideration, and that at an early date there will be a new estimate for an ample supply of books.

Before closing this Report, permit me, Mr. Inspector, to bear testimony to the extreme kindness and amiable manners of the Warden and his estimable lady, Mrs. Bedson. In the meantime, I am happy to say that the guards of all denominations have been most obliging. The good order and discipline prevailing in the establishment have always won my admiration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. BAUDIN, O.M.I.,

Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

 REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, 5th October, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith my yearly Report as Protestant Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary, Manitoba. In an institution like our Penitentiary it is difficult to gather fresh material for a report every year. Where the same perfect system of discipline prevails from beginning to end of the year there is little to break the even flow of events, and consequently little new for the Chaplain to report

upon. Nothing can exceed the kind attention of the Warden and other officers, and their thoughtfulness for the comfort and convenience of the Chaplains.

I am happy to say, also, that my work among the convicts increases in interest. They are always pleased to see me in their cells, and seem most thankful for the services of the chapel. The work, too, is not without fruit; moral and spiritual improvement can be seen in not a few. The conduct of some who have been released has afforded me unspeakable comfort and encouragement. One man in particular has cheered me. Since his release he has proved a credit to himself and to the reformatory influences brought to bear upon him. Manfully braving, through God's help, the sin which used to beset him, he is giving the utmost satisfaction to his employers and the utmost pleasure to those interested in his welfare. I hope that others, on their release, may be strengthened by his example.

I have the honor to be faithfully yours,
 S. P. MATHESON,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
 Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 1.

CRIMINAL STATISTICAL Return of Prisoners received in Manitoba Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1881.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Employment.</i>			
White.....	10	17	Baker.....	1	17
Half-Breed.....	5	.....		Barbers.....	2	.....
Indian.....	2	.....		Butcher.....	1	.....
<i>Country.</i>				Laborers.....	11	.....
England.....	1	.....	Machinist.....	1	.....	
Scotland.....	1	.....	School Teacher.....	1	.....	
Ireland.....	1	.....	<i>Crimes.</i>			
Canada.....	13	.....	Conspiracy and larceny.....	1	.....	
United States.....	1	.....	Altering note with intent to defraud.....	1	.....	
<i>Religion.</i>				Felony.....	1	.....
Episcopalian.....	3	.....	Feloniously killing and slaying.....	1	.....	
Presbyterian.....	2	.....	Larceny.....	5	.....	
Roman Catholic.....	12	.....	Horse stealing.....	3	.....	
<i>Education.</i>				Occasioning actual bodily harm.....	1	.....
Read and write.....	8	.....	Ox stealing.....	3	.....	
Read only.....	2	.....	Robbery.....	1	.....	
Neither read nor write.....	7	.....	<i>Sentences.</i>			
				2 years.....	7	.....
				3 do.....	2	.....
				5 do.....	7	.....
				7 do.....	1	.....
				17			

STONY MOUNTAIN,
 30th July, 1881.

J. L. BEDSON,
 Warden.

No. 2.

RETURN showing Movements of Prisoners in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Distribution.	Prisoners.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining 30th June, 1880	38	*4	42	* Lunatics.
Admissions during the year.....	24	*1	25	
Total	62	5	67	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	7	.....	7	
Escaped	2	.....	2	
Died.	*1	*1	2	
Remaining 30th June, 1881	52	4	56	

STONY MOUNTAIN, 30th July, 1881.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 3.

RETURN showing the different Offences committed by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Months.	Insubordinate Conduct.	Speaking to other Convicts.	Attempting to Escape.	Assaulting Officers.	Disrespect to Officers.	Making Signals to other Convicts.	Inattention to Work.	Damaging Property.	Pilfering.	Threatening Officers.	Assaulting other Convicts.	Petty Offences.	Hesitating to Obey an Order.	Escaping.	Disobedience of Orders.	Total Offences for each Month.	Remarks.
1880.																	
July	5	4	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	24	
August	1	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	24	
September ..	4	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	17	
October.....	.....	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	25	
November ..	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	12	
December...	1	7	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	12	36	
1881.																	
January	2	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	12	38	
February ...	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	4	20	
March .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	11	24	
April	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	11	
May	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	21	
June .....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	10	24	
	16	39	.....	2	69	.....	2	11	6	1	3	46	4	1	76	276	

STONY MOUNTAIN, 30th July, 1881.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 4.

RETURN showing Summary of Punishments inflicted upon Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Admonished.	Reprimanded.	Deprived of Supper.	Bread and Water.	Confined in Penal Cells.	Loss of Remission.	Reduction of Class.	Ball and Chain.	Deprived of Bed.	Corporal Punishment.		Lashes on hands.	Remarks.
									Lashes Awarded.	Lashes Inflicted.		
64	12	19	5	13	9	7	6	104	31	48	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 5.

RETURN showing number of Days' Remission of Sentence by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Year.	Number of days Earned.	Number of days Lost.	Remarks.
July 1st, 1880, to June 30th, 1881	909	301½	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 6.

RETURN showing value of Unproductive Labor performed by Convicts, in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Description of Labor.	No. of days.	Rate per day.		Total Amount.	Remarks.
		\$	cts.		
Attending stables.....	257	0	50	128 50	
do limekiln.....	70	0	50	35 00	
do stoves.....	30	0	50	15 00	
Building cottages.....	1,431	0	75	1,073 25	
do meat house.....	23	0	75	17 25	
do school house.....	169	0	75	126 75	
Baking, cooking, &c.....	729	0	50	364 50	
Blacksmithing.....	52	0	50	26 00	
Cutting wood.....	545	0	50	272 50	
Cleaning lamps.....	133	0	50	66 50	
do latrines.....	6	0	50	3 00	
do drains.....	6	0	50	3 00	
do grounds.....	63	0	50	31 50	
Carpentering.....	273	0	75	204 75	
Cutting, saving and stacking 50 tons of hay.....		8	00	400 00	
Horses employed hauling sand, lime and stone.....	90	3	00	270 00	
do do on farm.....	170	3	00	510 00	
Labor on putting in boiler.....	67	0	50	33 50	
do do heating apparatus.....	180	0	50	90 00	
do farm.....	980	0	50	490 00	
do garden.....	517	0	50	258 50	
Making and repairing clothes—tailors' shop.....				155 70	See detail No. 8
do do shoes—shoe shop.....				306 16	do do
Moving coal and wood to pump room.....	118	0	50	59 00	
Oxen employed hauling stone, sand and water.....	580	1	50	870 00	
do do stone to limekiln.....	138	1	50	207 00	
Pumping water.....	720	0	50	360 00	
Ploughing round hay stacks.....	3	3	00	9 00	To save from pra fires.
Plastering cottages.....	40	0	75	30 00	
Removing slops, ashes, &c.....	180	0	50	90 00	
Steward's assistant.....	367	0	55	183 50	
Slaughtering cattle.....	40	0	50	20 00	
Ward orderlies.....	785	0	50	392 50	
Washing clothes, bedding, &c.....	181	0	50	90 50	
50 tons ice, at per ton.....			7 00	350 00	
2,025 bushels lime, at per bushel.....			0 20	405 00	
701 lbs. soft soap, at per lb.....			0 05	35 05	
				7,982 91	

J. L. BEDSON,

Warden..

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 7.

BALANCE Sheet of Manitoba Penitentiary, showing Expenditure and Produce from Farm and Garden, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Produce.	Quantities.	Price.	Amount.
				\$ cts	\$ cts.
To 1,497 days labor at 50c....	748 50	Asparagus.....	24 bunches...	0 10	2 40
Threshing.....	37 21	Beans (butter).....	58 quarts.....	0 05	2 90
Seeds.....	58 75	do (broad).....	22 do	0 05	1 10
Implements.....	266 70	Beets.....	9 bunches ...	0 05	0 45
		Cabbages.....	108 heads.....	0 10	10 80
		Cauliflowers	37 do	0 15	5 55
		Carrots.....	282 bunches ...	0 05	14 10
		do	36 bushels....	0 40	14 40
		Celery.....	92 heads.....	0 05	4 60
		Cress.....	55 bunches ...	0 05	2 75
		Cucumbers.....	23 do	0 05	1 15
		Currants.....	3 quarts	0 25	0 75
		Hay.....	50 tons.....	8 00	400 00
		Kale.....	4 do	0 05	0 20
		Lettuce.....	187 bunches...	0 05	9 35
		Leeks.....	15 do	0 02	0 30
		Mint.....	7 do	0 10	0 70
		Mutton.....	72 lbs.	0 15	10 80
		Oats.....	327 bushels...	0 50	413 50
		Onions.....	259 bunches...	0 05	12 95
		do	22 40 bushels...	1 00	22 66
		Parsnips.....	53 bunches ...	0 05	2 65
		do	28 13 bushels...	0 40	11 24
		Peas.....	116 quarts....	0 05	5 80
		Pork.....	722 lbs.....	0 12½	90 25
		Potatoes.....	285 5 bushels...	0 80	226 06
		Radishes.....	252 bunches...	0 05	12 60
		Radish (horse).....	15 roots.....	0 05	0 75
		Rhubarb.....	56 bunches...	0 10	5 60
		Sage.....	1 do	0 10	0 10
		Salsify.....	71 do	0 05	3 55
		do	20 33 bushels...	0 60	12 33
		Spinach.....	111 bunches...	0 05	5 55
		Squash.....	35	0 05	1 75
		Turnips.....	162 bunches...	0 05	8 10
		do	25 05 bushels...	0 40	18 03
Balance to credit.....	259 66	Soap.....	701 lbs.....	0 05	35 05
	1,370 82				1,370 82

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Storekeeper.

W. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 8.

SHOEMAKING Department of the Manitoba Penitentiary, in account with the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$
To cost of materials.....	242 30	By Prison work.....	279 27
Balance to credit.....	104 32	Private work.....	26 89
	346 62	Materials and tools on hand.....	40 46
			346 63

Boots and shoes remaining on hand, 30th June, 1881:—

2 pairs Wellington boots.....	\$6 00
1 do Ankle shoes.....	2 50
	<u>\$8 50</u>

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 9.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue of the Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$
To deposit in Merchant's Bank, Winnipeg, to the credit of the Receiver-General.....	158 00	By Sale of old stores, &c.....	158 00
Amount refunded by the Dominion Government for maintenance of lunatics.....	3,874 77	Amounts due for maintenance of lunatics by the Government of Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories....	3,874 77
	4,032 77		4,032 77

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 10.

DETAIL of Work done in Shoe Shop and Tailors' Shop in the Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Shop.	Work done.	No.	Rate.	Amount.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Shoe	Boots } soled	68½	0 75	51 38	306 16	
	do heeled	36½	0 40	14 60		
	do patched	56½	0 25	14 12		
	do new fronts	14	1 50	21 00		
	do made	55	2 50	137 50		
	do toe capped	3	0 25	0 75		
	Slippers made	21	1 00	21 00		
	Mitts made	15	1 00	15 00		
	do repaired	25	0 10	2 50		
	Mocassins soled	10	0 25	2 50		
	do repaired	83	0 10	8 30		
	Triangle straps made	8	0 15	1 20		
	Water cart hose made	1	1 50	1 50		
	Ox breaching do	1	0 50	0 50		
	Ox girth do	1	0 50	0 50		
	Ox tugs do	1	0 25	0 25		
	Dog collar do	1	0 50	0 50		
	Straps do	11	0 15	1 65		
	Harness repaired, &c			11 41		
	Tailors'	Summer jackets made	5	0 20		1 00	155 70
do trousers		15	0 20	3 00		
do caps		9	0 10	0 90		
do shirts		18	0 15	2 70		
Winter jackets		21	0 75	15 75		
do trousers		36	0 50	18 00		
do vests		21	0 25	5 25		
do caps		22	0 20	4 40		
do shirts		68	0 15	10 20		
Under shirts		23	0 15	3 45		
Drawers		25	0 20	5 00		
Duffles		20	0 10	2 00		
Mitts		22	0 10	2 20		
Great coats		6	0 75	4 50		
Towels		42	0 10	4 20		
Paillasses		13	0 25	3 25		
Pillows		14	0 10	1 40		
Tarpaulings		2	0 25	0 50		
Officers' uniform coat		1	4 00	4 00		
do vest		1	1 00	1 00		
do trousers	1	1 00	1 00			
Repairing convicts' socks and underclothing	104 days	0 50	52 00			
Sundry work			10 00			
				155 70		
				461 86		

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 11.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with Maritoba Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Dr.		Cr.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
To Salaries.....	10,679 54	By Salaries, pay list No. 1.....	720 12
Gratuities.....	315 00	Authority to pay special July ac- counts.....	3,675 00
Uniforms.....	227 96	Authority to pay July accounts....	2,077 30
Clothing.....	670 44	Official pay list No. 21.....	720 12
Rations.....	3,519 28	Authority to pay August accounts	835 08
Travelling allowance and gratuity	98 08	Official pay lists Nos. 33 and 34....	1,154 64
Discharge clothing.....	84 93	Authority to pay September ac- counts.....	920 87
Bedding.....	141 86	Official pay list No. 48.....	864 96
Chapels.....	24 40	Authority to pay October accounts	689 82
Library.....	100 00	Official pay list No. 58.....	864 96
School.....	20 00	Authority to pay November ac- counts.....	1,708 22
Escapes.....	100 00	Official pay list No. 72.....	864 96
Hospital.....	209 96	Authority to pay December ac- counts.....	1,700 17
Contingencies.....	499 04	Official pay list No. 83.....	864 96
Heating.....	4,549 56	Authority to pay January ac- counts.....	1,052 25
Light.....	742 38	Official pay list No. 96.....	864 96
Repairs to buildings.....	703 97	Authority to pay February ac- counts.....	696 32
Armory.....	49 68	Official pay list No. 115.....	864 96
Kitchen.....	27 15	Authority to pay special March accounts.....	844 38
Stationery.....	84 76	Authority to pay March accounts..	1,291 00
Sundries.....	808 61	Official pay list No. 126.....	864 96
Maintenance of machinery.....	4 70	Authority to pay April accounts...	162 00
Capital account.....	1,993 25	Official pay lists Nos. 133 and 134..	1,104 97
Shoe and tailors' shop.....	79 78	Authority to pay May accounts....	1,073 86
Refund lunatic account.....	3,824 30	Official pay list No. 143.....	924 97
		Authority to pay June accounts...	2,152 82
Total	29,558 63	Total	29,558 63

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 12.
Return of Officers in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1881.

Rank.	Name.	Age.	Where Born.		Religion.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.
			Town.	Country.			
Warden	J. L. Bedson	39	Betley	England	Church of England	May 23, 1871	2,000 00
Surgeon	Roderick Macdonald, M.D.	29	Cornwall	Canada	Roman Catholic	Sept. 1, 1871	800 00
Chief Keeper	Aneas O. McDonell	34	Point Fortune	do	do	Jan. 17, 1881	800 00
Accountant, Storekeeper and Schoolmaster	Geo. E. Adshead	43	Macclesfield	England	Church of England	May 14, 1874	1,150 00
Protestant Chaplain	Samuel P. Matheson	29	Red River	Manitoba	do	June 30, 1877	300 00
Roman Catholic Chaplain	Father Bandin	45	Ottawa	Canada	Roman Catholic	Jan. 1, 1881	300 00
Steward	Davis Little	41	Marchfield	England	do	June 8, 1875	650 00
Trade Instructor and Guard	Alexander Garven	47	Wellington	Canada	Presbyterian	April 1, 1878	\$20 00
Engineer and Guard	Alfred Trudel	46	St. Jerome	do	Roman Catholic	do 15, 1881	720 00
Guard	William Abbott	29	Montreal	do	Church of England	July 14, 1877	600 00
do	Henry Mulvaney	31	Dublin	Ireland	Roman Catholic	Dec. 2, 1877	600 00
do	John B. Laurie	46	Elm	England	Church of England	Jan. 29, 1880	600 00
do	John Abbott	50	Edinburgh	Scotland	Presbyterian	April 19, 1881	600 00
do	John Abbott	41	Leeds	England	Church of England	do 22, 1881	600 00
Messenger and Guard	Samuel McCormick	28	London	Canada	Wesleyan	Oct. 1, 1880	600 00

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

No. 14.

RETURN of Woollen Socks knitted in Manitoba Penitentiary, in the Year ended
30th June, 1881.

Socks.	Number of Pairs.	Remarks.
Woollen socks	107 doz.	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Storekeeper.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
30th July, 1881.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1881.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 2nd July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my third Annual Report on the management of the British Columbia Penitentiary with the usual returns for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881.

There remained in this Penitentiary on 30th June, 1880, 33 convicts; received since from common gaols, 22. Total, 55. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 8; by pardon, 1; by proclamation of Supreme Court, 1; by death, 1; by escape, 1; which left remaining at midnight on 30th June, 1881, 43 convicts.

I have no alterations to report in their way of employment, as there still exists the necessity of a workshop, and if I were to make a detailed account of their every day life and occupation, it would be only a repetition, so far as the convicts are concerned, of last year's Report, the only difference being that I am pleased to say that the general behavior of convicts has been much better than during the previous year.

I sincerely wish that in this Report I could write as the Warden of Manitoba Penitentiary did in his Report of last year, namely, that dwelling-houses for the guards had been commenced. Nothing in the way of improvement has been done to the old houses that are at present occupied by the guards, and they cannot much longer remain fit for habitation. Therefore, again, I bring this subject forward in order that it may receive your generous and sympathetic attention.

Also, I beg to remind you of the condition the chapels are in. Something should be done in regard to heating them during the cold season. Although our winters are not so severe as in the Eastern Provinces, yet we have so much rain that the damp and cold air, especially in rooms that are closed during the week, proves very uncomfortable and must be injurious to health.

During the past year the wants and worries of this Penitentiary has been so frequently brought to your immediate notice and so promptly attended to that I consider there is no necessity for a more lengthy report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR F. McBRIDE,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

List of Reports, Returns, &c., Accompanying the Warden's Report for 1880-81.

1. Report of Protestant Chaplain.
2. " Roman Catholic Chaplain.
3. " Schoolmaster.
4. " Surgeon.
5. Return of Expenditure.
6. " Revenue.
7. " Hospital.
8. " Officers employed.
9. " Movement of Convicts.
10. " Punishments.
11. " Escape.
12. " Death.
13. Criminal Statistics.
14. Remission Earned.
15. Farm Statement
16. Value of Convict Labor.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 1st July, 1880.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Report for the year ending 30th June, 1881. I have regularly and punctually attended to the duties devolving upon me. I have conducted Divine service every Sabbath and every Wednesday, besides occasional visits to the sick and the school. The convicts placed under my care have been very respectful to myself, and very attentive to my instructions. It is, of course, exceedingly difficult in such a position to pronounce any definite opinion as to results, but I have some reason to hope that my labors have not been in vain. I have to acknowledge an additional supply of Bibles, costing \$12.50. The school is doing as well perhaps as can be expected. It is not easy to make encouraging progress in half an hour a day with Indians and Chinese, utterly ignorant of English when they are brought here. Still, some progress is being made; and with the experience now gained, I hope for better things in this department next year. Much good might be done by a better supply of reading for those able to take advantage of it. The books purchased by the acting Chaplain, who preceded me, were not very suitable, and we have had no additions. The Roman Catholic Chaplain says he does not care to have a general library, especially as he was not consulted in the selection of the books, but would prefer that each Chaplain should provide and be responsible for the reading

matter of those placed under his care. Of course I have no objection. You will permit me to say, however, that the grants hitherto made for school and library purposes have been much too small to accomplish any good. A few dollars go a very short way indeed, in this Province, in purchasing such things by retail, and neither in grants nor salaries has this fact been sufficiently recognized in dealing with this Penitentiary. A continuous residence of very nearly twenty years in the Province gives me some right to express an opinion on this matter. I regret to state that the chapel was very uncomfortable during the winter owing to the cold. I trust that if it be found impossible to heat it in any way, next winter, that some other place will be provided in which to conduct Divine service without endangering our health.

There are at this date seventeen convicts under my care.

It is my pleasing duty again to acknowledge the courtesy of the Warden and all the officers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT JAMIESON,

Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 1st August, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting this my third Annual Report of the New Westminister Penitentiary. I am happy in being able to state that during the past year the health of the prisoners has been good, only one death having occurred amongst the Catholic convicts.

I have again to bear testimony to the good order, discipline and thorough cleanliness of the Institution. I am also pleased to note the marked improvements made, both in regard to the laying out of the grounds about the building and the quantity of land broken and brought under cultivation, owing to the able management and indefatigable zeal of the Deputy Warden.

I respectfully beg to draw your attention to the fact that the Catholic prisoners are very much in need of suitable books for reading during the time set apart for said purpose by the rules of the Institution.

I am aware that a large sum of money has been appropriated and disbursed in the purchase of books for the Penitentiary, but they were selected by the Protestant Chaplain without regard to the requirements of the Catholic prisoners, to whom I have given instructions to be cautious with regard to the books they read, and to refrain from reading books not approved of by the Catholic Chaplain.

At present we do not require a large library as there are not many convicts who can read, but the little we need should be suitable and instructive. Therefore I ask authority to purchase a sufficient number of books fitting for use of Catholic convicts, and I would suggest that a book-case be made where the said books could be kept in safety apart for their use. The Chaplain should appoint one of the officers whom he considers best qualified to take charge of books belonging to this department.

I am credibly informed that a similar system is carried out with the most satisfactory results in many institutions of this sort.

In conclusion, I would also ask that some means should be adopted to heat both the Protestant and Catholic places of worship in the Penitentiary during the winter months.

Statement regarding Catholic convicts:—

Number of convicts remaining 30th June, 1880	20
do do received during the year.....	14
	—
Total.	34
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	6
do order of Supreme Court	1
Died during the year.....	1
	—
	8
	—
Remaining 30th June, 1881	26

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M. I. HARRIS, O.M.I.,

Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report on the School for the past year.

The average attendance has been 20. The subjects taught were reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography, though more importance was attached to reading than to other subjects.

The progress of the scholars has been satisfactory, and their conduct during school hours excellent.

Mr. Jamieson has taken much interest in the school—manifested by his presence there on many occasions, and I am indebted to him for much valuable advice and assistance.

The library is badly in want of new books. Many convicts have read all the books they care to read that are provided. Great care has been taken of the volumes by the convicts, and no wilful damage has ever been done by him, yet still the books will wear out and many will shortly need renewing. The number of changes has been 680.

am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HENRY FALDING,

Accountant.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, 1st July, 1881.

SIR,—I forward herewith the medical statistics for the year ending 30th June, 1881.

The expenditure for medicines has been larger than formerly, but the value of the stock on hand is also much larger. This is owing to the fact that the surgery

was only fitted up with proper bottles, medicines and appliances during the last week of the year. I am informed that surgical instruments, &c., have been ordered; when they have been added to it, the surgery will be in a good condition for any calls upon its resources.

A small increase in the number of hospital cases will be observed. This is owing to increased severity of the chronic forms of disease among the Indian convicts—that race, apparently, not being able to withstand the depressing effects of confinement so well as the whites or Chinese.

The heating and ventilation of the prison would be greatly improved if a furnace either for hot air or steam were supplied. The present mode of heating by coal stoves in the wings, &c., is objectionable, the distribution of heat being very uneven, both to the different tiers of cells and to the different cells in each tier, while the minimum amount of benefit is obtained from the ventilating system of air passages and shafts now in existence,

I have also again to advert to the necessity which exists for a separate infirmary wing. At present three convicts, Indians, are in hospital suffering from scrofulous or consumptive forms of disease, their chances for recovery being greatly impeded by their constant confinement in the ordinary prison cell and in the common prison wing; apart from this, good reasons may easily be given for the separation of sick and well convicts. The natural increase of the criminal population of this Province shows that in a very short time the erection of another wing to the prison will be a necessity. The plans should be prepared so as to include an infirmary wing and surgery, but, if possible, it would be well to provide these latter at once, and then the room now used for a surgery could be otherwise occupied. I am glad to say that no disease of epidemic form has visited us; should we, without a separate hospital ward, have any such visitation, the consequences, I am certain, would be very severe.

I have to thank the Warden and his officers for the kind assistance they have given me. The Steward, Mr. Howay, particularly has been very attentive and efficient as hospital steward.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. NEWLAND TREW, M.D.,

Surgeon.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 5.—EXPENDITURE.

THE Dominion of Canada in account with the British Columbia Penitentiary.

1881.	DR.	Amount.	1880.	CR.	Amount.
June 30	To Salaries.....	8,841 36	Sept. 24	By Credit to pay accounts through Bank of British Co- lumbia	1,400 00
	Uniform.....	127 50		do do	2,500 00
	Rations.....	2,922 84	Oct. 8	do do	1,300 00
	Clothing.....	285 15	Nov. 2	do do	1,300 00
	Travelling allowance.....	90 00	do 16	do do	1,300 00
	Discharge clothing.....	179 25	Dec. 28	do do	1,400 00
	Hospital.....	357 23			
	Heating.....	992 22	1881.		
	Light.....	279 58	Jan. 26	do do	1,500 00
	Stationery.....	80 97	Feb. 18	do do	1,665 00
	Sundries.....	103 86	Mar. 29	do do	1,500 00
	Chapels.....	4 50	April 19	do do	1,500 00
	Interments.....	2 00	June 4	do do	1,500 00
	Kitchen.....	43 00			
	Industries.....	31 50			
	Contingencies.....	66 19			
	Repairs to buildings.....	89 69			
	Organization.....	159 15			
	Armory.....	47 25			
	Bedding.....	44 52			
	Balance transferred to Receiver-General's account.....	817 24			
		15,565 00			15,565 00

No. 6.—REVENUE.

July 2	To Deposits to credit of the Hon. Receiver-General, at Bank of British Columbia.....	109 00	March 9	By Farm	109 00
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W. HENRY FALDING,

*Accountant.*ARTHUR H. McBRIDE,
Warden.

No. 7.

REPORT of Cases treated in Hospital in British Columbia Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Accidents—						
Injury to head.....		1	1			Average daily sick, 2.6.
do hand.....		1	1			
Scalded thumb.....		1	1			Percentage of daily sick, .06.
Abscess, psoas.....		1			1	
Bronchitis.....		1	1			
Constipation.....		2	2			
Cynanche tonsillaris.....		1	1			
Febricula simplex.....		2	2			
do intermittent.....		1	1			
Heart hypertrophy.....		2	2			
Influenza.....		7	7			
Lumbago.....		1	1			
Malingering.....		2	2			
Nephralgia.....		1	1			
Nephritis.....		2	2			
Orchitis.....		1	1			
Pleuritis.....		1	1			
Phthisis.....		1			1	
Rheumatism.....		1	1			
Ulcers (on foot).....		1	1			
Vertigo.....	1	1	2			
Scrofula.....	1	1		1	1	

C. NEWLAND TREW, M.D.,
Surgeon.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 1st July, 1881.

No. 8.

NOMINAL List of Officers employed in the British Columbia Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1881, giving Rank, Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
Arthur H. McBride.....	Warden.....	\$ 1,200 00	46	May 16, 1878.
James Fitzsimmons.....	Deputy Warden.....	800 00	41	August 12, 1878.
W. H. Falding.....	Accountant and Storekeeper.....	800 00	23	do 9, 1878.
do.....	Schoolmaster.....	200 00	23	do 9, 1878.
Charles N. Trew.....	Surgeon.....	500 00	42	do 9, 1878.
Rev. R. Jamieson.....	Protestant Chaplain.....	300 00	50	January 4, 1879.
Rev. E. M. I. Horris.....	Catholic do.....	300 00	50	September 27, 1878.
Wm. Howay.....	Steward.....	650 00	42	April 19, 1880.
James Fitzgerald.....	Guard.....	600 00	40	do 15, 1879.
John Kehoe.....	do.....	600 00	40	September 27, 1878.
Henry Devoy.....	do.....	600 00	45	do 27, 1878.
Isaac Lawrence.....	do.....	600 00	29	do 6, 1880.
John Buie.....	do.....	600 00	37	October, 1, 1880.
Jonathan Morey.....	Guard and Messenger.....	600 00	57	September 3, 1878.
Patrick Smyth.....	Guard and Teamster.....	600 00	40	February 21, 1879.

No. 9.

RETURN showing the Movement of Prisoners in the British Columbia Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Distribution.	Prisoners.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining at midnight, 30th June	33	.....	33	
Admissions during the year.....	22	.....	22	
Total	55	.....	55	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	8	.....	8	
Discharged by proclamation of Supreme Court	1	.....	1	
Pardoned	1	.....	1	
Escaped	1	.....	1	
Died	1	.....	1	
Total	12	.....	12	
Remaining, 30th June, 1881.....	43	.....	43	

No. 10.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to the Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Admonished.	Deprived of Bed.	In Solitary Cell.	Bread and Water.	Lost part of Remission.	Deprived of Lamp.	Chained.	Corporal Punishment.	
							Lashes Awarded.	Lashes Inflicted.
13	12	8	17	15	5	6	24	24

No. 11.

RETURN showing the Number of Escapes and Recaptures during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Date.	Escapes.	Recaptures.	Name.	Crime.	Place.	Remarks.
May 23....	1	.....	James N. Brown....	Manslaughter	New Westminster	

No. 12.

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881, with Crime and Place of Conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Jim (an Indian).....	Assault.....	New Westminster.

No. 13.

CRIMINAL Statistics, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

Description.	No.	Total.	Description.	No.	Total.	
<i>Race.</i>			<i>Occupation.</i>			
White.....	7	22	Carpenter.....	2	22	
Indian.....	4		Shoemaker.....	1		
Half-Breed.....	1		Gasfitter.....	1		
Chinese.....	10		Miner.....	2		
<i>Marital.</i>			Farmer.....	1		
Single.....	16	22	Sailor.....	1		
Married.....	6		Storekeeper.....	1		
<i>Age.</i>			Cook.....	1		
Under 20 years.....	1	22	No occupation.....	12		
From 20 to 30 years.....	12		<i>Crime.</i>			
do 30 to 40 do.....	3		Shopbreaking.....	3		
do 40 to 50 do.....	3		Housebreaking.....	3		
50 years and upwards.....	3	22	Larceny.....	8		
<i>Moral Habits.</i>			Wounding with intent.....	1		
Temperate.....			22	Assault with intent.....	1	
<i>Country.</i>				Embezzlement.....	1	
England.....	1		22	Killing cattle.....	1	
Ireland.....	2			Receiving stolen goods.....	2	
Poland.....	1			Stabbing.....	1	
Germany.....	1			Aiding and abetting.....	1	
British Columbia.....	6			<i>Sentence.</i>		
Peru.....	1			2 years.....	3	
China.....	9	2½ do.....		2		
Born at Sea.....	1	2¾ do.....		1		
<i>Religion.</i>				3 do.....	7	
Catholic.....	14	22		4 do.....	2	
Protestant.....	6		5 do.....	4		
Jewish.....	1		7 do.....	1		
No religion.....	1		10 do.....	2		
			<i>Court at which Prisoners were tried.</i>			
			General Assizes.....		22	

No. 14.

RETURN of Remission earned by Convicts discharged from the British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1881.

No.		No. of Days.	Remarks.
2	Convicts earned	64	
1	do	82	
1	do	93	
1	do	104	
2	do	130	
1	do	283	
8			

No. 15.

FARM in account with British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1881.

DR.

CR.

Description.	Amount.	Description and Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 878½ days convict labor, at 50 cts.....	439 25	By Potatoes, 43,944 lbs.....	0 01½	659 16
65 days horse labor, at \$1.50	97 50	Turnips 16,618 ".....	0 02	332 36
Seeds and implements.....	29 86	Beets 850 ".....	0 02	17 00
Salary of Guard for 6 months	300 00	Carrots 3,824 ".....	0 02	76 48
Total	866 61	Onions 631 ".....	0 03	18 93
		Peas 575 ".....	0 02½	14 37
		Oats 10,410 ".....	0 01½	130 00
		Pork 250 ".....	0 12½	31 25
		Cabbage 1,440 heads.....	0 10	144 00
		Oat straw 7 tons.....	10 00	70 00
Balance.....	697 44	Pea straw ¾ ton.....	10 00	7 50
		Manure 210 loads.....	0 30	63 00
Total.....	1,564 05	Total.....		1,564 05

No. 16.

RETURN showing Value of Labor performed by Convicts in British Columbia Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1881.

Description of Labor.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Total Amount.		Remarks.
			\$	cts.	
Farm.....	878½	0 50	439	25	
Clearing land	3,877½	0 50	1,938	87	
Carpenter	32½	0 50	161	00	
Blacksmith.....	42½	0 50	21	25	
Housework	1,172	0 50	586	00	
Tailoring	68½	0 50	34	25	
Whitewashing	72½	0 50	36	25	
Washing clothing	329	0 50	164	60	
Mending do	178	0 50	89	00	
Making drain.....	422	0 50	211	00	
do roads.....	97	0 50	48	50	
do shingles.....	22	0 50	11	00	
do fence.....	60½	0 50	30	25	
do soap.....	7	0 50	3	50	
do baskets.....	8	0 50	4	00	
Teaming.....	281	0 50	140	50	
Cooking.....	939	0 50	469	50	
Assistant Cook.....	194½	0 50	97	25	
Orderly.....	306	0 50	153	00	
Plastering	2	0 50	1	00	
Blasting.....	67	0 50	33	50	
Shoemaking	37	0 50	18	50	
Thrashing	24	0 50	12	00	
Repairing range.....	5½	0 50	2	75	
Total convict labor			4,706	62	
Horses employed on farm	65	1 50	97	50	
do hauling coal.....	28	1 50	42	00	
do do manure.....	99	1 50	148	50	
do do logs.....	16	1 50	24	00	
do do stones.....	84	1 50	126	00	
do do gravel.....	16	1 50	24	00	
do do earth.....	46	1 50	69	00	
do do roots.....	7	1 50	10	50	
do do lumber.....	3	1 50	4	50	
do do freight.....	2	1 50	3	00	
Total horse labor			549	00	

A. H. McBRIDE,
Warden.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

ON THE

STATE OF THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

To the Honourable the Parliament of Canada, in Parliament assembled:

The Report of the Librarian on the State of the Library of Parliament respectfully sheweth:—

That for the reasons stated in the last annual Report, the sum available for the purchase of Books within the past year was but half the ordinary amount; consequently the additions made to the General Library during that period were comparatively few. In those classes, however, which are chiefly consulted by Members during the Sittings of Parliament, the Librarian has endeavoured to render the Library as complete as possible.

The collection and binding of the principal Newspapers published in the several Provinces of this vast Dominion,—although a work of unquestionable necessity and of increasing value, for future reference,—is nevertheless a heavy item of expense. But, in view of the exceptional nature of such expenditure, application has been made to the Treasury for an addition to the Vote for Library Contingencies, to defray the cost of Binding executed in *Canada*.

The purchase of Canadian Law Reports for distribution to Exchange Libraries, has likewise borne heavily upon our funds, hitherto. However, at the request of the Joint Library Committee, the Government have agreed to charge the cost of such Reports to the fund out of which it is customary to provide for the purchase of Canadian works, selected or approved by Government for similar distribution.

By these arrangements it is hoped that the parliamentary grant for the augmentation of the Library will henceforth be relieved of charges which, however indispensable to be incurred, do nevertheless materially reduce the means available for the purchase of Books in Europe and in the United States.

The rapid strides now making by Canada in population, and in the various elements of material prosperity, are naturally imparting an impetus to intellectual activity and literary research among our people. To keep pace with this progress, and to foster the development of learning and of mental improvement generally in our midst, it is indispensable that this, the sole Public Library in the Dominion, should not fall into arrears. To avoid such an evil, the liberality of Parliament in this direction is earnestly besought. Already the Library is largely resorted to by literary men and seekers after knowledge in all parts of the country. Great public advantage has ensued from the opportunities thus afforded to Students; but the benefits will be proportionately augmented as the Collection attains a greater degree of completeness, in the different branches of Science, Literature and Art.

The Librarian has observed, with regret and disappointment, that upon the removal of the Supreme Court to more commodious quarters, it was not deemed expedient to restore the rooms thereby vacated to their original destination and former occupancy for Library purposes. In the anticipation of this event, he had repeatedly urged, in previous Reports to Parliament, the benefits that could accrue from restoring

these apartments to the use of the Library. He is well aware that the exigencies of the House of Commons, at the present time, have appeared to demand the employment of these rooms for other purposes more immediately urgent. But he would crave permission respectfully to place on record his belief that, in the near future, when the question of additional space for the Library shall have become imperative, such further provision can in no other way be so suitably supplied as by incorporating the rooms vacated by the Supreme Court with the Library premises: whilst, by adding a small wing to the main Parliament Building, superior accommodation might be obtained for the House of Commons requirements in close proximity to the House itself.

The Donations received and the Works deposited under the Copyright Law, during the past year, have been exceptionally numerous, as will appear from the Lists hereunto appended.

The number of Volumes in the Library last year was estimated at 98,196. Since then the total number has increased to about 100,800 Volumes.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHEUS TODD,
Librarian of Parliament.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, 9th February, 1882.

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, SINCE 9TH
DECEMBER, 1880.

From Her Majesty's Government:

Lords Journals. Vol. 109.
Commons Journals. Vols. 124 and 129.
British and Foreign State Papers. Vols. 63 and 64.
Colonial Office List for 1881.
Imperial Statutes, passed in 1880 and in 1881.
Index to the Imperial Statutes, Edition of 1881.
Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Vol. 256 to 265.

From the Secretary of State for India:

Vol. 6, of the Trigonometrical Survey of India.

From the Astronomer Royal, Greenwich:

Greenwich Observations, Astronomical results, Magnetical and Meteorological results, for 1879.
Greenwich Spectroscopic and Photographic results, 1880.
Greenwich Time Signals, 1879.
Cape of Good Hope Star Catalogue, 1840.

From the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, France:

Annales du Commerce extérieur, année 1881.

From the Dominion Government:

Report of Committee to Distribute Canadian Grant in 1880, for Relief of Irish Distress. (Six copies.)
Procès Verbaux of Paris International Monetary Conference, held in April to July, 1881.

From the Marine and Fisheries Department, Ottawa:

Statistical Reports of Trade and Shipping of Hamburg, and of Sweden and Norway, in various years.

- From the Militia Department, Ottawa :
- Military Manuals, issued from the Horse Guards, on Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and Field Engineering Instruction, 1871 to 1881.
 - Monthly Military Budget, No. 1, for November, 1881.
 - Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1881.
- From the Congress of the United States :
- Congressional Journals, Debates, Reports and other official documents: issued in 1880. 50 vols. Issued in 1881. 40 vols.
- From the Treasury Department, Washington :
- Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the years 1863 to 1881. 19 vols.
 - Finance Report of United States, for 1880. (Two copies.)
 - Monthly Statements, Quarterly Reports and Yearly Abstracts, of Commercial and other Statistics of the United States, for 1879, 1880 and 1881.
 - Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, in 1881.
 - Annual Reports on Foreign and Internal Commerce and Immigration, for 1879, and for 1880. 4 vols.
- From the Department of Agriculture, Washington :
- Annual Reports for the years 1877 to 1880. 4 vols.
 - Special Reports, 1877-1880. Nos. 1 to 30.
 - Special Report on Diseases of Animals, 1880-81. 2 vols.
 - Report on Forestry, 1878-79. Vol. 2.
- From the Bureau of Education, Washington :
- Reports of the Commissioner of Education, for the years 1876 to 1879. 4 Vols.
 - Bureau Circulars of Information, 1880, Nos. 5, 6, 7; 1881, Nos. 1 to 4, and extra papers.
- From the Census Office, Washington :
- All the Reports and Papers yet issued on the Census of 1880.
- From the United States Coast Survey Office :
- Coast Survey Reports, for 1876 and 1877.
- From the Chief of Engineers, United States Army :
- Annual Report for 1880. 3 parts.
 - U. S. Geographical Surveys, west of the 100th meridian. Vol. 7.
 - U. S. Geological Exploration of the fortieth parallel. Vol. 7.
 - Index to Reports and Surveys on Rivers and Harbors, 1866, 1879.
- From the Nautical Almanac Office, Washington :
- American Nautical Almanac for 1881.
- From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington :
- Annual Report for 1879.
 - Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 23.
 - Miscellaneous Collections. Vols. 18 to 21.
- From the Post Office Department, Washington :
- Report of the Postmaster-General for 1881.
- From the State of Connecticut :
- Acts, Journals of both Houses, and Legislative Documents of the State, for 1881. 4 vols.
 - Colonial Records. Vol. 12, for 1762 to 1767.
 - State Law Reports. Vol. 47.
 - Report on Agriculture for 1880.

From the State of Pennsylvania :

State Law Reports. Vols. 90, 91, 92.
 Executive Documents for 1879-80, and for 1880-81. 4 vols.
 Legislative Documents for 1879-80, and for 1880-81. 7 vols.
 Laws passed in 1881.
 Senate and House Journals for 1881. 2 vols.
 Legislative Hand-book for 1881.

From the State of Michigan :

Public Acts, 1881.
 Joint Documents, 1879. 3 vols.
 Legislative Manual, 1881.
 Supreme Court Reports. Vols. 42, 43, 44.
 Railroad Commissioner's Report, 1879.
 Auditor General's Report, 1880.
 State Prisons Report, 1880.
 Library Catalogue, 1881-82.
 Pomological Report, 1880.
 Vol. 4, State Geological Survey.
 State Insurance Report, 1881. 2 vols.
 Michigan in the War, 1861-1865.
 Michigan University Book, 1844-1880.
 and some pamphlets.

From the State of Minnesota :

State Law Reports. Vols. 24, 25, 26.
 Laws passed in 1879 and in 1881.
 Executive Documents, 1879.
 Senate and House Journals, 1879 and 1881.
 State Statistics for 1878 and 1880.
 Trial of Judge S. Page. 3 vols.
 and some pamphlets.

From the State of Kansas :

State Law Reports. Vols. 21 to 25.
 Laws passed in 1881.

From the State of Massachusetts :

Public Documents for 1879. 4 vols.
 Supreme Court Reports. Vols. 128, 129, 130.

From the State of Iowa :

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 52, 53.

From the State of New York :

State Law Reports. Vols. 78 to 83.
 Hun's Supreme Court Reports. Vols. 21 to 24.
 Senate and Assembly Journals, 1880, 3 vols.
 Assembly Documents, 1880. Vols. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10.
 _____ 1881. Vols. 1, 2, 3.
 Senate Documents, 1880. Vol. 1.
 Laws, passed in 1880, 2 vols. In 1881, 3 vols.

From the State of Ohio :

Senate and House Journals, and Laws, for 1880. 3 vols.
 Executive Documents, 1879. 3 vols.
 State Agricultural Report, 1879.
 School Reports and Laws, 1879 and 1880. 3 vols.

- Ohio Statistics, 1879.
 State Auditor's Reports for 1879 and 1880. 2 vols.
 Report on Railways and Telegraphs for 1878 and 1879. 2 vols.
 Adjutant General's Report for 1879.
- From the State of Vermont :
 State Law Reports. Vol. 52.
 Proceedings of Governor and Council to 1836. Vol. 8.
 Laws, Legislative Documents and Directory, for 1880, 3 vols.
 Revised Laws, 1880.
 School Report, 1880.
 Agricultural Report, 1880.
 Registration Reports for 1877-78.
 and some pamphlets.
- From the State of Virginia :
 Grattan's Law Reports. Vols. 30 to 33.
- From S. C. Perkins, Esq., President:
 Pamphlets issued by the Commission for Public Buildings in Philadelphia,
 describing the work done thereon, up to January 1, 1881.
- From the American Meteorological Society:
 Proceedings of the Society. Vols. 1 and 2.
- From the Royal Colonial Institute :
 Proceedings of the Institute. Vol. 12, for 1880-81.
- From the Governors of Dulwich College :
 Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Muniments of Dulwich College, England, 1881.
- From the Corporation of London :
 A Bronze Medal (in a case) commemorating the visit of His Majesty the King
 of the Hellenes to the City of London, on June 16th, 1880.
- From the British Museum :
 Catalogue of Manuscripts added to the Museum Library, between 1854 and 1875.
- From the Cobden Club, London :
 England under Free Trade. By G. W. Medley.
 Financial Reform Almanac for 1882.
- From the Chamber of Commerce, New York State :
 Annual Report for the year 1880-81.
- From the English Marriage Law Reform Association :
 Pamphlets issued by the Society Advocating the Repeal of the Law which Forbids
 Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.
- From the Order of Odd Fellows in Ontario:
 History of Odd Fellowship in Canada, 1843 to 1855; with reprint of Grand
 Lodge Journals, from 1855 to 1875. 1 vol., Brantford, 1879.
- From the Upper Canada Law Society :
 Catalogue of the Society's Library. Compiled by G. M. Adam, Toronto, 1880.
 (Three copies.)
- From the Montreal Horticultural Society :
 Fifth Annual Report for 1879.
- From the University of Toronto :
 Examination Papers for 1880 and for 1881.

From Queen's College University, Kingston:

Queen's College Journal. New series. Vols. 2, 3 and 4, for 1879 to 1882.
Calendar for the year 1881-82.

From New Zealand:

New Zealand Parliamentary Debates. Vols. 38, 39 and 40.

From the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia:

Proceedings for the year 1880-81.

From the Detroit Public Library:

Library Catalogue, 1877.

Proceedings of the Detroit Board of Education, in 1878 to 1880.

From the Montreal City Clerk:

Annual Reports from the City Officers for 1880.

Charte de la cité de Montréal avec les différent actes de la legislature, concernant
la cité. Compilés par C. Glackmeyer, 1865.

Appendice à la charte, etc., 1870.

Règlements de la cité de Montréal, 1865.

Rapport annuels de la corporation de Montréal. 2 vols., 1879 et 1880.

From the Fletcher Free Library, Vermont:

Library Catalogue, 1877, with additions to 1881. 1 vol.

Second to seventh Annual Reports on the Library, for 1876 to 1881.

From the Ontario Commissioner of Agriculture:

Report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, with Appendices B to S. 5 vols.
(Four copies.)

From Sir A. T. Galt, High Commissioner:

Wardle's Hand-book on the Wild Silks of India.

From General Sir W. T. Williams, Bart.

Redhouse's translation of the First Book of the Meenevi.

Persian poems, written about A.D. 1260, with illustrative anecdotes. London,
1881.

From Sir W. B. Richards, Ottawa:

Photograph of the sepulchral monument of Lieutenant-General J. G. Simcoe,
First Governor of Upper Canada, in Exeter Cathedral.

From the *Gazette* Printing Company, Montreal:

The Three Great Cities of Canada: Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, in 1881.

From E. B. Reed, Esq., London, Ont.:

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